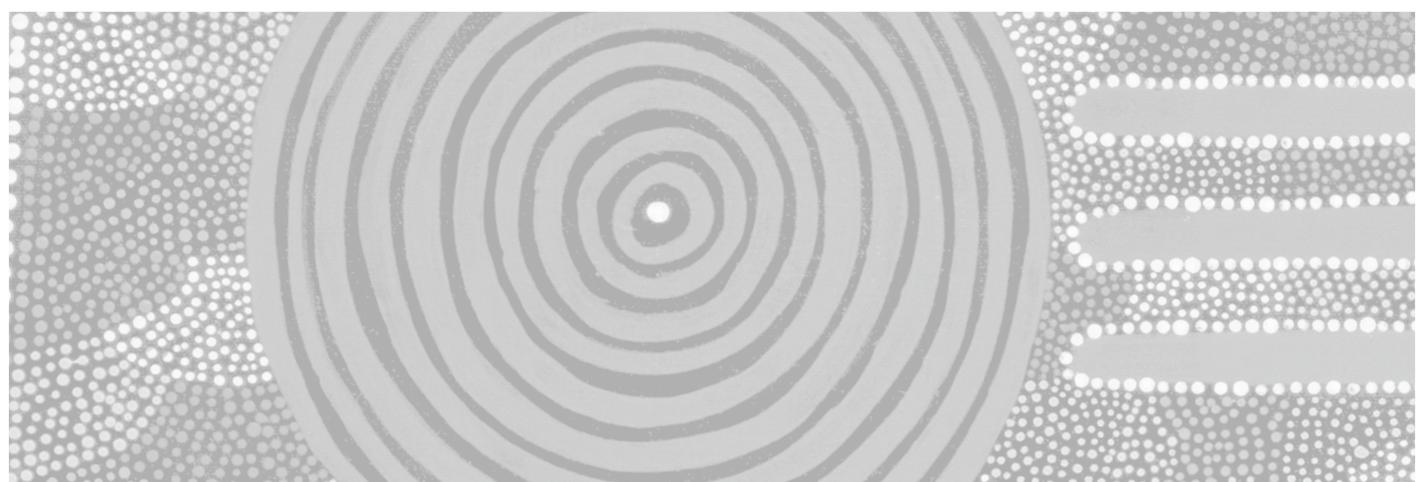
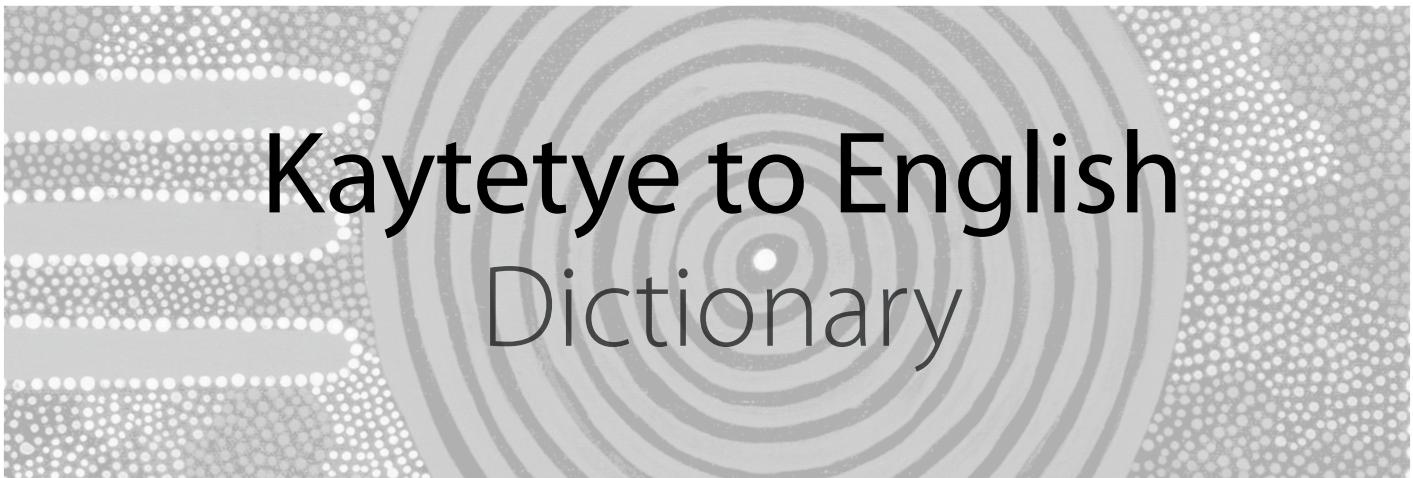


Kaytetye to English Dictionary





Kaytetye to English Dictionary



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Published by IAD Press in 2011
PO Box 2531
Alice Springs NT 0871
phone +61 8 8951 1334
fax +61 8 8951 1381
sales@iad.edu.au
www.iadpress.com

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National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication data:

Kaytetye to English dictionary / compiled by Myfany Turpin and Alison Ross.

ISBN: 9781864651188 (hbk.)

Kaytetye language — Dictionaries — English.

English language — Dictionaries — Kaytetye.

Other Authors/Contributors:

Turpin, Myfany, 1972—

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Dewey Number: 499.15321

While every care has been taken to ensure that the information about flora and fauna in this dictionary is correct, readers should refer to specialist texts for concise and detailed listings of species, their names, uses and other features.

Cover painting by Tommy Thompson and Patsy Ngampeyarte

Illustrations by Faye Alexander, Christine Bruderlin, Felicity Green, Jenny Green, Julie Jones, Gary Prior and Brenda Thornley

Kaytetye generation moieties diagram on page 821 by Kathleen Rambler; first published in *Growing Up Kaytetye*, IAD Press, 2003

Design and typesetting by Christine Bruderlin

Map by Brenda Thornley

Printed by Ligare Pty Ltd, Australia



The Institute for Aboriginal Development (Aboriginal Corporation) is assisted by the Australian Government through the Australia Council, its arts funding and advisory body.



Australian Government
Maintenance of Indigenous Languages and Records



Australian Research Council



THIS RESEARCH WAS
PARTIALLY FUNDED BY AIATSIS

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Preface

I understand that the changes, impacts and influences which are always happening threaten the future of our language and culture which is our identity. I believe this dictionary is a tool and a way to preserve our language as it was spoken by our elders. It is very important for us to have this dictionary as it will help us remember and understand how Kaytetye is used and spoken. I know from my own experiences that our elders' language is being replaced by something new, which is a language created and spoken by our young children. This is why we need our dictionary: to help us teach our younger generations.

Dictionary nyartepe ayanthe mpwarenh iterrtye makwerlele. Apmere Artarre arenyle, Ankweleyelengkwe arenyle, Arnerre arenyle, Tyemelke arenyle, Ilewerr arenyle ane Alekarenge arenyle. Iterrtye tyampe Myfany Turpin aynewanthele arlunge work arrenhe intemaperte dictionary nyarte mpwarewethe. Dictionary nyartepe ayanthe arnwenge inenge akaltye etnyewethe akgke Kaytetyewe.

Lots of people worked on this dictionary. People who come from Tara, Walkabout's Camp, Crawford, Patsy's Camp, Stirling and Ali-Curung have worked on this project. Lots of people and Myfany Turpin worked for a long time on it. I hope that this dictionary will help us teach Kaytetye to our children and future generations.

Alison Ross

This is the first dictionary of the Kaytetye language and is the result of many years of work in bush communities and in Alice Springs. The project has taken almost a decade to complete, during which time many Kaytetye people have been involved in documenting their language. This dictionary follows in the tradition of dictionary making which began at the Institute for Aboriginal Development (IAD) in 1984, in the Arandic Languages Dictionary Program, developed by John Henderson, Veronica Dobson, Gavan Breen, Robert Hoogenraad and Jenny Green. In the years since, major dictionaries of Central Australian Aboriginal languages have been published, including Alyawarr, Eastern and Central Arrernte, and Anmatyerr, as well as many picture dictionaries, learner's guides and word lists. In a spirit of co-operation we have all helped each other and each new work reflects some of the achievements of those that preceded it.

The dictionary is an important record of the Kaytetye language as spoken from 1960–2007. Languages are always changing and a dictionary can not capture all the details of a language. In this dictionary some categories of words have been omitted because they are of a sensitive nature or associated with certain types of ceremonies. As well, while I have made every effort to check words across the Kaytetye region, no dictionary is ever complete. There will be words and meanings that have been missed out and translations that could be improved. Ultimately, however, the need to have the dictionary available sooner rather than later has meant that there is still plenty of room for improvement. Comments and corrections from users are welcome as these will improve the next edition and future language resources.

The many people who contributed to the making of this dictionary are acknowledged in the next section, and I thank them for their enthusiasm and patience over the years. The sustained effort required to make a dictionary would not be possible without the support of colleagues, friends and family. In particular I would like to thank the Kaytetye people for their commitment to the long process of making the dictionary; colleagues who provided linguistic support, in particular, Jenny Green, Robert Hoogenraad, Harold Koch and Gavan Breen; the staff at IAD Press; and Christine Bruderlin for her design.

I hope that this dictionary will assist Kaytetye people in their efforts to keep their language and culture strong for the future.

Myfany Turpin

March 2007

Acknowledgements

Kaytetye contributors

This dictionary is the culmination of many Kaytetye people's efforts and contributions. Some worked throughout the course of this project; others worked before this project began, with linguists Ken Hale, Harold Koch and Gavan Breen. All Kaytetye people who contributed are acknowledged in the list below. Skin names have been spelt according to standard Kaytetye spelling.

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Funding

Research for this dictionary was funded by the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS; the Aboriginal and

Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSCIC); Newmont Mining Ltd.; the University of Sydney; Australian Postgraduate Award (Department of Education, Employment & Workplace relations); Australia Research Council grant, University of Queensland 2010–2014; and Endangered Languages Documentation Program, Arcadia Fund, 2007–2009; AIATSIS; and Newmont Mining Ltd. Some of these projects resulted in publications, details of which can be found in the further reading section.

also benefited from other projects funded by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Language Initiatives Program (ATSILIP) grants Australia Research Council grant, University of Queensland 2010–2014; and Endangered Languages Documentation Program, Arcadia Fund, 2007–2009; AIATSIS; and Newmont Mining Ltd. Some of these projects resulted in publications, details of which can be found in the further reading section.

Using the Dictionary

In working out what this dictionary should be like we thought about the main ways that it would be used and by whom, resulting in the following user list:

- By Kaytetye speakers wanting to check the spellings of words they know and the English meanings of these words;
- By younger Kaytetye speakers to find out the meanings of older words and cultural information that they do not know;
- By people learning to speak Kaytetye; and
- By people working in Kaytetye language education.

To meet these uses we have included many Aboriginal English words and information on how words sound and are put together, avoiding technical terms where possible. Some entries are long because of the complexities in how words are put together or because there is important cultural information about a word. As well, there are not many Kaytetye books published so we feel it is important to have example sentences which show how a word is used for as many words as possible. Many users will find it useful to read the Introduction before using this dictionary. It explains about Kaytetye sounds, writing and word building as well as Kaytetye society and country.

For language learners, *A Learner's Guide to Kaytetye* is a useful language learning resource, and for educators, *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary* is a useful resource. Both of these contain audio recordings by Kaytetye speakers.

How to find a word in this dictionary

Kaytetye words can be located in two ways: by looking them up in the main part of the dictionary (Kaytetye to English) or by looking them up in the English to Kaytetye finder list at the back of the dictionary. The finder list does not give the full meaning of a Kaytetye word, so learners of Kaytetye should always look up a Kaytetye word in the main part of the dictionary as well.

The main part of the dictionary (Kaytetye to English)

Many Kaytetye words are long and made up of several parts. Verbs in particular can be very complex. Consider the following: **alarrel-arrerantyelke** 'then go along hitting things', which is really made up of the parts **alarre+l+arreran+ranty+elke**. It is not within the scope of this dictionary to have separate entries for every possible verb form or every possible combination of words and endings. If you hear a word that is long and probably made up of several parts, it may be helpful to start breaking off the endings from the right-hand end of the word. Word endings are shown in Appendix 3.

Words are entered in the dictionary in alphabetical order. Final 'e' and hyphens (-) and pluses (+) are not included in the alphabetical ordering so that compound words occur after the word that they are based on. For example, the ordering of the following words is:

atneme 'yamstick'

atnemakak-arrenze 'get old' (lit. become one who has a yamstick)

There is much variation in how the beginning of Kaytetye words sound. For this reason it is useful to read 'Kaytetye sounds and writing' in the Introduction which explains much of this variation.

The English to Kaytetye finder list

In the finder list there is often more than one Kaytetye equivalent for an English word. This is because some of the Kaytetye words may only be used by some speakers, or may be from a special

register, such as the respect register. This sort of information is in brackets after the Kaytetye word, as we hope that this will help non-Kaytetye speakers find the best Kaytetye equivalent. For example:

carry

carry, take aperinenke, aperninenke

carry back alpernenke, alpernintel-arranke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrenyeyern-alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

Alpernenke is the everyday word for ‘carry something back’. **Alpernintel-arranke** is the sort of word people use in storytelling, and it might also only be known by older people. **Arrenyeyern-alpenke** is a special polite way of saying ‘carry something back’ that is used when talking about someone who you should avoid, such as a son-in-law or mother-in-law. It is mainly old people who still use this special ‘respect’ way of talking. There are also some words that only young people use. These are included in the finder list but usually without the qualification ‘some speakers’, as these words are more widely known. Borrowings from other languages are not in the finder list if they have well-known Kaytetye equivalents.

In many situations the Kaytetye equivalents given for the English words have slightly different meanings. For example, the Kaytetye words under ‘carry’ have a slightly different meaning in terms of which direction something is carried. Such differences are only explained in the main part of the dictionary. The most commonly used Kaytetye words are given first in the finder list. Learners should always check with a Kaytetye speaker to find the best word to use. The finder list is not meant to be a fully-fledged English to Kaytetye dictionary, as it does not have all English equivalents for Kaytetye words. The finder list should only be used as a guide to find the Kaytetye word, which you should then look up in the main dictionary to find the full range of meanings and uses of the word.

Words from other languages

Many of the words used by younger people are from neighbouring Anmatyerr or Alyawarr, or from English. It was decided to include these words so that younger people can look up the words that they use every day and to learn how to spell them, and their origins. For example, **nyingke** ‘zebra finch’ is used by younger speakers, and speakers who live at Utopia and Stirling. This word is found in Anmatyerr and Alyawarr. Many of these speakers might not know that older Kaytetye speakers actually use a different word: **ngimarre**. In the dictionary under **nyingke** you will find ‘note Anmatyerr *nyengk'* and ‘SEE *ngimarre*'; **nyengk** is the Anmatyerr spelling of this word and **ngimarre** is the main Kaytetye entry for ‘zebra finch’. It is beyond the scope of this dictionary to give all the languages that such borrowings are found in; for example, **nyingke** is also found in Alyawarr, Eastern Arrernte and probably other Arandic languages. In this dictionary we have only given one other language that the word occurs in, although this should not be taken as the only language that this word may have come from. Often people disagreed whether a word was borrowed from another Arandic language; in such cases the possibility that a particular word has come from another Arandic language is noted in the dictionary, rather than saying for sure that this word is from another language.

Some Kaytetye speakers use endings that are from a neighbouring language. While these endings occur as an entry in the dictionary with a note about their use in neighbouring languages, the variant forms that result from using them are not given. For example:

-ile+ make or cause (something to happen) (NOTE Anmatyerr *-il+*) SEE **-ine+**, **-ayle+**

However, no entries are given for words such as **akngwilenke** ‘drive someone crazy’ which is made up of the parts **akngwe-ile+nke**. Instead, only **akngwinenke** and **akngwaylenke** are entered in the dictionary as **-ine+** and **-ayle+** are both Kaytetye endings with the same meaning.

The dictionary would be far too long if variant forms built on **-ile+** were included. Similarly, some younger speakers pronounce the ‘cause to happen’ verb ending as **+layle+** instead of **+lh-ayle+**. Again, this is not entered as a variant for each verb entry with **+lh-ayle+**.

There are also many words in the dictionary that come from English because there is no Kaytetye equivalent. For example, under the entry **mweteke** ‘car’ you will find the note ‘from English *motorcar*’ and under **makete** ‘gun’ ‘from English *musket*’. Sometimes these words might not have the same meaning as in English. A good example is **pwaye** from English ‘boy’, which in Kaytetye means ‘my adult son’ and does not mean an uninitiated man. Another is the word **parreke**, which originally comes from English ‘paddock’, but now also means ‘fence’ in Kaytetye.

Younger people also use many English words that have a Kaytetye equivalent. These are included so people can learn their origins and what the Kaytetye word is for this meaning. For example, under the entry **mame** ‘mother’ you will find ‘from English *mum*’ and a note ‘**SEE** arrengkwe’. **Arrengkwe** is the word used by older speakers so this is the main entry for ‘mother’. Under **tampe** ‘damper’ you will find a note: ‘from English *damper*’, and a number of Kaytetye words that are used to refer to damper: **rlwene** and **enye**, and the traditional seed damper **antaperwenge**.

English verbs can also be made into Kaytetye ones by adding **+emayle+** (to make transitive verbs) or **-arre+⁴** (to make intransitive verbs). This can often happen for verbs that do not have close Kaytetye equivalents. For example, Kaytetye **payemaylenke** is from English ‘buy’ or possibly ‘pay’ with the Kaytetye ending **+emayle+**. For some verbs there are Kaytetye equivalents, although these might not be known by younger speakers, so in these cases the entry refers to the Kaytetye word. For example, **rwelemapaylenke** ‘roll something up’ is from English ‘roll up’ and under this entry it says ‘**SEE** twapetyinenke’; **twapetyinenke** is the word used by older Kaytetye speakers.

The example sentences from spoken language include a large number of English words that have been borrowed into Kaytetye (people tend to be more careful about what they are saying when they write things down). Kaytetye speakers preferred that English words which have good Kaytetye equivalents do not appear in the example sentences in this dictionary, so in many cases the original spoken sentence has been modified. However, some English words remain in the example sentences, and when this happens they are in a separate font to clearly distinguish them from Kaytetye.

Words with more than one meaning

When a Kaytetye word has more than one meaning, and the meanings are in some way related, they are numbered within the entry. For example:

ware *n.*

1. fire
2. firewood
3. matches, firestick
4. heat, sun, hot
5. a general word that goes before things to do with fire

When the meanings are not distinct Kaytetye meanings, but have distinct English equivalents, this is shown with a letter:

alpantrywerle *n.*

- a. masked woodswallow *Artamus personatus*
- b. black-faced woodswallow *Artamus cinereus*

When a Kaytetye word has a single broad meaning but there is no single English translation equivalent, a number of English words are used, separated by a comma or a semicolon:

tyertengkwe *n.*

leader, boss, person who runs a place, ceremonial leader

For many words it is difficult to know whether there is one broad meaning – and whether this can be summed up with a single English word – or two or more meanings. It would take a very long time to work this out for all the words in the dictionary, nevertheless where such information is known the previous three formats are used to distinguish multiple meanings from single meanings.

Words that sound the same

Other words may sound the same yet have distinctly different meanings. When this happens they are listed as separate entries with a superscript number. For example:

tyetye¹ *n.*

light rain, sprinkle, shower

tyetye² *n.* [BABY TALK]

meat

arre¹ *n.*

mouth

arre² *n.*

curly wiregrass

arre kangaroo SEE aherre

-arre³ *end.*

that, who, which, what

-arre+⁴ *n.end.*

become something, turn into something

Alternative spellings, such as the entry meaning ‘kangaroo’ above, do not have superscript numbers either, as these are merely ‘signpost’ entries to the main word.

It is not always straightforward to determine whether meanings are related or not, and so it is difficult to decide whether two words should appear within a single entry in the dictionary, or whether they should appear as two separate entries. Again, it would take a lot more time to determine this, and native speakers of a language often have different opinions on whether meanings are related. In many cases a place name is based on the meaning of an everyday word. Place names are written with a capital letter (as in English) and so have their own entry. These are not written with superscript numbers. For example:

awelhe *n.*

soft dirt on the inside edge of a dug-out soakage

Awelhe *n.*

Junction Waterhole

Headwords and derived words

There are many instances of words being used to build new words. In some cases these compound words appear as a derived word in a single long entry, and in others they are a separate headword, even though they are related in some way. A word not built on other words is always a headword. To avoid overly long entries some compound words occur as headwords. A compound word is usually written as a headword when:

- The combination of words has an unpredictable meaning (even though the meanings of the single words might relate to the combined word).
- The added part does not have any meaning on its own. This is similar to English words such as ‘cranberry’ where the word ‘berry’ is combined with ‘cran’, which has no meaning on its own.

-
- It is a reduplicated (doubled-up) word, such as **arlwar-arlware**. The meanings created through reduplication are many and varied, and are discussed below.

For example, the headword **alekenhenge** ‘a dog with its owner’ is built on the word **aleke** ‘dog’ plus the ending **-nhenge** ‘(relatives) together’. The meaning of **alekenhenge** is not predictable from the meaning of its parts. The headword **arlwar-atnenke** ‘bloat, swell up’ is made up of two words, **arlware** ‘baking powder’ and **atnenke** ‘stand’. Its meaning is not predictable from the meanings of its parts. An example of the second type is the main entry **arengkel-anenke** ‘crawl’. It is built on the word **anenke** ‘sit’ and **arengkel-** which has no meaning on its own.

Reduplicated words often have very different meanings to their un-reduplicated counterpart. Some examples of the different ranges of meanings are shown below.

arlware baking powder
arlwar-arlware swollen

arnewetye conkerberry
arnewetye-arnewetye orange-naped snake *Furina ornata*

rrile cheek
rrile-rrile across, side
errpatye bad, no good
errpaty-errpatye not very good, so-so

Reduplication is often used to show that there is more than one of these things or actions. In the dictionary we have not entered all possible reduplications – only the common ones and those with unpredictable meanings.

A compound word is written within the entry as a derived word when its meaning is predictable from the meanings of its parts. For example, there is an ending **+ayte** that goes on plant names to make a word for an edible grub that lives in or on this plant: for example, **alhepalhe** ‘waxy wattle’, **alhepalhayte** ‘edible grub that lives in the roots of waxy wattle’. Most words for types of relatives have a number of derived words; for example, **akeleye** ‘aunt’, **akele nhenge atherre** ‘a person with their aunt’ **akeleng-akele** ‘respect way to refer to an aunt who has passed away’. Not all derived words with predictable meanings are included in the dictionary as there are so many; however, frequently used ones are included as well as those where there are no well-known English equivalents.

Words that have one of the endings **-arre+**⁴, **+ine+**, **-ayle+** or **+lh-ayle+** are always written as derived words. These endings make verbs out of other words, such as nouns and adverbs, although the meanings of these verbs is not always predictable. For example:

- alkenhe** *n.*
1. big
 2. adult
 3. important
- alkenharrenke** *vi.*
grow up
- alkenhaylenke** *vt.*
grow someone up, raise children
- alwene** *adv.*
(do something) on the return, while returning
- alwenarrenke** *vi.*
turn and go back the same way
- alweninenke** *vt.*
heal, revive, bring someone back to life

It was decided to keep these as derived words because this is how they have been treated in the other Arandic dictionaries. However, when the ending **-akake** comes in between the nominal and **-arre⁺⁴**, **+ine+**, **-ayle+** or **+lh-ayle+**, **-akake** is joined onto the previous word and the ending is written with a hyphen. For example:

elpalhakak-arrenke ‘smoking, burning (lit. smoke-having-become)’
arpatyakak-arrenke ‘turn into a teenage girl (lit. breast-having-become)’

Verbs in Kaytetye can have a large range of endings. Some of these endings add meanings about the direction or movement of the person doing the action. Sometimes the meaning of the verb can be quite different altogether. For example:

anenke ‘sit’
+lpe- ‘do once on the way’
anelp-anteyane ‘travel by car or bus’

Some of these ‘motion’ endings on certain verbs are very common in everyday speech, so some of these have been entered in the dictionary as derived words. In Appendix 3, Table 8 on page 839 includes the verb endings for the different kinds of motion associated with actions. There are some differences in the endings depending on the type of verb. For an explanation of these verbs see Grammar and word building on page 28.

As well as derived words there may also be phrasal entries under a main entry. These are phrases of two or more words whose meaning is not predictable from the meanings of the separate words. These can be compared to English phrases such as ‘stand someone up’ or ‘break the news to someone’. The phrase is listed under its first word. So **akertere theye angkenke** ‘communicate in sign language’ occurs under the entry **akertere** ‘sign language’. For people learning a second language it is useful to have phrases in the dictionary, so we have included many commonly used phrases even when the meaning could be considered predictable, such as **ngkthewele anenke** ‘sit beside someone’, literally ‘sit on the edge’ and **alele tangkwele** ‘wait a minute’, literally ‘soon first’. Phrasal entries with a verb are marked to indicate whether the verb is intransitive or transitive (see page 28).

Hyphens

Hyphens (-) and pluses (+) are used to show that this is only part of a Kaytetye word, like English ‘-ing’ or the possessive ‘s’ in, for example, ‘man’s hat’. Hyphens are used before an ending to show that these are usually written as a separate word or joined with a hyphen. For example, ‘dog’s’ is written **aleke arenge** or **aleke-areng**. Some people also write the ending straight onto the word (dropping the final ‘e’ of the first word if the ending begins with a vowel): **alekarenge**. When the endings **-arre⁺⁴** and **-ayle+** are joined to the end of a word to make a new word, this word is written as a derived word without a hyphen and as one word:

ahe ‘fight’
aharrenke ‘get angry’

The word **aharrenke** is made up of **ahe** plus **+arre⁺⁴** plus **+nke**. Pluses are used for short endings that are usually joined straight on to the word without a hyphen (with the exception of **+arre** and **+aye** which are sometimes written as a separate word). For example, **+le** joins onto **arwele** ‘stick’, forming **arwelele** ‘with a stick’. This is the case even when there is a series of short endings, for example, **arwelelelkape** ‘then with the stick’ (**arwele+le+lke+pe**). Hyphens are also used in Kaytetye to break up longer words (mostly verbs) so that they are easier to read. The following conventions regarding hyphens are used in this dictionary:

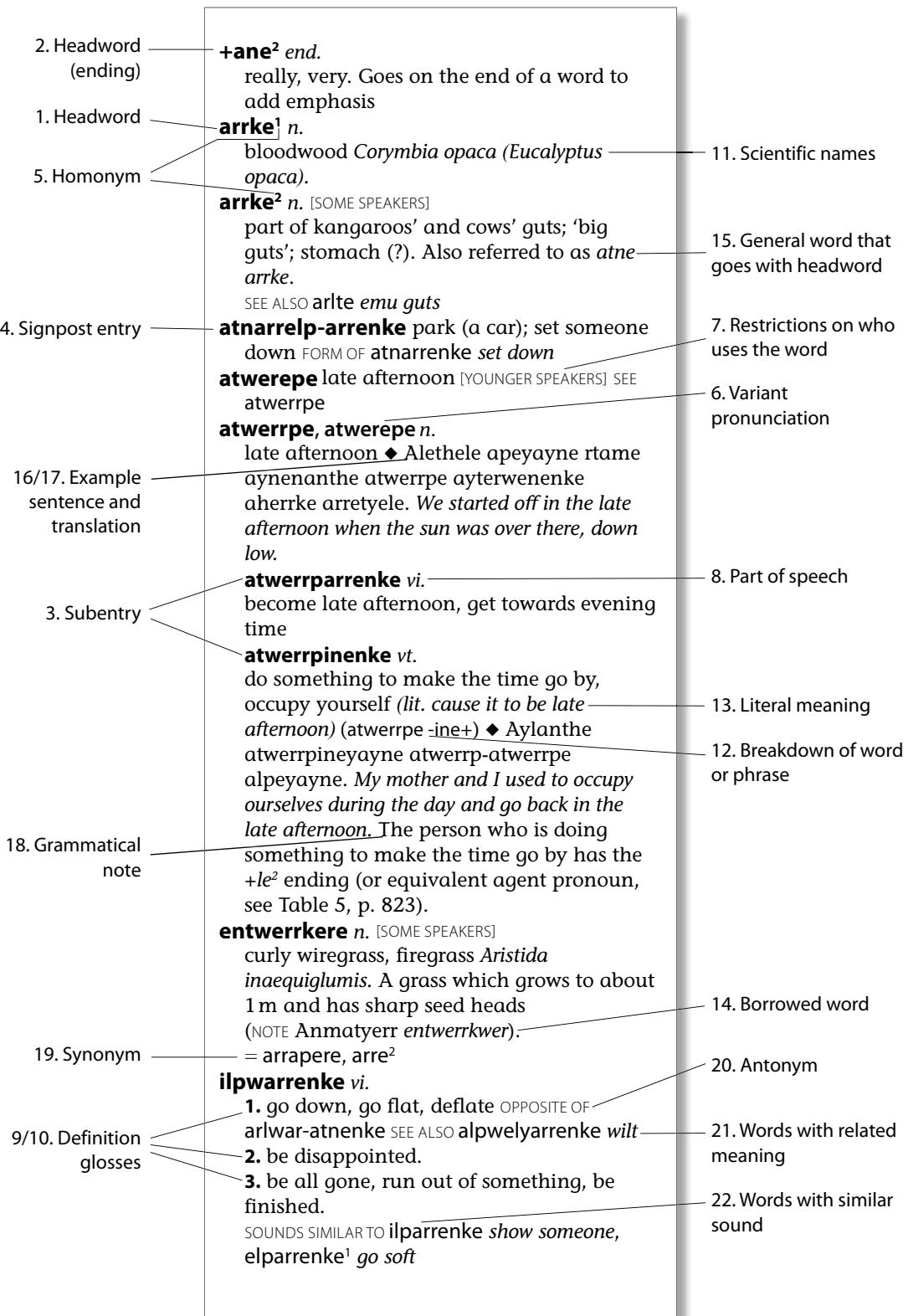
-
- Hyphens are used to break up reduplicated words such as **awely-awelye** ‘lightning’, **kelye-kelye** ‘small things’ and **pwengetye-pwenge** ‘old women’.
 - Hyphens are used to break up verbs that are made up of several verbs joined together. For example, **aney-alpenke** ‘go back and stay’, **angkerr-angkerr-etyerrane** ‘talking while going along’, and compound verbs such as **pwept-angkenke** ‘make a thudding sound’.
 - Hyphens are used when a short Kaytetye ending (which would not normally be hyphenated) joins onto an English word. For example, **blanket-le** ‘on the blanket’.
 - While most longer noun endings are written as separate words, there are some well-known compounds where the long ending is written with a hyphen. For example, **apmerew-artweye** ‘owner of country’, whereas **-artweye** on other words is written as a separate word, such as **tyanywengewe artweye** ‘a person who has tobacco’.

Layout of a dictionary entry (see diagram page 9)

1. Headwords are listed in English alphabetical order (except that 'e' on the end of a word is treated as 'a'), and appear set out to the left of the rest of the entry. Verbs appear in the present tense (with the **+nke** 'happening now' ending). If expressions include an ellipsis (...) it means that another word must go there.
2. Headwords preceded by a hyphen (-) or a plus sign (+) are technically endings, that is, words that cannot occur on their own but must follow another word (see 'Spelling', page 15).
3. Words or phrases built on the main entry are subentries. They appear in bold but slightly smaller typeface than the headword. They are indented.
4. Headwords that are variant pronunciations refer you to the main Kaytetye word following 'SEE...' or if the word is a subentry 'SEE UNDER...'. Information in these signpost entries run on the same line instead of starting on a new line.
5. Raised (superscript) numbers after a word distinguish words that sound the same (and are thus spelt the same) but have distinctly different meanings (homonyms). Superscript numbers are not used if the headword is a variant pronunciation (see note 4 above), as these are signposts to the main word which does sound different.
6. Variant pronunciations follow the headword after a comma and are in a smaller font (see also note 4 above).
7. Restrictions on where and who uses the word are indicated in square brackets: [RESPECT LANGUAGE] – only used amongst certain relatives; [BABY TALK] – only used when talking to young children; [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE] – offensive in some contexts (highly offensive words were left out of the dictionary); [SOME SPEAKERS] – there are different opinions between speakers as to whether the word is Kaytetye).
8. Parts of speech appear in italics after the headword. These are described on page 10.
9. English glosses and definitions are on a new line under the main Kaytetye word. Pronunciation and cultural information may be included here.
10. Different meanings of a word are specified either by numbers, which indicate an important distinction in the meaning in Kaytetye, or by letters, which indicate different English translations of what is basically a single Kaytetye meaning.
11. Scientific names appear in italics. If a name has recently changed the older name is in brackets.
12. If an entry is made up of more than one word or part and this is not evident from hyphens, then each component appears in brackets.
13. A literal meaning of a Kaytetye phrase or sentence appears in brackets '(lit. . .)'.
14. If a word is from another language, the language and the form of the word in that language are shown in brackets.
15. Words for plants and animals are often used with another word before them to indicate what type of thing they are. These combinations follow 'Also referred to as . . .'.
16. Illustrative sentences appear in plain text after the symbol '♦'. English words in the sentence are shown in italics. A headword that is a short ending is in bold in the example sentence.
17. An English translation of the example sentence is in italics. Kaytetye words in the English translation are in quotation marks ("") or plain text.
18. Additional grammatical information.

References to other words

19. = ... Roughly the same meaning as . . .
20. OPPOSITE OF ... Words that mean the opposite.
21. SEE ALSO ... Words with related meanings that are useful to compare.
22. SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ... Completely different words that might be mistaken for one another because they sound similar. If the entry has more than one meaning and the cross-reference relates to all the meanings of the entry it is on the same line.



Abbreviations

(?)	There is a degree of uncertainty about a word, a definition or a translation etc. If a (?) follows a translation then it indicates uncertainty about its accuracy. If it follows a definition this shows uncertainty about the English (and scientific) identity of the word. In the finder list a (?) following a Kaytetye word shows that we are not certain that it is equivalent to the English word or words it is paired with.
adv.	adverbs These do not take endings, although some may take +le.
conj.	conjunction These do not take endings and usually come at the beginning of a sentence or clause.
dem.	demonstrative These words often end in +arte. Nominal endings go in the middle of these words before +arte.
end.	ending These go on all types of words. They come after other types of endings.
kin	kin nominal These take special kinship endings and prefixes as well as the full range of nominal endings.
kin.end.	kin ending These are endings that go on kin nominals.
lit.	literally A literal meaning of word or phrase.
n.	nominal This includes words for things, people, places, question words and includes words that in English would be thought of as adjectives.
n.dir.	directional nominals These only take a small set of nominal endings.
n.end.	nominal ending These are endings that go on nominals.
part.	particle These do not take any nominal or verb endings. They include exclamations (gosh!) and interjections (hey!) and words for 'yes' and 'no'.
pre.	prefix These go on the front of nominals. They are written as part of the same word they attach to without a hyphen.
pro.	pronoun Kaytetye has a lot of pronouns, and these have special bits added to them; a complete list is given in Appendix 2.
pv.	preverbs These must be followed by a verb and do not take endings, although they may take +le. Preverbs are written as a separate word to avoid long entries.
s. lat.	highly variable species
sp.	species
ssp.	sub-species
spp.	species (plural)
v.end.	verb ending These are endings that go on verbs.
vi.	intransitive verb (see discussion about verbs on page 28.)
vt.	transitive verb (see discussion about verbs on page 28.)

Introduction

The Kaytetye region

Kaytetye (pronounced Kay-ditch) is the language and the name of the people whose traditional lands lie approximately 300 kilometres north of Alice Springs. There are no precise geographical boundaries of Kaytetye country, although in broad terms the region extends from Stirling station in the south, as far as Karlwe-karlwe (Devils Marbles) in the north, and from just west of Ntarrengeny in the east across to the Hanson River in the west. Neighbours are the Warlpiri in the west, Alyawarr in the east, Warumungu in the north and Anmatyerr in the south. The main places where Kaytetye is spoken are Thangkenhareng (Barrow Creek), Tyemelke, Artarre (Tara) and Ankweleyelengkwe and Arnerre outstations. Some Kaytetye speakers also live at Alekarenge (Ali-Curung) – the biggest community on Kaytetye land, although the predominant languages there today are Aboriginal English and Warlpiri. Many Kaytetye speakers live in the neighbouring language regions in communities such as Ilewarr (Stirling), some outstations on Utopia (Angarapa and Alyawarra Land Trust), Ipmangker (Murray Downs), Mungkarta (McLaren Creek) as well as regional centres such as Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.

The Kaytetye language is one of a group of languages known as the Arandic group of languages. There are probably around 4,500 speakers of all the Arandic languages together, 200 of which are Kaytetye speakers. Arandic languages include Anmatyerr, Alyawarr and Arrernte. Kaytetye differs significantly from the other Arandic languages; while Arrernte speakers can often understand Anmatyerr and Alyawarr, most have difficulty understanding Kaytetye. Not surprisingly, Kaytetye has changed rapidly in the time since people first began recording the language, as it is such a small and very different language to that of its neighbours. The main difference is between the way older and younger people speak. Some people might only show a few features of the younger speech style, while others may show many features. In the dictionary the labels [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] and [OLDER SPEAKERS] are used; however, not all the words that young people use today are included as it would be nearly impossible to keep up with the rapid changes in language use!

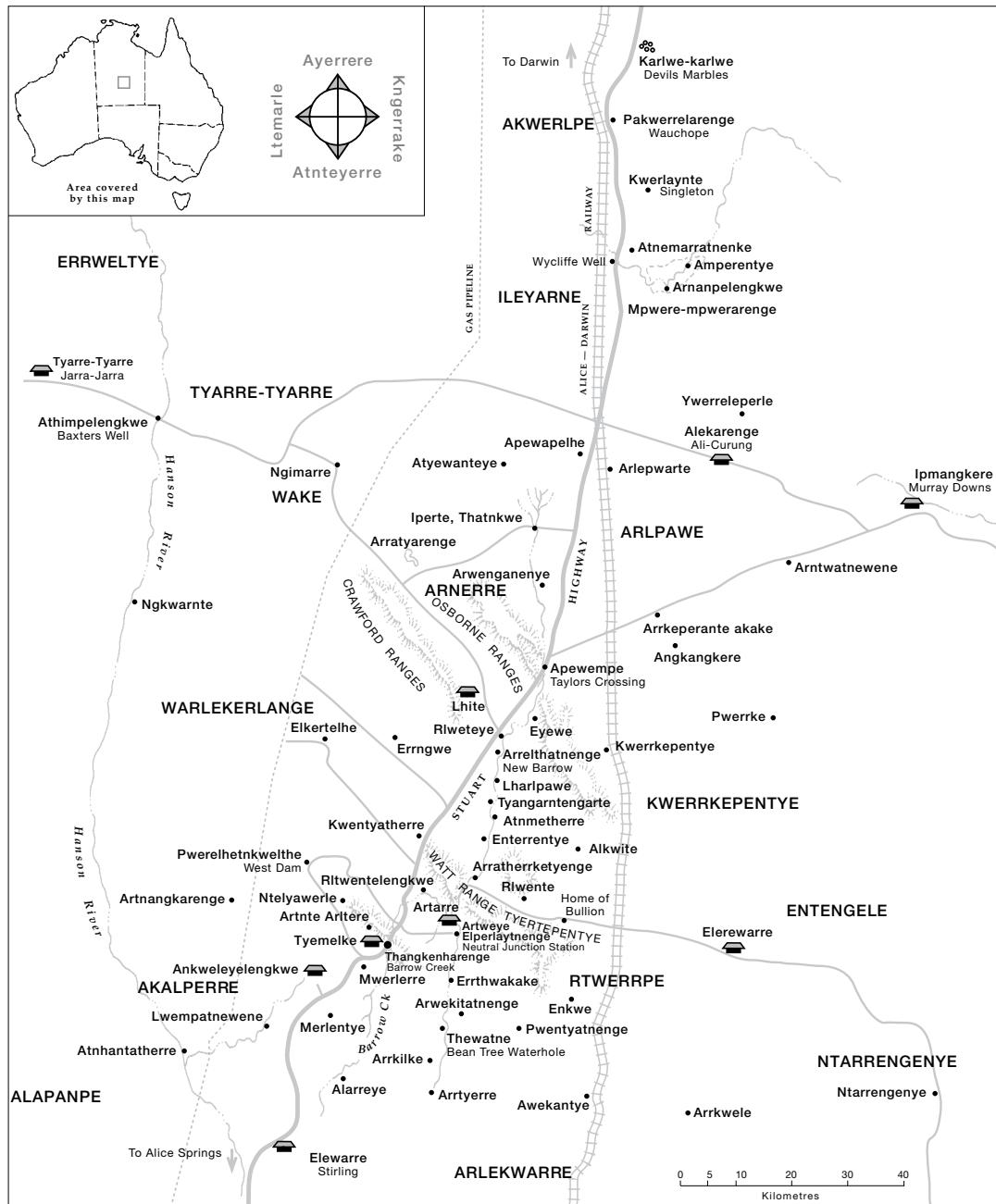
History of documentation of the Kaytetye language

The *Kaytetye to English Dictionary* draws upon work documenting the Kaytetye language from nearly 50 years ago. In 1959 Ken Hale recorded Kaytetye speakers Lindsay and Peter at Barrow Creek, and Chablow at Murray Downs. On these recordings are single words and short sentences (AIATSIS archive tapes 4560, 4563–4). Hale's field notes, recordings, transcriptions and the resulting word list have all been incorporated into the Kaytetye Dictionary.

Between 1974 and 1976 Harold Koch recorded stories by people at Alekarenge and Artarre, many of whom have now sadly passed away. He worked on analysing the sounds and grammar of the language and subsequently recorded further stories with Tommy Thompson and Peter Horsetailer (dec). Together with Grace Koch he compiled *Kaytetye Country* (IAD Press, 1994). Harold Koch's work provides a significant and foundational contribution to the dictionary.

Gavan Breen recorded a Kaytetye wordlist at Alekarenge in 1986. Kaytetye speaker Emily Hayes recorded stories in the 1980s at Alekarenge and in Alice Springs while working for CAAMA on the production of a Kaytetye language radio show. In addition, Penny Watson recorded Kaytetye stories at Alekarenge in 1994 while working as the Teacher Education Lecturer for Batchelor College. Sadly, most of these early story-tellers have passed away.

Throughout the course of the dictionary project these stories have been written down and translated. Myfany Turpin and Harold Koch recorded stories by Tommy Thompson when the dictionary project began in 1996, and did further work on the grammar and vocabulary to publish *A Learner's Guide to Kaytetye* in 2001. The dictionary also draws on Myfany Turpin's



Map of the Kaytetye region

Note: Kaytetye spellings are used for all Aboriginal names on map

LEGEND	
ALAPANPE	community and outstations
Atnhantatherre	site
	estate / country

student research which provides a large amount of conversational sentences, and on language materials developed in the course of other projects such as the *Arrkantele* video series (2001) and the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary* (2003).

The Kaytetye Dictionary Project

Almost 80 Kaytetye people have been involved in the dictionary work which has given extremely valuable and rewarding experiences to those people. Work on the Kaytetye Dictionary officially began in 1996 when Robert Hoogenraad and Shirleen McLaughlin collected the existing Kaytetye material and set to work with Emily Hayes and Joannie Ross to transcribe and translate it.

The dictionary also involved extensive fieldwork in communities to check words and meanings. Myfany Turpin recorded people describing the meanings of words and how they might be used, resulting in transcripts of over 200 hours of tape as well as other field notes. Many of these Kaytetye people were senior people, involved because of their deep knowledge of Kaytetye language and culture. Many younger people played a vital role in translating and transcribing the recordings. Alison Ross transcribed and translated nearly 100 hours of recordings alone. Alison also wrote definitions for many Kaytetye plants and animals. The example sentences in the dictionary reflect this broad range of language use taken from oral stories, oral definitions, conversation and written definitions. Rather than make all the sentences similar in style, we think it is useful to have sentences from these different types of language use.

Work in communities usually involved a group of language speakers. A valuable approach was to use the other Arandic language dictionaries and the multilingual skills of language speakers to discuss Kaytetye equivalents. As a group, Kaytetye people could confirm their own understandings of words and meanings with other people. At Stirling and Utopia, with both Kaytetye and Anmatyerr speakers, work on both dictionaries happened together. The language 'teams' proved to be jovial and exciting, often resulting in very specialised knowledge of plants and animals, as well as differences in opinion about whether a word was Kaytetye or Anmatyerr. As Kaytetye people have always spoken many languages, and travelled through neighbouring language regions, differences of opinion as to whether a word is Kaytetye or not are inevitable. Where some people considered a word *not* to be Kaytetye, then this word is identified in the dictionary with a note about its use in another Arandic language. In the English to Kaytetye finder list this sort of information is not included, so you really need to look at the main part of the dictionary to find out who uses the word and its full range of meanings.

The audio tapes of the language work in the bush were transcribed and entered into a large database in which all the Kaytetye language material for the dictionary project is kept. The database keeps careful track of who said what, when and to whom, of variation in Kaytetye pronunciation, of the processes of identifying plants and animals, and of all the masses of little bits of information that go into making a dictionary. The original tapes are archived at AIATSIS and copies are kept at IAD in Alice Springs.

Other communication systems

This dictionary is about words and spoken language, and it is limited at this point in time to a written document which does not enable the inclusion of sound and moving images. Intonation – the rise and fall of voice quality – plays a major part in communication and cannot easily be represented on paper. Kaytetye people also use gesture, sign language and sometimes ground drawings to accompany spoken language, especially when storytelling.

As with many other Aboriginal peoples, Kaytetye have a rich system of hand signs for use during extended periods of mourning for a close relative. The hand sign system is also used in certain types of restricted ceremonies, when out hunting, and in other situations where speaking is inappropriate. Many of these hand signs are clearly iconic; that is to say that their action is seen to resemble in some way the concept or idea that they are communicating. For example, hand signs for various animals may be based on a symbolic representation of their tracks; those for particular plants based on the distinctiveness of their smell; and those for kin relations based

on salient aspects of the bodily gestures that encapsulate social behaviours appropriate to those kin relations, such as ‘turning away’ from restricted or ‘avoidance’ kin.

Encoded in the Kaytetye kinship system are rules and conventions about marriage and behaviour towards particular kin. In Kaytetye society, verbal communication and close contact is avoided between particular people. One of the strictest of these avoidance relationships is that between a mother-in-law and son-in-law. There is a set of specialised vocabulary used to refer to, and while in proximity of, such relations. In the dictionary these special words are labelled as [RESPECT LANGUAGE], as the notion of respect is evoked by the use of terms from this special language.

There are even endings that go on ordinary words to turn them into respect ones, such as **-ayerre**, for example, **eltye** ‘hand’, which is ordinary language, becomes **eltyayerre** ‘hand’ [RESPECT LANGUAGE].

Another special way of talking occurs between adults and young children. In this way of speaking there are some special words, and some words that are almost like their ordinary counterparts except that some of the sounds have been changed slightly, such as **apeye** ‘nothing’ which is shortened from the ordinary word **peyakele**. Often the baby talk equivalent has a broader meaning, for example **arnaweye** ‘father’s brother’, which has a broader meaning than the ordinary equivalent **arnawerre** ‘father’s older brother’. In the dictionary these words are marked as [BABY TALK].

There are some words in this dictionary that some people cannot say because a person with the same name or a similar-sounding name has passed away; instead the word **kwementyaye** is used. Most people think that these words should still be in the dictionary because they will not be **kwementyaye** forever, so these words are included with a note about them being **kwementyaye** for some people.

Kaytetye place names

Unlike the English place names in Australia, Aboriginal place names and their languages are closely linked, as the languages come from this country. Kaytetye place names reflect important parts of Kaytetye culture and events in the Dreamtime, and as most Kaytetye people live on their traditional country, places and their names are very much a part of everyday life. Many Kaytetye place names are based on, or named after, events in the Creation time where named Dreamings or actions happened at that place. A place name might literally translate as ‘where the yamstick stood’ or ‘belonging to birds’. In the dictionary, place names are entered with a capital letter as a separate entry from the Kaytetye word they are based on.

While many Kaytetye people wanted place names included in the dictionary, it was beyond the scope of the project to document all the places in the Kaytetye region and their exact location. The places listed on page 812 came up in stories and other work by the authors. As a result, this list has more places from some areas than others. For example, there are many places from around Neutral Junction as a result of the Neutral Junction School language and culture program; from Rtwerrpe, which was the focus of an indigenous ecological knowledge project; and from Arnerre, the focus of the author’s doctoral research. Many more places would be included if there had been projects in other areas.

Most Kaytetye place names do not have an English equivalent. Where names refer to things such as bores, dams and wells, it is often the case that the Kaytetye name refers to a soakage or rockhole in the vicinity of the English place name. Some of the ‘English’ names are actually derived from a Kaytetye name for a place in that area, and as such reflect the early European contact history of the region. For example, the Jarrah-Jarrah Ranges is named after the Kaytetye-Warlpiri country name **Tyarre-Tyarre** (spelt Jarra-Jarra in Warlpiri).

Place names are listed alphabetically in the main part of the dictionary. As well, the list of Kaytetye place names on page 812 can be consulted to recall a place name. The names should then be looked up in the main dictionary.

A note about translations

As is common in most dictionaries of Aboriginal languages in Australia, the Kaytetye Dictionary is to a certain extent bilingual; it has definitions and/or glosses in English for Kaytetye words, the example sentences are translated into English, and there is an English to Kaytetye finder list in the back. But how do we know that we got it right, that we matched the Kaytetye words to the English correctly? One answer to this difficult question is that we did our best given the time and resources we had. We worked in groups and checked words many times; we tried to understand the meanings of words in the context of stories and conversation. We went onto country and looked for plants and animals in order to identify them properly and match the Kaytetye taxonomy to the English one. Another answer is, of course, that this dictionary will by its nature contain some errors and shortcomings. There will be words that have been left out, and some of the complexities of the meanings of words will be either absent or possibly misconstrued. Translations of some of the example sentences no doubt could also be improved.

Kaytetye spelling

Kaytetye has sounds that are very different to the sounds in English (and to many other Aboriginal languages). When people first started writing words down from this unfamiliar language they spelt words in many different ways. Even the name of the language has been written in different ways: Gaidij, Kaititji, Kaitij and Kaytej.

One reason for these many spellings of Kaytetye is that English does not spell the same sound with the same letters each time, for example, 'r' and 'rr' is the same sound in 'bury' and 'berry'; and English often uses the same letters for different sounds, such as the sequence of letters 'ough' in the words 'through', 'bough', 'cough', 'enough', 'bought' and 'although'. When English speaking people first tried to write Kaytetye words, this resulted in many spellings. This is one reason why English spelling rules cannot be used very well for other languages. Consider trying to write the Kaytetye word **atyewe** 'friend', which could be spelt **archoowa**, **atchoower**, **achuwa**, **achuewa**, **achewa**, **achoo** or **achouwe**.

A spelling system needs to differentiate between sounds that are meaningful in the language by spelling them differently to each other. For example, the Kaytetye word for 'young girl' **kwerre** (which has a trilled 'r') and the word for 'him, her' **kwere** (which has an 'r' like Australian English 'r') need to be spelt differently. For Kaytetye speakers these differences are as easy for them to hear as the difference between 'liver' and 'river' is for an English speaker. At least half of the sounds in Kaytetye simply are not in English and vice versa (see 'Kaytetye sounds' page 17).

A spelling system should only make distinctions where the language regards the sounds as different. Differences that may exist in another language but not in the speaker's own language should not be made by the spelling system because it is difficult for speakers of the language to hear such differences. For example, most English speakers pronounce the 'll' in 'miller' and 'million' differently, but because the difference is not significant in English, and indeed difficult for English speakers to hear, the spelling does not differentiate between the two different sounds. Similarly, the 'th' sounds in **'thistle'** and **'this'** are different sounds, but the difference is not meaningful in English and so the spelling does not differentiate between them. In Kaytetye the two different 'l' sounds as in 'miller' and 'million' are significant and make entirely different words, for example, **aleke** 'dog' and **Alyeke** (a place name).

Just as the difference between the 'p' of **'pit'** and the 'p' of **'spit'** is not significant in English, the differences between the sounds 't' and 'd', 'b' and 'p', and 'k' and 'g' are not significant in Kaytetye. It would be unnecessary and confusing for Kaytetye speakers to have to write these differences.

These were some of the principles upon which the first Kaytetye spelling system was devised in 1976 by Harold Koch with young Kaytetye speakers who were literate in English. Some words from this 1976 system are written below:

ilip axe
artiy mulga
manhtharr death adder
a'mir camp

Note that in this system words do not have a final 'e', that 'i' is used instead of 'e', that clusters of similar sounds are not shortened ('nhth' not 'nth'), and that an apostrophe is used for the sounds called pre-stopped sounds (today written 'pm', 'tn', 'kng' etc.); this spelling system is given in Koch 1984. Later, many of those Kaytetye speakers began to write 'e' on the end of some words and some people began using 'e' in place of the 'i'. In light of this, and with further knowledge about the sound system, by the time Harold Koch ran another spelling workshop in 1985 words were written with an 'e' on the end and 'e' was also used instead of 'i'. Following the practice in other Arandic languages, pre-stopped sounds were written as a combination of two letters: 'pm', 'tn', 'kng' etc. So those words above are now spelt:

elepe axe
artetye mulga
mantharre death adder
apmere camp

By the late 1990s the minor differences between Kaytetye and other Arandic spelling systems was noted, as schools began sharing language resources. For Kaytetye Lutherans, the spelling differences between the Western Arrarnta Bible and Kaytetye were even greater. There was also a growing awareness that spelling systems should use a wide variety of letters to be easier to read. In 1998 there was a spelling workshop at Batchelor College with speakers from many Arandic languages. One of the aims was to achieve greater consistency across the Arandic language spelling systems. Here many Kaytetye people considered a number of spelling reforms. These were:

1. the use of 'j' or 'tj' instead of 'ty';
2. to not write 'e' on the end of words;
3. the use of 'i' at the start of words, or instead of 'ey' before a consonant;
4. to use more hyphens in compound words; and
5. to write long endings as separate words.

Only reforms 3 and 4 were agreed upon by everyone. At first 'i' was used at the start of all words, as it is used in Alyawarr and Anmatyerr. This is the way 'i' is used in the books *Kaytetye Stories* (1998); for example, **ilepe** 'axe' instead of **elepe**. But the use of 'i' in this way did not change the high frequent use of 'y' in Kaytetye, which was used in combination with other letters for many different and common sounds. Sentences with many 'y's were common, such as the following:

Iyterrtye iynengele yerrakwerre nyeympe iyleyayne. 'People would collect little bush onions.'

The prevalence of 'y' in Kaytetye was something other Arandic languages did not have. At a meeting at Neutral Junction in 2003, people decided to use 'i' instead of 'iy' and 'ey', so the sentence above would be spelt:

Iterrtye inengele yerrakwerre nyimpe ileyayne. 'People would collect little bush onions.'

This is the way 'i' is currently used, and so is used in this dictionary.

It is still early days for writing Kaytetye and as more people become literate it is probable that speakers of Kaytetye will refine the spelling system as it appears in this dictionary. From all the

discussions about spelling and looking at the way people are writing Kaytetye today, there has been little desire to make major changes to this spelling system (such as using ‘u’ instead of ‘we’, or ‘j’ instead of ‘ty’). One change that literate Kaytetye speakers are doing is to break words up even further than the spelling in this dictionary, writing many short endings as separate words.

Kaytetye sounds

Kaytetye sounds can be arranged according to what part of the mouth or tongue is used to make them and how they are made. In Table 1 sounds in the same column are made in the same part of the mouth (for example, by closing the lips for the column beginning with ‘p’), while sounds in the same row are made in the same manner (for example, by letting air out of the nose as in the row beginning with ‘m’). Technical terms for the parts of the mouth and how the sounds are made are included in the table.

Table 1. Kaytetye sounds

CONSONANTS

	Coronal						
	Apical				Laminal		
	Labial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Prepalatal	Dental	Palatal	Dorsal
Stop	p	t	rt	yt	th	ty	k
Nasal	m	n	rn	yn	nh	ny	ng
Pre-stopped nasal	pm	tn	rtn	ytn	tñh	tñy	kñg
Lateral		l	rl	yl	lh	ly	
Continuant	w	rr	r			y	h

VOWELS: a, e, i

Notice that Kaytetye does not have sounds familiar to English speakers like ‘v’, ‘s’, ‘f’, ‘z’ and ‘sh’. When words with these sounds in them are borrowed into Kaytetye these sounds are replaced by the closest equivalent in Kaytetye. So, for example, an English word like ‘bicycle’ might sound, in Kaytetye pronunciation, like **patyekele** or **pathekele**.

Below is a description of the sounds of Kaytetye, starting with those sounds that are also in English.

I, m, n, r, y, w

These sound similar to English sounds. For example:

peyakele	nothing
katate	slow
enape	echidna
wepe	spider
amare	type of mistletoe

At the end of a word ‘y’ followed by ‘e’ sounds more like a long vowel. Capital letters show the stressed part of the word. For example:

akeleye	aunt	(a-KER-lee)
elpaye	creek	(el-PIE)

k, p, t

These also sound as in English, although after 'l', 'm' and 'n' the letter 'k' often sounds more like 'g'; 'p' more like 'b'; and 't' more like 'd'. For example:

apenke	go	(a-PEN-ge)
mamperle	beautiful	(a-MAM-bul-er)
nantewe	horse	(NAN-doe)

ng

The 'ng' sound is pronounced like the 'ng' in English words such as 'sang' and 'lung' (but not like the 'ng' in 'finger' or 'danger'). This sound is common at the beginning of Kaytetye words and some people may have trouble hearing or pronouncing it in this position as it is not found at the beginning of English words. Example:

ngayele	hungry
----------------	--------

h

The 'h' sound is not found in English and is a difficult sound for native English speakers. It sounds similar to the Scottish pronunciation of 'ch' in the word 'loch' or the final sound in the exclamation 'ugh!' Kaytetye children and some adults tend to substitute a long 'a' vowel for this sound. This still sounds different to 'a' because 'ah' sounds longer and thus stressed. Consider the difference between the words for 'kangaroo' and 'mouth' below:

aherre	kangaroo	(AA-rra)
arre	mouth	(a-RRA)

rr

The 'rr' sound is quite different from 'r', which is like the ordinary English 'r' sound; 'rr' is a hard, rolled, tapped or trilled sound, a bit like that used in Scottish English. It can be made with a quick flick of the tongue against the ridge behind the teeth, or it can be a rolled or trilled sound, made by several quick vibrations of the tongue. For example:

arrenye	over there
----------------	------------

lh, nh, th, tnh

These sounds are made with the blade of the tongue touching the back of the upper front teeth, and sometimes with the tip of the tongue protruding slightly between the teeth. They are called lamino-dental or interdental sounds. To Kaytetye speakers, these sound completely different from the English 't', 'n' and 'l'. For example:

atherre	two
nharte	that
elhe	nose
atnhenke	bite

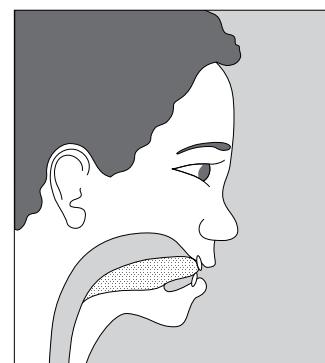


Figure 1. Tongue position for lh, nh, th, tnh

ly, ny, ty, tny

These sounds are produced by putting the tongue forward so it touches the back of both sets of teeth. The blade of the tongue rests just above the top teeth. The 'ty' sound is pronounced in a somewhat similar (but subtly different) way to the 'ch' in 'church', or the 'j' and 'dg' sounds in 'judge'. The 'ny' sound is pronounced a bit like the sound in the middle of words such as 'onion', 'senior' and 'canyon' and the 'ly' sound is pronounced a bit like the sound in the middle of 'million'. For example:

atyē	I
nyarte	this
elyē	shade
atnyeme	witchetty bush

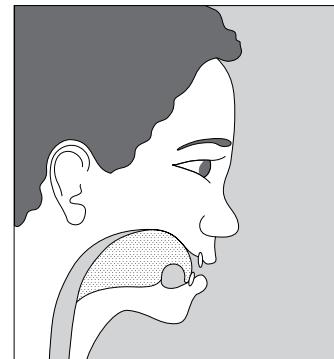


Figure 2. Tongue position for ly, ny, ty, tny

rl, rn, rt, rtn

Another group of sounds are those made with the tip of the tongue higher in the mouth than for 't', 'n', and 'l', and curled back. These are called retroflex or post-alveolar sounds. The sound spelt as 'r' is also made in this way. Apart from single 'r', these sounds are hard for English speakers to hear and produce properly. They are a bit like the way some Americans pronounce the 't' in 'Carter', which can sound a bit more like a 'd' than 't' sound. For example:

partē	completely
arnalke	chest
arlelke	hunting
artne	scrub

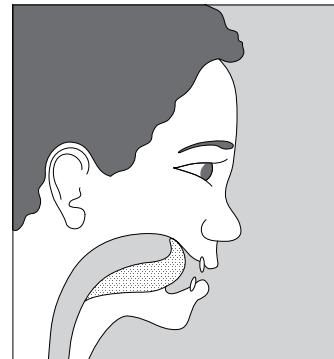


Figure 3. Tongue position for rl, rn, rt, rtn

Where a retroflex sound is followed by a 'w' it can be very difficult to hear whether the sound is retroflex or not. Most words with this combination of sounds are spelt with the retroflex consonant, however there are some words where the difference in this sound makes a different word, such as *ernwe* 'stump' and *enwe* 'lap'; *erlkwe* 'old man' and *elkwe* 'native currant flower'. Sometimes people might leave the initial vowel off in fast speech, but when said slowly people usually pronounce the initial vowel sound.

SPELLING RULE:

Most words do not begin with 'rl', 'rt', 'rn': they either have 'e' or 'a' before them or begin with plain 'l', 't' or 'n'. For example:

erntenke	build
arnanpe	medicinal ghost gum sap
tene	community

Exceptions are those words people are used to spelling without the initial vowel, and in such cases we have kept to that spelling in this dictionary, entering the word according to the above spelling rule and referring to the main spelling. For example:

lengke today SEE UNDER **r lengke**
erlengke today SEE UNDER **r lengke**

After certain sounds in a word there is no contrast between 'rt' and 't', 'rl' and 'l', and 'rn' and 'n' (some people pronounce it either way).

SPELLING RULE:

't', 'l' and 'n' and NOT 'rt' and 't', 'rl' and 'l' following an apical sound (a sound made with the tongue tip – see Table 1 on page 18), with only a vowel in between. For example:

tene community	NOT terne
kata<u>te</u> slowly	NOT katarte
arnan<u>pe</u> ghost gum sap	NOT arnarnpe
aynen<u>ke</u> eat	NOT aynerinke
ale<u>le</u> soon	NOT alerle
arwe<u>le</u> stick	NOT arwerle

Learners of Kaytetye should remember that, because the previous consonant sound is made with the tongue tip 'apical', the sounds underlined above actually sound retroflex and so should be pronounced with the tongue curled back.

Retroflexion is only written in this position when the word is made up of two parts, in which case the spelling helps people make the link between word and meaning. For example, **mpelelenye** 'on this side' is made up of two parts: **mpele** 'like this' and **+rlenye** 'side'. The spelling of the compound thus reflects the spelling of the parts. Similarly, when a word contains a reduplicated part which is retroflex, the spelling of both parts of the reduplicated word are the same. For example, **atnarlilp-arlilpe** and not **atnalip-arlipe** (type of ant).

Retroflexion is also written in this position if the word is spelt as such in the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary*. In this dictionary there is a cross-reference to the main spelling. For example:

itelarre ceremonial headband SEE **iterlarre**

...

iterlarre *n.*

ceremonial white headband worn by men and women. ◆ Iterlarre atyewenhe arrewethe awelyewe athathe ertnwewethe. *I will put on a headband so that I can dance.*

yl, yn, yt, ytn

These sounds are made by the body of the tongue towards the roof of the mouth so that the tongue touches the upper back teeth. They are called prepalatalised apicals. When these sounds are preceded by 'a' they sound similar to the way Australians say 'mail' and 'date'. If preceded by an 'i', the 'y' is not written, so **kite** 'firestick' sounds like 'KEY-ta' and the 't' sounds almost the same as the plain 't'. For example:

aylenke	sing
aynenke	eat
kayte	edible grubs
aytnenke	spear something

Before 'p' 'yl' may also sound like 'ly'. For example, **aylperre** 'fish' can sound like **alyperre**. There is no contrast between 'lyp' and 'ylp'. In the spelling system these are written 'ylp'.

kng, pm, tn, tnh, tny, rtn

This group of sounds are all made in the same way, by blocking the air in the mouth and then letting it flow through the nose. They sound a bit like the middle sound in the sentence 'eat'n your food' if you say it with a strong Australian accent. These are called prestopped nasal sounds. For example:

apmere	camp
kngerrake	east
atnhenke	bite
artne	scrub
atneme	digging stick
atnyeme	witchetty bush

There are a few pairs of words where the prestopping is the only difference between the two words. For example:

anenke sit	atnenke stand
kwene below	kwetne very deep

For other words, some speakers of Kaytetye do not always pronounce the prestopping. For example, they might pronounce **etnthwenke** 'look for' as **enthwenke** – that is, without the prestopping.

SPELLING RULE:

if a word *can* be prestopped then it is written prestopped, e.g. **artnte** 'rock' (not arnte)

In some compound words, especially place names, the prestopping is hardly ever heard, but the spelling keeps to the prestopped spelling to reflect the meaning of the word. For example, **Atnhantatherre** and not **Anhantetherre** (from **atnante** 'who'), **Akngwertarenge** and not **Angwertarenge** (from **akngwerde** 'initiate').

Exceptions to this are words that have been spelt without prestopping in the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary*, as we have chosen to keep to that spelling here. We considered it is less confusing to learn that a few words are not spelt with the prestopping and keep to the spellings in the *Picture Dictionary* than have two lots of spellings for the same word. In this dictionary we have put a signpost entry for such words, which refer to the main entry. For example:

etnty hair SEE UNDER **enty**

Not many words begin with a prestopped consonant; they usually have a vowel in front of the consonant. For example:

akngwe	mad, deaf	NOT	kngwe
atnhante	who	NOT	tnhante

See also the discussion about 'a' below.

In groups of certain sounds the prestopping is always heard so there is no need to write it. For example you'll always hear prestopping in between 'rr' and a nasal sound (e.g. 'n', 'm') so 'blood' is spelt **arrnge** and not **arrkng** and 'brain' is spelt **akwerrnge** and not **akwerrknge**. The sequence **aymp** can also sound prestopped; and again the prestopping is not written, as in **aymperre** 'spread out' and not **aypmperre**.

SPELLING RULE:

prestopping is not written following 'rr' or before 'mp'

English speakers learning Kaytetye should remember that all nasals following 'rr' actually sound prestopped (although in a reduplicated word the second group of this sound is often not prestopped).

'kw' and other rounded consonants

All of the consonant sounds in Table 1, except for 'w' and 'h, also have a 'rounded' variety. They are called 'rounded' because to make these sounds the lips must be round. You can hear rounding in the English words 'window', 'quail' and 'acquaintance'. In Kaytetye this sound is represented by 'w' after the consonant. For example:

Unrounded	Rounded
akelye little (a-KIL-ya)	akwelye rain (a-KUL-ya)
ike shell (i-ka)	ikwe skin name (i-kwa)

One reason rounded sounds are written this way is because endings added after the rounded consonant can change the vowel sound and it is best to keep the spelling of a word the same, with or without endings. For example:

ikwe skin name	(i-kwa)
ikwepe skin name, with emphasis	(i-KU-pe)

Another reason they are written this way is because the rounding can often be heard on any vowel, so the part before or after the consonant may be rounded. For example, a word such as **arrengkwe** 'mother' may be pronounced the following ways, all of which sound right to a Kaytetye speaker: a-RRUNG-kwa, a-RRUNG-ke, a-RRENG-kwa.

A Kaytetye speaker may pronounce these words in all these different ways at different times and all of these pronunciations are equally correct. In this dictionary we have decided to write only one of these possible pronunciations, although there are signpost entries to the main entry for some commonly misspelt words such as:

ntywarlke 'nest' SEE **ntyarlkwé**

SPELLING RULES:

- 'w' is written after a stressed syllable, e.g. **errwelenge** 'above' (er-RRU-leng)
- 'w' follows 'k' if there is a 'k' sound in the word, e.g. **arrengkwe** 'mother'
- 'w' is kept in the same place as it is in the single word if the word is made up of two parts, e.g.
 - **artnekwene** 'thick scrub' (**artne** 'scrub' **kwene** 'deep')
 - **ayterwenenke** 'set off quickly' (**ayte** + 'leave' + **rwene** + 'quickly' + **nke** 'present tense')

Exceptions to this are words that have been spelt differently in the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary*, as we have chosen to keep to that spelling in the main dictionary.

Vowels a, e, i

'a' at the start of a word

You will notice that many Kaytetye words begin with 'a'. In everyday speech people do not always pronounce this initial 'a'. However, when the word is said on its own people often pronounce the initial 'a'. The reader is encouraged to learn that Kaytetye words spelt with an 'a' at the beginning may sometimes be pronounced without the 'a', especially by younger speakers. For example, **ampwarrenke** 'to die' may also be pronounced as **mpwarrenke**, without any change in meaning. There are similarities in English. For example, some English speakers might say 'meledy' in flowing speech, but 'melody' when saying the word slowly.

Another complication is that in Kaytetye there are also some words that *never* begin with 'a'. There are a few pairs of words where an initial 'a' is the only difference between the two words. For example:

akwerre coolamon	kwerre girl
artennge dirty	rtennge base of skull

SPELLING RULE:

if a word *can* begin with 'a', then it is written with 'a', whereas if a word *never* begins with 'a' then it is not written beginning with 'a', e.g.

atheme 'inaccurately' can sound **atheme** or **theme**, so it is written beginning with 'a'
kwerre 'girl' can only sound **kwerre**, so it is never written beginning with 'a'

Again, exceptions to this are words that have been spelt without the initial 'a' in the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary*, for example **rrkante** and not **arkante**. We considered it is less confusing to learn that a few words are not spelt with the initial 'a' and keep to the spellings in the *Kaytetye Picture Dictionary*. In this dictionary we have put a signpost entry for such words, pointing to the main entry. For example:

akelye	small, little, low	SEE kelye
arkante	small, little, low	SEE rrkante

There are also differences between people about whether there is an 'optional' initial 'a' on some words or not, so the pronunciation of the initial 'a' may well be changing. The best principle for looking up a word in the dictionary is to try looking it up under 'a' first.

'a' in the middle of a word

In the middle of a word 'a' sounds like the 'a' in 'father' unless it comes before 'y', where it sounds like 'a' in 'ate'. At the start of a word and in unstressed positions in a word it can also sound like the 'er' in 'border'. For example:

kaperle	small lizard	(CAR-per-la)
kayte	edible grub	(KAY-ter)
arwele	branch, stick	(er-ROOL-a)

e

This vowel is heavily influenced by the consonant sounds in the word. Mostly it sounds like the second vowel sound in 'border'. At the start of a word it can sound like the first sound in 'even' or 'air'. Before 'ly', 'ny', 'ty' and 'y' it sounds like 'ee', and following 'w' it sounds like 'oo' in 'soot'. For example:

errele	match fly	air-RRER-la
apmere	camp	(up-MER-ra)
enape	echidna	(i-NA-per)
apeyaytenke	come	(a-pee-YATE-urn-ge)
akeleye	aunt	(a-KER-lee)
arwele	branch, stick	(er-ROOL-a)
awelye	women's ceremony	(aWOOL-ya)

As with 'a', not all people pronounce the 'e' at the beginning of words. It is usually heard before a retroflex or rounded sounds, such as **erlwe** 'eye'. For words starting with other consonants 'e' is less often heard and so not usually written.

SPELLING RULE:

a word is spelt beginning with 'e' when the next sound is 'rl', 'rt', 'rn' or is rounded, but is not spelt beginning with 'e' before other sounds, e.g.

erlwakite 'windbreak'	NOT	rlwakite
lterre 'banging'	NOT	elterre

As with initial 'a' there are some exceptions and these are signposted to the main entry in the dictionary.

There is also some variation in the way people pronounce the initial vowel. Older people say 'e' while younger speakers tend to say 'a'. This variation is especially common before the 'rr' sound. For example, **arrime** 'desert cave cricket' is pronounced **errime** by younger speakers.

SPELLING RULE:

if the first vowel can be pronounced 'e' or 'a' then it is spelt beginning with 'e', e.g. **arrime** 'desert cave cricket'.

The letter 'e' is used to write most instances of the unstressed 'er' sound in the middle of words. For example:

arrete me	way over there	(a-RRER-tum-er)
kwenemarnte	ripe fruit	(KUN-er-MARN-der)

However, there are a few words where this sound is written 'a', such as **thapake** not **thapeke**.

'e' at the end of words

Like the Eastern and Central Arrernte spelling system, all Kaytetye words end in 'e'. This sounds like the 'er' as in 'in better', although on short words like the 'a' in 'father'. In flowing speech there is often no final vowel sound at all on the end of words. This does not change the meaning of the word. The Anmatyerr and Alyawarr spelling systems do not write 'e' on the end of words, but they do write 'a' on the end of short words. Some comparisons of the spellings of the same word in these two systems are shown as follows:

<u>Kaytetye</u>	<u>Anmatyerr / Alyawarr</u>	
ikwe	ikwa	skin, subsection
imayele	imayel	jealous fight

The Anmatyerr and Alyawarr spelling systems also differ in that they do not write ‘e’ at the start of words, instead they write ‘i’. Some comparisons are shown below:

<u>Kaytetye</u>	<u>Anmatyerr / Alyawarr</u>
elepe	ilep
enape	inap

i

This letter sounds like ‘ee’ in the word ‘cheese’; ‘i’ is used to write all instances of this sound other than when it occurs before a ‘ly’, ‘ny’, ‘ty’ and ‘y’ (see the explanation of the letter ‘e’). For example:

ikwe	skin name
arilpe	sharp
alpite	bilby tail tip
ntyipere	bat

At the beginning of a word it can be difficult to hear the difference between ‘i’ and ‘e’, and the initial ‘e’ vowel might not be pronounced at all by some speakers. So, when looking up a word, remember:

- ‘i’ but never ‘e’ can come before ‘k’, ‘m’, ‘p’, ‘w’ and ‘ng’
- ‘e’ but never ‘i’ can come before retroflex and palatal sounds (‘rl’, ‘rn’, ‘rt’, ‘r’, ‘ly’, ‘ny’, ‘ty’ and ‘y’).

Before ‘t’, ‘n’ and ‘l’ there is a contrast between these two sounds: ‘i’ is longer than ‘e’. For example:

ilenke	get	(ee-LERN-ker)
eleleke	Major Mitchell’s cockatoo	(er-LURL-er-ker)
inewarre	wispy cloud	(ee-NAW-wa-rra)
enape	echidna	(er-NA-per)
itatne	northern corkwood tree	(ee-TART-na)
etarrenke	think about	(air-TA-rren-ker)

There are a few words where both pronunciations are possible such as **eltenke** and **iltenke** ‘chip something’. Both of these are entered in the dictionary, although **eltenke** is the main entry. So if the word you are looking for is not under ‘i’ try looking it up starting with ‘e’; if that fails, try looking it up starting with the consonant. Note that there are hints to help you find words in Table 2 on page 27.

In Anmatyerr and Alyawarr these sounds are spelt a bit differently. Some comparisons between the Kaytetye and the Anmatyerr/Alyawarr systems for spelling the same words are shown below.

<u>Kaytetye</u>	<u>Anmatyerr / Alyawarr</u>
ileke	iylek
itenye	iyteny
arinenge	areyneng
akwertitenge	akwerteyteng

Note too that in Anmatyerr and Alyawarr words are not written with final ‘e’.

Stress

To pronounce Kaytetye words properly you need to know which part of the word to stress. For example, in English the correct pronunciation of the word ‘ignorant’ is ‘IGnorant’ rather than ‘igNORant’. A difference in stress can make a word sound weird and, in some cases – such as the difference between the two words perMIT (I permit you to do it) and PERmit (a liquor permit) – a difference in stress can change the meaning of the word. In Kaytetye, the part of the word that is stressed varies depending on the type of vowels or consonants in a word, the length of the word, as well as the other words spoken before and after it. Below are some general rules to help you pronounce most Kaytetye words.

For most words stress is on the first vowel after a consonant. Some examples:

kaperle	small lizard	(CAR-per-la)
itatne	northern corkwood tree	(ee-TARD-na)

If the second syllable begins with ‘r’ or ‘rr’ and the next vowel sounds ‘i’ or ‘a’, then the second syllable can sound instead. Some examples:

pereltye	river red gum lerp	(pe-RIL-cha)
kwerrimpe	ancestral woman	(cou-RREEM-ba)

If the word ends in **+yane**, **+yayne** or **+rantye** then this syllable is often stressed. Some examples:

anteyane	sitting	(un-de-YARN) or (UN-de-YARN)
areyayne	was looking	(ah-rey-YAINE)
altyanteyane	crouching	(al-CHARN-tey-YARN)
aynterantye	eating	(ain-der-RANGE) or (AIN-der-RANGE)

Stress can go on the vowel at the beginning of a word when there are only two syllables, or both syllables may sound the same. For example:

athe	grass	(A-tha) or (A-THA)
erlkwe	old man	(OOL-kwa) or (OOL-KWA)

Pronunciation variation and spelling

In Kaytetye, as in any language, there is a lot of variation in the pronunciation of words. In fact there is an enormous variation in the way some words in English can be pronounced. Just think of ‘the’ which is often pronounced ‘tha’. It would not be practical to put all of the variant ways of saying a word in a dictionary. The Kaytetye Dictionary reflects variation by including some variant forms, and these entries always refer to the main entry, which is the one that should be used for spelling. We considered that this way it would be easier to find words in the dictionary. Nevertheless, there are some variations that simply could not be put in as it would make the dictionary too long. As in all languages, the pronunciation of Kaytetye words is changing. This means that no spelling system can represent the way a word sounds forever! Just think of some English spellings such as *knife* that reflect older ways of saying these words.

One sort of variation occurs with the sequence of sounds ‘er’ and ‘ey’ when followed by an ‘i’ or ‘a’ vowel. People often leave this out when they speak quickly. For example:

aperinenke ‘carry’ can be pronounced **opinenke**
apeyaytenke ‘come’ can be pronounced **apaytenke**

Not all of these variants are entered in the Dictionary. A similar sort of variation occurs with ‘per’ which often sounds ‘pr’, and ‘ah’ which often sounds ‘a’. For example, **pereltye** ‘river red

gum lerp' can sound like **preltye**; however 'pr' is not used in Kaytetye spelling, so if you hear this sequence it is actually spelt 'per'.

Many of the variant pronunciation of words with 'h' are entered because they can be confused with other words. For example, **aherre** may be misspelt as **arre**, however **arre** is a different word altogether, meaning 'mouth'. So you will find a signpost entry

arre 'kangaroo' SEE UNDER **aherre**

For English speakers learning Kaytetye it may be even harder to find Kaytetye words, as the different sounds in the language can be hard to distinguish. Below is a table with some suggestions for how else a word might be spelt if you cannot find it after you have tried looking it up the way you think it should be spelt. The last three are actually common spelling 'mistakes' – no words are actually spelt that way.

Table 2. Hints for looking up Kaytetye words

If you tried looking up then try:
e	↔	i, or look up the following sound
i	↔	e, eye, or look up the following sound
a	↔	ahe, or look up the following sound
l, t, n	↔	rl, rt, rn (or) lh, th, nh, or look it up under 'e' ↔ (and then that sound)
rl, rt, rn	↔	e (and then that sound)
n, nh, ny, rn, m, ng	↔	tn, tnh, tny, rtn, pm, kng
pm, kng, tn, tnh, tny, rtn	↔	a (and then that sound)
ngk	↔	nk
rwa	→	ra
rrkng	→	rrng
The following spellings are not used in Kaytetye. Instead, use the spelling in the right hand column:		
pr	→	per
lyp	→	ylp, rlp
aypmp	→	aymp
aytnm	→	aym, aypm

These sounds may be easily confused in the middle of a word too. So if you cannot find a word such as 'to bark' under **palkwenke**, remember that 'l' and 'rl' are easily confused, so you will find it under **parlkwenke**.

Grammar and word building

While it is not within the scope of this dictionary to provide comprehensive grammatical notes on the Kaytetye language, there are several aspects of the grammar worth noting. For learners of Kaytetye it is necessary to know what part of speech a word is to be able to make a sentence. For example, you need to know that a verb can only take verb endings and that a nominal (nouns and adjectives) can only take nominal endings. The part of speech is signalled by an abbreviation in italics after the main entry. For a description of the parts of speech abbreviations see ‘Abbreviations’ page 10. In subentries, the part of speech is only signalled if it is different to the main entry. Phrasal entries that include a verb are marked as being either transitive or intransitive (see ‘verbs’ below). Where an entry does not have a part of speech this is because either

- it involves more than one part of speech, neither of which is a verb
- it is a subentry under a verb and so has the same part of speech as the headword.

Verbs

Mastering the use of Kaytetye verbs is one of the most important things to do when learning the language, as the verb carries much of the important meaning in a sentence – you cannot say much without them. There are two main types of Kaytetye verbs: transitive and intransitive. The type of verb determines which pronouns are used with it and which endings go on the verb. Intransitive verbs are generally ones where there is no recipient of the action, or the action of the verb does not directly affect something and is related only to the subject of the sentence. Some intransitive verbs are:

apenke	go
anenke	sit, live
atntheyaytenke	climb, go up
etarrenke	think

Transitive verbs are those where an action is typically being done by someone to someone or something or the action directly affects something, for example, ‘eating’, ‘hitting’, and ‘cooking’. Some transitive verbs are:

alarrenke	hit
aynenke	eat
pwenke	cook
kwathenke	drink

There are two important differences between sentences with a transitive verb and those with an intransitive verb. The first thing that happens in a sentence with a transitive verb is that the doer in the sentence, or the one that is performing the verb action, is marked by the ending **+le** on long words and **+nge** on short words (unless the doer is represented by a pronoun). Second, in a transitive sentence the pronoun meaning ‘I’ is **atyē** and in intransitive sentences it is **ayenge**. The pronoun meaning ‘you’ is **n̄te** in transitive sentences and **n̄ge** in intransitive ones. For all other pronouns the form is the same regardless of whether the verb is transitive or not.

For most verb endings it does not matter whether the verb is transitive or intransitive, but for some – such as the present continuous ending (which is like the *ing* form of a verb in English) – it does; there are different forms depending on whether the verb is transitive or intransitive. There is also a different form of ending for intransitive verbs whose stem ends in ‘n’. For example:

<u>transitive</u>	<u>intransitive</u>	<u>an intransitive verb stem ending in ‘n’:</u>
apmenke dig	apenke go	anenke sit
apmerrantye digging	aperrane going	anteyane sitting

As well, verbs can become very complicated, with many endings added to the stem of the verb to elaborate on its meaning. In this way many things can be shown about the action, such as the time of an event; that is, whether it happened in the past, is about to happen or is happening now; whether more than one individual was involved in the action; and whether or not the action was completed. Table 7 in Appendix 3 shows the forms of all the different verb endings that the different types of verbs take.

Word order

In Kaytetye the order of words in a sentence is relatively free. Nevertheless, there are some types of words and endings that have a set order. Verb endings must go on the end of a verb, and nominal endings must come immediately after a nominal, even when they are not written with a hyphen. Words that describe a nominal must also come after a nominal. Preverbs also have a set order – they must come immediately before a verb. Some examples of this are shown below.

arerrantye	looking (verb plus ending, are+rrantye)
artnwenge atherre	two children (nominal plus ending)
artnwenge atherre atyeyenge	my two small children (nominal, ending plus describing word)
katye ilenke	get something for someone else (preverb plus verb)

Some pronouns and endings called ‘clitics’ can, however, go in between some of these words and endings. For example:

katyelke ilenke	then get something for someone else
------------------------	-------------------------------------

Apart from this, you can make a sentence by combining words in any order. In English, word order is very important in showing meaning; for example, ‘the child hit the crow’ means something entirely different from ‘the crow hit the child’, even though there are exactly the same words in the sentence. In Kaytetye, endings on the words, rather than the word order, tell you such things as who the action is being done to. Take the following examples:

Artweyele man+doer	artnwenge child	arenke sees	The man sees the child
Artnwenge child	artweyele man+doer	arenke sees	The man sees the child

Both of these sentences mean the same thing, and it is the **+le** on the end of **artweye** ‘man’ that shows us that the man is doing the looking and not the child. If, however, **artnwenge** is marked with **+le**, rather than **artweye**, the meaning changes:

Artweye man	artnwengele child+doer	arenke sees	The child sees the man
-----------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------	------------------------

In this case the **+le** on the end of **artnwenge** ‘child’ shows us that the child is doing the looking. It is essential to have **+le** on the right word or you will not know who is doing what to whom.

Further reading

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Kaytetye to English Dictionary

Aa

ahe¹ *n.*

1. fight, quarrel, dispute, squabble, trouble
 - ◆ Ahe ketye, ahelke atewehanthe kngwerepe ahayterane rtame. *To avoid fights or a squabble amongst themselves, another person would get angry (and tell them to stop).* ◆ Rrkante etnyeyayne atewehanthe ahe wanenyele. *They played with each other without any quarrels.*
 - ◆ Ahewe nge aweparene nge! *Wait for the fight!*
2. anger, aggression, bad temper ◆ Ahe aperte ayenge anteyane nthewarte erlwatye angkenge-wanenyewe. *I am still angry at that person who never said sorry.*

ahe pwitinene *vt.*

cause a fight between other people; stir up trouble. The person who causes trouble has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the other people have no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 823): ◆ Nte atyeyenge atherre ahe pwitinene. *You caused a fight between my two relatives.*

ahewe ankeye angkenke *vi.*

challenge someone to fight with you

ahewe enthwenke *vi.*

want to fight someone (*lit. look for a fight*)
◆ Artweye nharte ahewe enthwenke. *That man wants to fight someone.*

aharrenke *vi. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

get angry, lose your temper or want to fight someone ◆ Aharrenke nharte alarrewethe.

That person is angry and wants to fight (you). The person you are angry at has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and the reason you are angry has the -arlenge ending. SEE ALSO ahengarrenke *angry*, ahaytenke *angry*, ampernarrenke *furious*, errwampenke *furious*

ahe² *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

1. entrance to a small nest or burrow
 - ◆ Nyarte yerrampe arenge ahe, errwelenge. *The entrance to a honeyant's nest is on top of the ground.* ◆ Etnteyepe ahepe arrenye, arrentyarle anteyane kwerele. *The entrance to the devil's cave is over there, that's where it lives.* SEE ALSO alhwengenke *hole*, arreyewe *entrance*
2. part of cow's guts. Also referred to as *atne ahe*.

ahakeye *n.*

- 1a. native currant, wild currant, bush plum *Psydrax latifolia (Canthium latifolium)*. A shrub to 3m with broad deep green leaves, small white flowers and fruit which ripens to black.
b. *Psydrax attenuata* var. *myrmecophila (Canthium attenuatum)*. Also referred to as *arwele ahakeye*.
 - ◆ Marle inengelle ertwep-ertwepe althenke kwerartape, ahakeyewe. Elperperewenkkelke arwelepe, ahakeye pwerrere atnthenke ahernarle. *Women clean all around the base of the native currant tree. Then they shake the tree and the currants fall down onto the ground.*
2. edible fruit of the native currant. The



ahalhwerrnge

flowers of this plant are called *elkwe*, the newly ripened fruits *artapalye* and *aketnpe*, the under-ripe fruits *anthwerrke* and the process of ripening *twelharrenke*. You do not 'eat' native currants, you *kwenke* 'swallow' them. These words are used in relation to *ahakeye* and *yernte* only. Also referred to as *ngayele ahakeye*. ♦ *Ahakeye arlkwerrnge* ntywerr-arryenke kwenkelke kwere. *Dry native currants can be squeezed with water and then the resulting sweet liquid called 'arlkwerrnge' is drunk.* ♦ *Ahakeye* atherrenkye ngareye atywetnepe alarrenge wanenye, pwerrete atnthemeketye artapalye. *When the native currants are ripe you are not allowed to kill perenties, as this spoils the native currants.*

= amile SEE ALSO *yernte* native currant

ahalhwerrnge *n.*

1. soakage dug in a creek [OLDER SPEAKERS]♦ *Ahalhwerrnge tyampetele angerrantye arntwe ahalhwerrnge theye eletnherrantye. Arntwe kwelartelke yathewethe. When you use a billycan to dig a creek soakage you throw out the first water and just keep the clean water.* SEE ALSO *ngentye* soakage
2. first water that comes up when you dig a soakage. ♦ *Ahalhwerrnge arntwe angerrantye. The first water that comes up when you dig a soakage is dirty and called ahalhwerrnge.* Also referred to as *arntwe ahalhwerrnge*. = amel-amele

Ahalper *n.*

1. Ahalper, New Store. Community on Utopia land trust where Anmatyerr and Alyawarr are spoken.
2. an Anmatyerr country

ahaltyerre, aheraltyerre *n.*

permanent spring water running from deep underground. Also referred to as *arntwe ahaltyerre*. ♦ *Altyerrepene apmelerre, arntwe nhartee ahaltyerre. Ye mpelarte ahaltyerre, ahaltyerrelke re erretarrerrane, arntwe. A permanent spring is called ahaltyerre. Water always runs from it.* = apinte SEE ALSO *kwerrimpe* spring

ahalyepwenge, ahelyepwenge *n.*

desert skink *Egernia inornata*. Also referred to as *kaperle ahalyepwenge*. ♦ *Ahalyepwenge kaperle kelye apekath-apekathe, rntere-rntere intetyeng-intetyenge arltore kelye-kelye. Altyerrele aknganenherre apmere Rtwerpe. The desert skink is small, light*

brown with pale reddish spots. It is associated with *Rtwerpe* country. ♦ *Alyalkarre openye ahalyepwenge, errpatye rtame re. The desert skink is similar to the panther skink; you can't eat it.*

ahangeye *kin. [BABY TALK]*

father's father; father's father's sister or brother ♦ *Artnwenge kelyelepe arntntwenke ahangeye alkenh-alkenhelepe arntntwenke arrengeye. Little kids call their father's father ahangeye and adults say arrengeye.*

= arrengeye

ahanterre, ahenterre *kin.*

1. father-in-law (man or woman's) ♦ *Marle akakepe, daughter kwereyenge apekaye arntyerrantye, wele ahanterre arntntwenke. A man calls his wife's father ahanterre.*
2. man's son-in-law or daughter-in-law. The person you call *ahanterre* also calls you *ahanterre*. ♦ *Marle arenge arlweyele etnewerrantye kwempwerne ahanterre. A father calls his daughter's husband ahanterre.*
3. mother's mother's mother, great grandmother. To say 'my' *ahanterre* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the +ye¹ ending: ♦ *ahanterre atyeyenge my father-in-law.*

ahanterreng-ahanterre

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *ahanterre* (*ahanterre +nge-ahanterre*)

kwahanterre

his or her *ahanterre* (*kwe+ ahanterre*)

♦ *Anteyane arnkentyle nthelarte kwahanterre. His father-in-law is sitting in the single men's camp.*

ngkahanterre

your *ahanterre* (*ngke+ ahanterre*)

SEE ALSO *apmarleye*

aharlaytnenke *vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

call out, sing out, yell out. With the +rrane ending the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *aharlaytnerrane*. ♦ *'Artnwenge amernaye', atewanthe akele atewanthe arrengkwepe aharlaytnenke. 'Hey kids', their aunty or mother calls out to them.* ♦ *Ilalthatwengatwenge errelewe aharlaynterane. The pallid cuckoo calls to bring the march fly out.* The things or person you are yelling out for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ *Nharte rlwampe erlkwe, atnkwarengele aharlaytnewene, kwerralye*

wenharte lwematnenkepe, rlwene **wepc**.
When the morning star was just coming up, when it was still dark, that old white man used to holler out for food.

aħarlel-arrenke *vt.*

1. sing out or make a noise to let someone know about something ◆ Enape alekele parlkwarrantye iterrtyewe, iterrtyele kwere elpathenke 'Arretame parlkwarrantye aħarlel-arrarrantye'. *Dogs bark when they find an echidna for people; and when you hear it you think 'Over there the dog is barking to let me know it has found something.'* SEE ALSO aħarlaytnenke *call out*
2. the way women call out when dancing at initiation ceremonies ◆ Apmere kngwere theye nharte aperrerneneyeye, rlengkepe aynanthe aħarlel-arreyelke. *Today they will bring him from another place and we will call out during the ceremony.*

aħarlkwerre, aħilkwerre *n.*

1. deep cracks, caverns or holes in the ground ◆ Nthethayapertarte aħarlkwerre theye lwemanenhe. Mpe, tyerte artnpewene. *Something might have come out from there, from the middle of the ground. Let's run away.* SEE ALSO aħaltyerre *deep spring*
2. place under the ground where spirits live ◆ Athamarenye inenge apmerek ārntwarrantye aħarlkwerre. *A place underground where spirits of the country live is called aħarlkwerre.*

aħarlperre angkenke *vi.*

talk loudly from a distance. Said about people who you can't see but can hear.
 ◆ Rlengkepe re aħarlperre angkeye. *He will talk very loudly.*

aħarr-aħarrele arenke *vt.*

see things that aren't there, hallucinate
 ◆ Arntetyelepe aħarr-aħarrele ararrantye. *Sick people see things that aren't real.*

aħarretye, aħerretye *n.*

1. hot, dry weather; middle of summer
 ◆ Rarre aħerretye. *A hot dry wind.*
 = ahepertewe alkenhe
2. drought ◆ Arntwe nyarte kwetnثارre atnakakerre atanthe kwatheyayne aħerretye ngareyepe. *They used to drink the water from bloodwood trees in the olden days during a drought.*
3. barren dry place with no grass, trees or animals ◆ Newe atnyemayte peyakele, aħerretyele. Atnyemayte-wanenye. Nawe

arlewatyerre peyakele. *It was a barren place, we couldn't get witchetties or goanna, we just walked around.*

aħarretye erlwe

beginning of the hot dry season
 = ahepertewe erlwe

Aħathe *n.*

Bean Tree Range. A place south-east of Neutral Junction Station associated with Rtwarre country. ◆ Apmere Aħathe angkwarre aynanthe alpenke, antekerre aperte. *We went back through Aħathe heading south.*

aħaylenga, aħilenga *n.*

name used for a place whose name can't be said because of a taboo. A place where a close relative who has passed away is from, or the place that is a woman's son's ceremonial ground are taboo. Also referred to as *apmere aħaylenga*. ◆ Ahaylenga ġe atanthe anteyane arrenye mpele. *They are living over there at that no-name place.*
 ◆ Pwenge ketye nthekejtya akeleye ketye rtame ilwekkere ketye aħaylenga nharte. *We must avoid talking about that no-name place because of my dear aunty here (to whom that place is taboo).*

SEE ALSO *kwementyaye no-name, arrkwetyetye abandoned camp*

aħaylengkilere, aħilengkilere,**aħernengkilere** *n.*

- a. burrowing skink *Lerista bipes*
- b. interior blind snake *Ramphotyphlops endoteras*. Possibly other types of blind snakes. Also referred to as *apmwe aħaylengkilere*. ◆ Aħernengkilere apmwe akwerreke apenye alyelke. Nyartep ērlwe wanenye aħne angketye aħetherre. Ilerele aperrane aherne angkwarre, aherne ayntarrantye re. *The burrowing skink looks like a baby snake. It's slippery, shiny and has no eyes and two feet. It goes along under the sand and eats dirt.*

= aħaylengkiler-ilere

aħaylengkiler-ilere burrowing skink SEE

aħernengkilere

aħaympentye troublemaker SEE aħimpentye
ahaytenke *vi.*

get angry ◆ Kngwerewe ayenje ahayterane. *I'm angry at someone else.*
 The person you are angry at has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and the reason you are angry has the

a helyepwenge

-arlenge ending. When people are doing this action to each other, the person doing the action may or may not have the +le² ending: ♦ Ahelke artwenge amerne(**le**) atewenhanthe kngwerepe ahayterane rtame. Rrkante theye aperte artwenge repe ahaytenke, wele alarrenke iterryte alkenhele mpeleketyarte. *If the children got angry and fought with one another instead of having fun, an adult would get angry and intervene.*

= ahengarrenke *angry*, ampernarrenke *furious*, errwampenke *furious*

ahelyepwenge desert skink SEE ahalyepwenge

ahene *n.*

1. good, proper, useful ♦ Atnkeleye atyeyengele kalartape mpwarenhe ahenelke nge? *My cousin made this shield. Do you think it's a good one?* ♦ Nyartepe elperterrelke ahene. *This is hard like it should be now.* ♦ Erlwe ahene akake arlkelke apengele alarrerrantye atnwenthewe. *Someone with good eyes can kill a lot of meat out hunting.*

2. properly, functioning well ♦ Iterryelepe ileyayne dynamite inenge, alhwenge warle kwerarlarte arreyenek, ahenepe, dynamite-pe. *The person would take the dynamite sticks and place them properly into the shaft.*

3. well-behaved, good-natured, happy, content, peaceful ♦ Aperleye, tyangkwerrarte atyeyengaye ahenelke rtame nge apenerne. *Granddaughter, come here and be good.* SEE ALSO tyamwerle kind
4. safe, tame SEE ALSO anike tame
5. good-looking, beautiful, attractive, pleasant ♦ Aye, wantewarte tyelarte elkwemenelepe lovem-aylerantye pwayepe ahenepe? *Why does this old woman get good-looking young boyfriends?* SEE ALSO malangke nice, mamperle lovely

6. nice, tasty ♦ Enye ahene atye aynemere. *I should eat some nice food.* SEE ALSO ikwe malangke delicious

7. Okay, yes, alright. Shows that you agree or think the same way as someone else. Can also be used to ask if something is okay with someone. ♦ Ye, ayenge ahene rtame. *Yes, I agree with you.* ♦ Ahene atye arrtyenke ntaye arrel-aytenye? *Is it okay if I keep this thing you left here?*

OPPOSITE OF erpatye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ane¹ and, aherne ground

ahene angkenke *vi.*

talk approvingly, flatter someone ♦ Ahene nte mpwarenhe painting apeke mpele wele ayenge ahene angkenke. *If I said you did a nice painting then I'm flattering you.*

SEE ALSO tnakenke praise

ahene anteyane *vi.*

be content or happy ♦ Ahene rtame ayengelke anteyane, awatnkenye nthewartame alwengkarrenhe rtame. *I feel alright now, I have forgotten about that old matter.*

ahene arrtyenke *vt.*

be affectionate and loving to someone; look after something properly ♦ Ahene atye nharte artwenge arrtyerrantyewethe. *I'll look after that child properly.*

ahene atyewenhe elpatherrantye *vt.*

feel happy, content

ahene malangke

1. healthy, fit ♦ Wele proper ahene malangke atanthe aneyayne awatnke. Proper ahene apertame, newe arntetye arreyayne. *In the olden days they were very healthy. Everyone was healthy and hardly ever got sick.*

2. delicious, good tasting ♦ Merne ngayele ahene malangke. *That fruit is very delicious.*

3. beautiful, pretty

ahenawe

good, okay!

ahenarrenke *vi.*

1. get better, recover, feel refreshed, be improved ♦ Nharte arlkepe ayenge ahenaarrenhe, arrnge tyampe ayenge twerarte aperte. *My whole body and my blood are now refreshed.*

2. feel happier, settle down (after being angry) ♦ Ahenarrey-enenke ahepenhe artweye nharte. *That man settled down after the fight.*

The endings +le and -rtame may go in the middle of this word: ♦ Ahenelk-arreyaytenke ayenge, ahe tangkwelle kwere anenhepenhe. *I was angry at her before, but I didn't feel angry when she came.*

aheninenke *vt.*

fix something up, make someone better

♦ Aheninenye kwere. *(He) made him better.*

♦ Arwele apeke kayle apeke atneme

aheninterrantye arterpinterrantye. *You*

make a good stick, boomerang or yamstick by smoothing out all the rough bits in the wood.

SEE ALSO arterrpinenke *smooth something*

ahenakake n.

clever ♦ Ngangkaye ahenakakele iterrtyepe aylewethe. *A clever healer has to sing a sick person (better).*

ahenange

might be good, is it alright? ♦ Ahene re apeke alepetyengele aynewethe nthelarte ahenange mpele alepetyewethe. *He should try it and see if he thinks it is good.*

ahenangkere

better (than something else), kinder or nicer (than something else) ♦ Tyamwerle nhartep clothes-akakelkaye, apeyayne nhartep, waylpale ahenangkere. Rwgke rtame nhartep atmakakerrepe apeyayne. *A bit later on, by the time clothes were available, the white people were kinder. I don't know what they were like in the real early days.*

ahenaperte

1. alright, okay ♦ Arntwe arlentyew-artetye ahenaperte errpeyayne alpenhengerne atnywenge-wanenye. *The water was up to my hips but we returned alright without going under.*
2. properly, (do something) properly
♦ Arntyene nte kwarte inenge ahenaperte! *Look after those eggs properly!* SEE ALSO ahenentye properly
3. useful

ahenarrenke get better SEE UNDER ahene

ahenaytenye

better (than something else) ♦ Ahene aytene nharte atyenge etnyene nte! *Give me that better one!*

ahenelke

recovered, better than before ♦ Nhartepe entweyane ahenelke arntetyepe. *The sick person lying down is feeling better now.*

ahenentye adv.

1. (do something) properly, well, successfully ♦ Aylkene ntawe, kweterele ahenentye aperte nte arntarryene kweterele aylkene aperte ntewenhe. *Shield yourself, hold the nulla-nulla properly and protect yourself with it.*
2. (do something) beautifully
♦ Atywetnpelepe arlewatyerre arkenyepe arrrantye, etak-etake aperte, tyepalele. Aparte ahenentye aperte mpwararrantye. *The perentie is putting designs on the goanna*

very carefully with a special stick for painting. He is painting him beautifully.

ahenentye arrel-aytenke vt.

pack things up

ahenenye, ahernaynewene n.

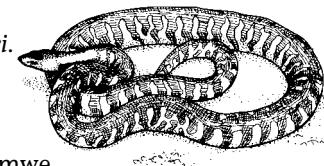
woma python

Aspidites ramsayi.

Also referred to

as weye apmwe

ahenenye.



♦ Ahenenye apmwe

ahene, weye kwere aynenke. Apmwe nyartepe ake marlalperre, iterrtye aherne openye arkeny-arkeny. Ahenenyelepe aynenke kaperle, alyalkarre kape wantakerertetye kelye-kelye. *The woma python is not poisonous but is good to eat. It has a yellow and brown striped body and yellow head. This python eats lizards, skinks and other insects such as grasshoppers and moths.*

= etnweye

ahenep-ahenepe n.

1. things that are still good ♦ Kngwere-kngwerepe aynenke pwelekele rtame paylpepe. Atherkepe, ahenep-ahenepe re aynenke, ileke kweararteyene. *Some of the plant is eaten by bullocks, especially the leaves. They eat the bits of the prickle plant that are still good.* ♦ Mweteke ahenep-ahenepe akake nge anpatyarrene. *Go while your car is still working.*

2. young and good-looking person SEE ALSO anthetye *good-looking man, kwerre malangke beautiful girl*

ahenertetye n.

think that something or someone is alright ♦ Arnwenge atyeyengewe ayenge athamarreranawe. Nhartepe ahene rtetye anteyane. *I'm feeling sorry for my child, but she's alright.*

ahenewatyte n.

better (than before) ♦ Ahenewatyte nte ilenawe, alkenhe. *Get me a better one that's bigger.*

= ahenangkere

ahenge n.

fight, argument, dispute, conflict

♦ Erlwerkelh-arenke ahengepe, erlwepe rlkenke. *He looks like he wants to fight, his eyes are bright.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +ange

ahenge alarrenke vt.

fight (someone), have a fight ♦ Ahenge

aheninenke

alarrenhe artweye nthelarte. *That man had a fight.*

SEE ALSO althilenke *fight someone*

ahenge althilenke *vt.*

1. have a big fight, fight lots of people

◆ Atewehanthe kwenyele ahenge althilenye. *They all fought yesterday.*

= ahenge alarrenke *fight (someone)*

2. be at war

ahenge erlwe erlkenke *vi.*

look angry, as if you're about to hit someone

ahenge erlwerkelh-aylenke *vt.*

make someone very angry. When you see someone you want to fight, it makes your eyes shine with anger. ◆ Ahengepe erlwerkelh-aylenke rtame, tyewarte erlwe erlkey-aytenke. *He is angry, he wants to fight that person over there, his eyes are getting big.*

ahenge intemarte

someone who can't forgive or who is always angry. ◆ Artweye nthelarte ahenge intemarte alwarrantye. *That man is always out to get people.*

ahenge ipmarrenke *vt.*

argue, tell someone off ◆ Relhele ahenge ipmarrenke relhe kngwere ngayelele arlenga. *The woman is arguing with the other woman about food.*

SEE ALSO ahenge erlwe erlkenke *look angry*

ahengarrenke *vi.*

1. get angry, be angry ◆ Wante theye errwanthe ahengarrerrane? *Why are you mob getting angry?*

2. get aggressive, snarl ◆ Aleke nharte ahengarrenke atyenge, atnhewethe atyenge. *That dog is snarling, it might bite me.*

The reason you are angry has the *-theye* ending and the person you are angry at has the *+we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun): ◆ Ayenge ahengarrenke artnte theye atyerreyewe. *I'm angry at my younger brother over money.*

= awelengkarrenke SEE ALSO ahaytenke *get angry*, ampernarrenke *furious*, errwampenke *furious*

aheninenke fix something SEE UNDER ahene

ahenterre father-in-law SEE ahanterre

ahentye¹ *n.*

1. throat ◆ Ahentye ayenge pwarnarrenhe kangkale penhe. *My throat closed up from the flu.*

2. neck ◆ Karlateye, ahentye operte atanthe rntweyaynenke, alkaperte nyetherrartelke tyarlenyetherre. *The material called karlateye would be sewn up and a hole would be made for the neck and two holes for the arms.*

3. wanting, desirous, longing

◆ Mantarrewe ayenge ahentye nthewarte. *I really want those clothes.*

4. voice ◆ Ayenge ahentye kelye angkerrane. *My voice is soft.*

ahentye alkenhe

1. loud or deep voice

2. true love, deep love ◆ Ahentye alkenhe ayenge nthewarte. *I really love that person.*

ahentye anenke *vi.*

1. want or desire something. With the *+yane* ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':

◆ ahentye anteyane ◆ Mantarre arlkenny-arlkenye nthewarte ayenge ahentye anteyane. *I really want those stripy clothes.*

2. want to do something ◆ Ayenge ahentye anenke arlekpe apewethe. *I want to go hunting.*

3. fancy someone, like someone or something ◆ Ayenge ahentye anteyane marle nthewarte. *I really like that girl.* SEE ALSO itenyarrenke *want something*

4. need someone or something ◆ Aynanthe mpele ahentye anenherre. Ethwenhe aynanthe. Arrentyele nthelarte aynekanthe aynterrantyketye, arrentyarle alarrewethe. *We need some help. There's a devil here that's eating us and we need to kill it.*

ahentye arrtyenke *vt.*

choke someone

ahentye athakerte

sore, dry throat ◆ Ahentyepe athakerte entweyane mpele ayenge parretye. *I've got a dry throat, I'm thirsty.*

ahentye errkayarrenke *vi.*

lose your voice, become hoarse ◆ Intemarte artnwenge amerne ipmarrerrantyepenhe wele ayenge ahentye errkayarrenhe. *After yelling at children all day, I became hoarse.*

ahentye errpatye

sore throat ◆ Ayenge ahentye errpatye arrenhe. *My throat has got sore.*

ahentye etarrenke *vi.*

feel left out, think about something that you want, or that you wanted to happen

◆ Ahentye nge etarrerranemeketye apenene nge. *I know you are going to feel left*

out, so you'd better come.

ahentye kwene

1. deep voice
2. soft voice

ahentye malangke

healthy, without having colds or the flu
 ♦ Etnkwerre wanenye, kangele wanenyele rlwene aynewantheyenge aynanthe ayneyaynenke. *Proper ahentye malangkele aynanthe aneyaynenke. Apawerre. We didn't have phlegm and we didn't get the flu. We ate bush food. We were healthy and strong.*

ahentye mwelpere

Adam's apple. Lump in man's throat.

ahentye twerrke-twerrke, ahentye twerrke

speech impediment

ahentye twerrke-twerrkarrenke vi.

1. get a sore throat
2. feel angry at someone ♦ Wantel-arlenge nge ahentye twerrke-twerrke arrerrane atyenge? *How come you're angry at me?*
3. change your mind about something
 ♦ Marle nharte ahentye twerrke-twerrke arrenhe, tywekere apewethe. *That girl has changed her mind, she doesn't want to go.*

ahentye tyetarrenke vi.

get a sore, swollen throat ♦ Kangkalakake iterrtye ahentye tyetarrenhe. *If someone has a bad cold then their throat gets constricted.*

ahentyele arrtyenke vt.

love someone deeply ♦ Ahentyele arrtyerrantye atye artweye awenyerraperte. *My husband is the only man I love.*

ahentyarrenke vi.

1. want, desire something ♦ Ayenge tangkwerle ahentyarrey-enenke mantarre nthewarte. *I wanted those clothes first.*
2. want to do something ♦ Ayenge enwewethe ahentyarrerrane. *I want to go and lie down.*
3. fancy someone, like someone or something ♦ Apmere kngwerewe ayenge ahentyarrey-alpenke. *I like that place.*

SEE ALSO erlwatnyenke want

ahentye² n.

1. opening of honeyant's nest
 ♦ Ngkwarlepe anteyane elkeparre.
 Nharte kwere ampienke, elketnhengele. Ampilenke kwere, apmel-apmel-arranke kwere. Nhartepe ahentyelke angwerrminenke, antetheniharre.
Honeyants live underground. You follow their

track by clearing the ground. You follow it, dig it all around. Then you find where the opening of their nest starts.

2. vertical tunnel, shaft, pipe or hole that goes straight down

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO antye native pear

ahentye-ahentye n.

upper back between the shoulder blades

ahentyele akenke vt.

1. be disappointed in someone because they let you down or didn't apologise

♦ Atanthe aynewanthe ahentyele akenhe. *They were disappointed in us (we let them down).* The person who is disappointed has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the person who lets them down has no ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Ahentyele akenke ngkenge atye. *You let me down.*

2. not able to do something that you wanted or tried to do; be thwarted by something. This word is often used when explaining to someone why you weren't able to do what you said you would do.

♦ Ahentyele akerrantye atye tewematyne ngkwarlewe re aperrane intemaperte. *I tried to stop her but she is always chasing grog.*
 ♦ Ahentyele akenhe atye ngkenge mweteke wanenyele. Wele atneratyarrenhe ngkenge, mpelarte. *I wanted to be with you but I had no car. So I'm apologising to you (for not being there). = ahentyele arenke thwarted*

ahentyele arenke vt.

not able to do something that you wanted or tried to do; be thwarted by something

♦ Mweteke wanenye atye ahentyele arerrantye. *I'm sorry, I wanted to be there but I had no car.* ♦ Iterrtye kngwerele aynewanthe alwengeyenyenye 'Nthakenhe errwanthe alpeme mpele?' 'Na ahentyel-arey-enenhe aynanthe tyakakarte ngkwerne errpatyakake.' *Someone asked us, 'Well, are you lot going?' 'No, we can't because this person here with us has a broken leg'.* The thing that is stopping you from doing something has the +le² ending (+nge² on short words): ♦ Elpayepe arrnginenherre alenyele, ahentyele arenhe rtame atanthe. *The flood blocked off the creek so they couldn't keep going.*

ahentyenpe n.

something that you don't have or can't get

♦ Wenharte atye ngkenge ahentyenpele

ahtentyepenhe

intarenhe atnwenthe nte alantye
alperinenhe? *Where did you take that
meat you were carrying that I really wanted?*
◆ Artweyele ahentyenpele intarenhe marle
nharte. *The man really wanted that woman
but she left him.*

ahentyenpe anteyane vi.

wanting something that you can't
have ◆ Ahentyenpe re ilwekere anter-
antethenene. *Poor thing, he never got what
he wanted.*

ahentyepenhe n.

lover, girlfriend, boyfriend ◆ Ahentyepenhe
kwereyenge arawerrenge akake re
entweyane. *She is missing her boyfriend.*
= mite-mite

ahentyewanenye n.

dislike, not want or feel like something
= tyekere, arnkwanenye

ahentye-waneny-arrenke vi.

not want or feel like doing something, be
negative about something

ahepertewe n.

summer, hot weather ◆ Ahepertewepe
apeye intemapertelke nharte lweme-
lwemaneye, arlewatyerre. *When the summer
comes goannas come out of hibernation.*
OPPOSITE OF lyerrmewe

ahepertewe akwerke

beginning of summer

ahepertewe alkenhe

1. mid summer ◆ Ahepertewe alkenhe
lyerrmewe wanenye. *It's a long summer with
no winter.* = aharretye

2. drought

ahepertewe erlwe

beginning of summer (*lit. eye of summer*)
= aharretye erlwe *beginning of summer*

ahepertewe kantye

end of summer (*lit. tail of summer*)
◆ Ahepertewe kantye aytnarrenkelke re,
wele lyerrmewelke. *When the end of summer
has nearly finished it will soon be winter.*

ahepertewe r lengke

1. this summer
2. this year

ahepertewarrenke vi.

come into summer

aheraltyerre spring water SEE ahaltyerre

ahereknge, areknge n.

green, alive (of plant or stick); moist
◆ Elkertele awerrkarreyayne aynanthe
artnwengelpe. Ahereknge rtame aynanthe

werkarreyayne, erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe.
Erkwerpe aynanthe washem-ayleyayne.
*We used to scrunch up sickle-leaf wattle
seedpods when we were kids. We scrunched
them up when they were green so they foamed.
Then we washed with them.* OPPOSITE OF
aynterke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arerrnge not much

aherekngarrenke, arekngarrenke vi.

become soft, wet or moist ◆ Rlwene
aherekngarrenkelke. *The dough is getting
moist now.* OPPOSITE OF aynterkarrenke

ahereknginene vt.

moisten something, make something
wet or soft, soak something in water

◆ Ahereknginewethe atyawe, teyele rlwene
nyarte aynterke arntwenge. *I need to
moisten this dry bread in some tea or water.*

◆ Ahereknginene kwere arntwarle pwelpe
elethhengele. *You can put something in
water to soak.* = artnnginene OPPOSITE OF
aynterkinene

ahererre n.

1. right way, correct direction ◆ Ahererre
apenke. *Go the right way.* ◆ Kwenyele
ayenge etarrenhe, ahererre atye etelarenhe
kwenyele. *Yesterday I thought about it, then I
knew which way to go.*

2. the correct way something is done

◆ Nharte apenye repe ahererrelke, Altyerre.
*That's the right way (to do it), that's how it's
been done since the Dreamtime.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arerre collarbone

ahererre arenke vt.

look for the right way, choose which way to
go ◆ Ahererre re arewethe. *He should look
for the right path.*

ahererre artntwenke vt.

give directions, tell someone the right way
◆ Ahererre artntwenke kngwerewe. *I gave
directions to the other person.* ◆ Ahererre
ntethe artntwene ntheke angkwarre
atanthe apenhe. *Tell me which way they
went.*

aherne n.

1. earth, ground, dirt, soil, dust ◆ Apentyele
ahernepe anthele. *Don't go, the ground
is boggy.* ◆ Ahernele-rarre atnhemeketye
arleyale awelengke mpele, artnangkele.
Atnhemeketye ahernele-rarre apertame
ileyayne twele-rntweyaynenkelke kwere.
*You've got to choke a bilby because it might
turn around and bite you. You mightn't see
it because it is covered with dirt.* SEE ALSO

- artwante** *dust, ermetyine dust*
2. country, region, land
3. earth, world
4. thing, object ♦ Aherne alkenhe, aherne kelyetherre, aherne amerne arrkwentyarte. *One big thing, two small things, three things all together.*
 SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ahene good, ane¹ and**
aherne akarnte
 lump of hard ground
aherne alarrenke *vt.*
 part of sorry business ceremony (mourning ritual) that allows people to talk again after grieving. When someone has passed away certain relatives do not talk for a period of time and use sign language instead. *Aherne alarrenke* is when they are released from the speech ban. This is usually done by children, nephews or nieces of the deceased. ♦ Akertere anenkepe arrilpenkelke aherne alarrengele. *People who have lost a husband or wife can't talk and when the ground is hit then they can talk again.*
aherne alenyepenhe
 ground marked by flood water.
aherne apane
 everywhere, all over the world
 = alkere apane
aherne arlpanke
 clear patch of ground with not many trees or shrubs
aherne arlpawe
 country where you can go anywhere, without restricted places
aherne entenye
 long time ago
 = ahernelatherre SEE ALSO awatnke *long ago*
aherne errwele
 pile of dirt ♦ Aherne nharte mpweranteyane errwele. *That's a big heap of dirt.*
aherne kngwere
 another country or area ♦ Aherne kngwere apertame atewantheyenge. *Theirs is a different place.*
aherne kwake
 shallow hole, depression in the ground
aherne metyaytnenke *vt.*
 spear the ground to see if an animal's burrow is underneath ♦ Atnemele atye metyaytnenke aherne arlewatyerrewe. *I'm spearing the ground with my yamstick to find*

- a goanna.*
 = tyerewenke
ahernarle altyerre ampilenke *vt.*
 tell a story in the sand
ahernarle atnywenke *vi.*
 burrow into the ground
ahernele kwenenge
 underground ♦ Arlewatyerre anteyane ahernele kwenenge. *Goannas live under the ground.*
ahernarreparre *adv.*
1. close to the ground ♦ Ahernarreparre artnpenke thangkerne. *The bird flies close to the ground.*
2. short, stumpy, squat ♦ Iterrye karntenge aynanthe etnewerrantye ahernarreparre. Ahernelapenyne aperrane. *We call a short person ahernarreparre because they travel close to the ground.* = karntenge = ahernelapenyne
ahernatherrele, ahernelatherre *n.*
 long time ago, from the beginning of time
 ♦ Ahernetherrele anenhe angke angwey-angweyarrenhe. *Language has been here since the beginning of time.* ♦ Ahernelatherre tangkwerle ayleyayne. *These songs have been sung for a long time.*
 = aherne entenye SEE ALSO awatnke *long ago*
ahernaynewene woma snake *Aspidites ramsayi* (*lit. dirt eater*) [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE ahenenye
ahernelapenyne *n.*
1. short = karntenge
2. close to the ground; short
 ♦ Ahernelapenyne artnpenke thangkerne. *The bird is flying low to the ground.*
 = ahernarreparre
ahernelapenyne kwene
 bent over with your head down. People do this when they are dancing or when they are going to fight someone. ♦ Artweyepe ahernelapenyne kwene openhe ahewepe. *A man who was crouched low went to fight.*
 ♦ Ahernelepenye kwene relhe nharte ertntweyane! *That woman is dancing low to the ground (really bending over)!*
ahernelatherre long time ago, from the beginning of time VARIANT OF ahernatherrele
ahernele-rarre, ahernele-rewe
 amongst the dust, amidst the dust
 ♦ Ahernele-rarre atnenhe apmwenge atyenge. Apmwenginge wenhe ahernele-rarre alhwengarle apeke

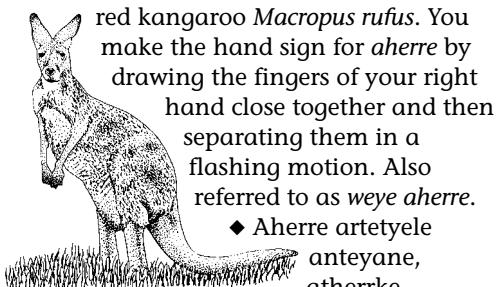
a hernengkilere

angerrantyengarle. *The snake bit me when (my hand) was in amongst the dust, while I was digging around its hole.* ♦ Ahernelearre apenkerne, mwetekaye apeke apeyayterane. *Something is coming amidst the dust, maybe a car.* This word does not take endings such as +le, -they: ♦ Ahernelearre apmwe lwematnemeketye. *The snake might come out of the dust.*

ahernengkilere burrowing skink SEE ahaylengkilere

ahernengkiler-ilere, ahaylengkiler-ilere burrowing skink *Lerista bipes*; interior blind snake *Ramphotyphlops endoteras* VARIANT OF ahaylengkilere

aherre *n.*



red kangaroo *Macropus rufus*. You make the hand sign for *aherre* by drawing the fingers of your right hand close together and then separating them in a flashing motion. Also referred to as *weye aherre*.

♦ Aherre artetyele
anteyane,
atherkke

aynteranye arntwe kwathengele. Pwewethe athathe weye nyarte, atne kwere ilenke, elatnarrenke, elpatinenke warele, kantye rntwenke, pwenke kwere alhwengelle arlpnge erpungele, kwerethye mentye ampeye. Nyartepel elpeyelenke kwere, ilepere atherre rntwenke, akngapetyinene kwerethye artepelke rntwenke kwenele atheke ngkerraly-arle atheke, kwerethye twerartelke kwere rntwenke kely-kelyilengele. *The kangaroo lives in mulga country, it eats grass and drinks water.* Kangaroo is good meat to eat. Before you cook the kangaroo, the first thing you do is gut it, then throw it onto the flames as this helps to get rid of the fur. After this the tail is cut off before it gets put into a hole where it's cooked covered in hot ashes. After it's taken out of the hole, it's put on a bed of leaves ready to be cut. The first thing you cut off is the legs, then you turn it over face down and cut from its head down to the back and the ribs. After this all the other parts are easy to cut or pull off.

aherr-aherre *n.*

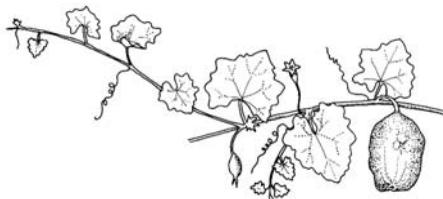
type of vine-like grass (?). The leaves are pounded to make into a medicine. Also referred to as *athe aherr-aherre*. ♦ Athé

aherr-aherre artety-artyele anteyane. Athé kelye, angwarlpe. Arineng-arinenge thalpe apertame. *The grass-like plant called aherr-aherre grows around mulga. It is short and thick. Native lemon grass is a different plant.*

aherr-aherrarrenke *vi.*

try to remember something

aherrarlwethe *n.*



headache vine, kangaroo balls vine *Austrobryonia centralis* (*Mukia* sp. *Glen Helen Station*) (lit. kangaroo testicle). A creeping vine that has small yellow flowers and bitter green fruit. Used as medicine. You boil the inedible fruit in water and drink it as medicine for headaches and boils. Also referred to as *arwele aherrarlwethe*.

♦ Aherrele aynterrantye aherrarlwethe. Itertyele rntwenke aherrarlwethe arlekke aperranengele arkarle inengele. *Kangaroos eat the fruit of the headache vine. People also rub this inedible fruit on themselves when they go out hunting to cool themselves down.*

aherraty-atnywerte, aherraty-

atnywertange *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

type of mouse or rat; possibly fat-tailed marsupial mouse *Phascogale macdonnellensis*. Also referred to as *weye aherraty-atnywerte*. ♦ Ilwennge apenye aherraty-atnywerte kantye mwate. Awatnke iterryele kwere ayneyayne. *This type of mouse is the same size as the common mouse but its tail is a bit fatter. In the olden days people used to eat it.* ♦ Aherrety-atnywertele aynterrantye ngkwiteke nterrenge. *This mouse eats slender pigweed seeds.*

SEE ALSO *ilkwennge mouse, mpwenyelpe desert mouse*

aherrentyneke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. be hurt, sore or in pain; sting, ache
♦ Aherrentyerrane arntetye mpele. *He is in a lot of pain.* = *artnweyenene* SEE ALSO *arlwerrentyenke be in agony, aynenke cause pain*

2. really want something or to do

something ♦ Aherrentyerrane re apewethe mwetekewe. *He really wants to go (to get) a car.* SEE ALSO ahentyarrenke want, ahentye anenke want

aherrepenge storm cloud SEE awerrepenge
aherretanke, arretanke n.

kangaroo tail fat ♦ Atnwerretele angene re anenke, aherretanke. *The kangaroo tail fat is found where the tail meets the spine.*

aherretye hot, dry weather SEE aharretye
aherrile n.

1. frost, ice, snow ♦ Aherrile rlengkepe atnkwarengelepe. *We had frost last night.* SEE ALSO ipmerre frost
 2. frozen ♦ Aherrile aynentyle arntetyarremeketye. *Don't eat frozen things, they make you sick.*
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rrile cheek

aherrke n.

1. sun, sunshine ♦ Aherrke lwemanenke. *The sun is rising.* ♦ Aherrke ketye re, erlwe pwengarrerrane. *He squints his eyes because of the sunshine.*
2. daylight, daytime ♦ Aherrikele alpwethawe ingwe antetheneme ketye. *Go back in the daytime, before it gets dark.*
3. day. With a number word it means 'this many days'. ♦ Aherrke arrkwentyerwenge. *For three days.*

aherrke arkarle

cool time of day when the sun is less strong; late afternoon ♦ Nantewelke aynanthe arntarryeyayne saddle-emaylenyerre aherrkele tyangkwarre atwerrpe, aherrkele tyelarte arkarlele. *We caught the horses and saddled them in the cool of the day.*

SEE ALSO atwerrpe afternoon

aherrke arlpankarrenke, aherrke arlpankarrenkerne vi.

sun comes up; sun comes out ♦ Aherrke arlpankarrenke, lwemanenke kngerrake theye. *The sun is coming up now in the east.* ♦ Aherrke arlpankarrenkerne mataye theye. *The sun is shining from behind the clouds.*

aherrke arlpankarreyern-alpenke vi.
sun beginning to shine

aherrke arrpanenhe

every day

= ngwetyanpe arrpanenhe

aherrke atne tharle-tharle

hottest time of the day

aherrke atnywelp-atnywenke vi.
sun setting; sun going down ♦ Aherrike atnywelp-atnywenhe atwerrp-atwerrpe. *The sun went down and it's getting dark.*

aherrke aylpare anenke vi.
sun hanging low in the horizon; sun about to set ♦ Aherrke aylparelk-anenhe, ingway-ingwayelke. *The sun was just hanging low in the horizon, it was nearly night.*

= atwerrp-atwerrpe SEE ALSO aylpare anenke hang down

aherrke aytayayne vi.
when (a certain person) was alive; in his or her day (*lit. the sun used to rise*)
♦ Alpenhe aylene-ee granny angwel-angwele kwerele apertame aylene find-emayley-alpenhe, tantye angwen-angwene pwenge nharte tyampe aherrke aytayayne warle kngerrake. *My mother's mother and I went back east and found that old lady and her husband there, this was when that dear old couple were still alive.* ♦ Aylanthe artwemenye aneyayne tyelengarte aynanthe artwemenye aherrke aytayayne tyelengarte aneyayne intemaperte. *Me and my mothers who have since passed away, used to stay here for long periods of time.*

aherrke eletnhenke vt.

put something out in the sun to dry
♦ Nterrenge aylpelarenye aynanthe aherrke eletnheyayne. Aherrke eletnheyayne. *We put the seeds of the river red gum out in the sun to dry.*

aherrke elkwerre

middle of the day

= artenyele

aherrke errwele

noon, midday

aherrke ingke

1. sunray

2. heatstroke, sickness caused by the sun

♦ Ngangkayele arenke aherrke ingke angwarenharle. *A traditional healer can see the sickness from the sun that strikes people.*

3. mirage ♦ Nhartepe arntwe entweyane alenyae ahepertewe, nte arenke elye-theye alpeyenteyane opeke *hot time road* warle alpeyenteyane nge, wele nte arelp-arenke, 'aherrke ingke' *Sometimes in summer, when you are driving along, it looks as though water is lying on the road, and you think 'Oh, that's a mirage'.*

Aherrke

aherrke kelye

winter sun

aherrke kngwere

each day, every day ♦ Anteyane *weekend-pe* atanthe anteyane wethapenyne aherrke kngwerelepe. *Children play in their cubbies each day on the weekend.*

SEE ALSO enweke kngwere

aherrke kngwerele aherrke kngwerele

every day; day in day out

aherrke rnterarrenke vi.

become sunset; sun setting

aherrke rwengkele

before sunrise; before daybreak; wee hours of the morning ♦ Nhamernarte artnperr-aytenye aherrke rwengkele. *Those people ran away before sunrise.*

♦ Aherrke rwengkelelke tilpilpe-tilpilpe arrenke, atneme atnarrenhengerne; repe atneyaytenye erlkwepe. *In the wee hours of the morning, when the first rays of sunshine appeared, the old man got up.*

= tilpilpe, aherrk-aherrkele

aherrkele ampenke vi.

warm up by being in the sun; sunbathe, dry in the sun ♦ Weye rrepwerle, aherrkele amperranengewarle atye kwere alarrenherre. *I killed a black-headed carpet snake warming himself in the sun.* The person or thing that is warming up has no endings (or equivalent subject pronoun):

♦ Aherrkele ampewethe ayenge. *I want to get dry in the sun.*

= ntywenke SEE ALSO tarrenye warm

aherrkele aperte

during the daytime; while it is daylight
♦ Weye aynewenhanthe alarrel-arrel-arrewethe arlewatyerre aherrkele aperte aynanthe rlengkepe alpwene. *We should go and kill some meat for ourselves while it is still daylight.*

SEE ALSO aherrkertewe daytime

Aherrke n.

place south-west of Barrow Creek

Aherrke arenge n.

place in creek near Watt Range

aherrk-aherrke n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Bagot's ant *Melophorus bagoti*. A large reddish-brown ant bigger than *yerrampe* and with some white on it. Also referred to as *ngkwarle tyewalhe aherrk-aherrke*.

♦ Aherrk-aherrke arengepe apmerepe arewethe awenyerrepe kwereyengen

ltywerepe. Awenyerre apertame kwereyenge ltywere. Karntawarre-karntawarre rtame ape re. Yerrampepe kelye rtame errpwerle, repe alkenhewatyne rtame. Wele alhwengepe awenyerre apertame. Ngkwarle akeyene rtame re. *Bagot's ants make a nest in the ground. The nest has one main entry hole with lots of shelves. Bagot's ants are yellowish. They make a similar nest to the honeyant and are also sweet, but are bigger than honeyants.*

aherrk-aherrkele n.

at sunrise, at daybreak ♦ Artnangkelepe kartawarrewe ertwep-ertwepe aynter-aperinterrantye atnkwarengene. Aherrk-aherrkele alpenkerne; alhwenge warle kwereyenge warle atnywey-alpenke. *The bilby goes around among the roots eating at night. At sunrise it comes back and goes into its hole.* SEE ALSO ngwetyanpe morning, tilpilpe first light, aherrke rwengkele daybreak

aherrk-akwewene, aherrk-akwernenhe n.

a. white-plumed honeyeater (?)

Lichenostomus penicillatus. Grey bird with masked eye, yellow plume and white tuft below ear, 17–22 cm.

b. singing honeyeater (?) *Lichenostomus virescens*. Yellow-grey bird with black around eye and yellow and white behind eye, 17–22 cm. ♦ Thangkerne aherrk-akwernenhe aherrkarle kwerrantye atwerrpe. Ngkwarle therppere ane tharrkare re kwatherrantye. *The white-plumed honeyeater sings in the afternoon to make the sun go down. It sucks honey from the honey grevillea and the turkey bush.* Also referred to as *thangkerne aherrk-akwewene*. = enngerr-akwernenhe

aherrkertewe n.

daytime, day ♦ Aherrkertewe aperte re mpwarerrantye. *He works during the day.* ♦ Wampere ilperele entweyane re aherrkertewe. *The possum sleeps in hollow trees in the daytime.*

aherrkew-arelhe n.

something that comes out in daytime; diurnal

OPPOSITE OF atnkwarengelaw-arelhe

Aherrne n.

soakage north of Sugarbag Bore in Crawford Range area

aherrn-aherrn n.

white fluffy clouds

aherteme permanently SEE arreteme

ahertetye *pv.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes before some verbs to show that something moving ends in an upright position. ♦ Ahertetye atney-alpeyayne errtyarte. *The spear landed standing up.*

ahertetye antethenenke *vi.*

be standing up, sticking up (of an object) **ahertetye apenke** *vi.*

step over. The thing you step over has the -angkwerre ending: ♦ Arwele **angkwerre** ahertetye apenke. *She stepped over the log.*

ahertetye atnarrenke *vi.*

stand something up, such as a stick

ahertetye atnthenke *vi.*

trip, stumble ♦ Artwewenge ahertetye atnthenhe kwake angkwarre. *The child stumbled over the hole.*

= twete-twete apenke

ahertetye aytnenke *vi.*

throw a spear so it lands straight up

♦ Errtyarte kngwere angkwarre elkwerre apertame atntheyayne, kngwere arengepe ahertetye aytneyayne elkwerre apertame. *Some (people's) spears just fall halfway, others land sticking up out of the ground halfway.*

ahertetye elethnenke *vt.*

throw something so that it bounces or bounds along ♦ Artweyele kayle ahertetye elethnenke. *The man threw the boomerang so that it bounced along the ground.*

ahetnyenke, ahinenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

make someone angry, get someone worked up by being angry at them, cause a fight

♦ Mentye anewene, ahetnyentylawé artnwenge kelye. *Leave that little kid alone, don't stir him up.* ♦ Wantewe apmere atyengarle nte ahetnyey-etynenke? *Why did you come around here causing trouble?*

= ahewinenke SEE ALSO ahaytenke angry, ahengarrenke angry, ampernarrenke furious

ahewinenke *vt.*

make someone angry, get someone worked up by being angry at them, cause a fight ♦ Rrkantele angene they aperte nhartepē errwanthe rrkante anene.

Ahewinemeketye, we! *Just play and have fun. Don't start fighting with each other, stop!* The thing you are angry about has the -arlenga ending: ♦ Ahewiney-etynenhe atyenge rlwenele **arlenga**. *He picked a fight with me about the food.*

= ahetnyenke

ahilenge name used for a place whose

name can't be said because of a taboo SEE

ahaylenge

ahilengkilere burrowing skink SEE

ahaylengkilere

ahilkwerre deep cracks SEE aharlkwerre

ahimpentye, ahaympentye *n.*

troublemaker, someone who fights all the time (*lit. having lots of fights*) ♦ Ayengepe arnkwanenye marle nthewartape, repe ahimpentye. *I don't like that woman because she is a troublemaker.*

SEE ALSO awelengke angry

ahimperre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

track made from walking ♦ Ahimperre artweyele arrel-aytenye ngentye warle. *The man made a track (by going back and forth) to the soakage.*

SEE ALSO iteye track

ahinenke make someone angry VARIANT OF ahetnyenke

ake *n.*

1. head ♦ Awatnkakerre atanthe akenge aperineyayne, arne apeke. *In the olden days people carried things on their head, such as a dish for carrying water.*

2. yellow part of sugarbag within which the honey sits ♦ Akepe re anenke wenhe *yellow one* rtame ane ngkwärle. Aynenke rtame kwere and ngkwärlepe kwere awentyenke rtame. *The head of the sugarbag is yellow with bits of honey. It is edible and so is the honey.*

SEE ALSO ilperalke sugarbag, elwe¹ clear honey, tale wax in sugarbag

3. bonnet of a car ♦ Relhe atherre arrwekele atnneyane mweteke ake angkwarre. *The two women are standing in front of the bonnet of the car.*

ake anthwek-anthwe

head dripping or pouring with blood

ake arntarryenke *vt.*

clasp your hands behind your head so that you support your head with your hands

ake arntetye

1. headache = akewethewe

2. mentally unstable

3. epileptic ♦ Atywatyarrenke nhartepē arlatnarrenke, ake arntetye apeke. *That person is shaking, taking a fit, they must be epileptic.*

ake artnweyenkenke *vi.*

1. have a headache ♦ Arlelke

aperranepenhe aherrkele ampenkepenhe

+ake¹

akepe artnweyenteyane. After walking around hunting in the hot sun you can get a headache. = akewethewe SEE ALSO ake arntetye headache

2. get dizzy, head spin
= akngwepangarrenke, atwatyarrenke SEE ALSO arepwelepwele dizzy

ake atnawerre

quick learner, smart
= kwerrnge Itywere knowledgeable, karlakwerte clever, etnngenye champion, tyake clever

ake kwenele

face or slope downwards

ake lthele-lthele

unkempt or messy hair, hair that sticks out all over the place

= akalperrty-alperrtye, entye alperrty-alperrtye

ake ngkwerne

skull

= akarnnge

+ake¹ n.end.

Goes on direction words such as 'north', 'south' to indicate a particular direction. Similar to '-wards' in English. ♦ Ayerrerake, atnteyerrake. *Northwards, southwards.*

+ake² n.end. [SOME SPEAKERS]

as well as, also having, in addition ♦ Elepe awenyerrake kwereyengake. *He also has his own axe.*

+ake³, +akerre n.end.

Goes on the end, or in the middle, of pronouns referring to two or more people to show that the people are in the same patrimoity and different generation groups to each other. For example, one or more people with their father, or father's sister, or brother's children, or son-in-law, or mother-in-law, see Table 5, p. 813.

♦ Aylekake arretyele alarrenhe. *He hit us two (me and my father).*

-akake n.end.

1. having (something); with (something or someone); holding, carrying or equipped with (something) ♦ Aleke akake ayenge. *I have a dog.* ♦ Ngayele akake warle alpweteh. *Let's go back to a place that has lots of food.* ♦ Iterlarre arrenke awelyewe, kwere akake ertnwenke mpelarte. *You put the headband on and dance with it like that.* ♦ Ayenge alpeyayne kalarte akake errtyarte inenge akake. *I used to travel*

equipped with shields and spears. -akake goes in the middle of words for 'this' and 'that':

◆ tyakakarte with this.
2. having a particular part or physical feature ♦ Artnwenge ngkerke akake.

The child has sores. ♦ Pentyeneye-ngeye akakelke nhartepe mpele arrwerke akake. *That man has a moustache and a beard now.*

3. having (a feeling or emotion), having (a particular state of mind or physical state)

◆ Ngangkaye akakele arraylentye arenke. *A person with healing powers can see the evil sickness.*

4. Following a word that identifies a person, this ending refers to their husband or wife. ♦ Wendy akake nharte amathenge arenhe. *Wendy's husband lost his mother.*

5. having something wrong with a particular part of the body; an injured or sore body part ♦ Artnwenge nharte arntetye aleme akake entwewayane. *That child is sick with a sore stomach.* ♦ Alemelke atye arinenge wenhe. Aleme akake wethapenye aperrane rtamepe. *I shot the euro in the stomach. It hopped away with an injured stomach.* SEE ALSO artnweyenenke hurting

6. Shows the thing that a story, conversation or meeting is about
◆ Kwenyele aynanthe altyerre areyayne apmwe akake. *Yesterday we watched a movie about a snake.*

7. On the end of a verb -akake shows that someone is good or renowned for doing this particular thing: ♦ 'Nhante apeke arlelke apewethe aynanthele arlenge?' 'Wele ayenge rntwenke akake, errwanthele arlenge apewethe.' *'Who is coming hunting with us?' 'Well, I'm a good hunter, I'll come with you.'*

8. with, using, holding. Shows the body part or thing someone is holding to do an action

♦ Aye apene ngawe, ntethe arre aterrantye angketyele akake. *Hey move, you are stepping on me (lit. because you have a foot which is hitting me).* ♦ Aye apene ngawe, ntethe arre aterrantye atneme akakele.

Hey go, because your yamstick is hitting me.

-akake can also go on a verb: ♦ Ayekaye! Apene nge arlenge ernwetehle arre ntethe alarrarrantye akake. *Hey! You get away from me because your elbow keeps hitting me (lit. because you have a hitting elbow).* SEE ALSO

-angketyarre having

akakarrenke *vt.*

1. leave someone out ◆ Akakarrel-aytenhe atye kwere artenyen anteyanewethe interalwentyele. *Before we went I told him to stay behind at home and not to follow us.*
2. stop someone from doing something ◆ Akakarrenke atanthe atyenge. *They always stop me.*
3. make something tight by knocking it into place; knock something in such as a bit of wood, which will stop something from coming loose or falling out ◆ Atye akakarrewethe tyepale kelye elepe warle. *I'll force this stick in so it will hold the axe head in place.*

SEE ALSO akakewenke knock something in

akakarrel-aytenke

leave someone behind (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Relhe nharte arnwenge akake akakarrel-aytenke, mentye atnewethe artenyen. *We'll leave that woman behind as she's got a child to look after, let her stay.*

akakewenke *vt.*

1. make something tight by pushing, stuffing or knocking it firmly into place ◆ Akakewenke atye stuffing twenke warle. *I'm putting the stuffing back into the pillow.*
- = akakarrenke make tight
2. make someone wait or stay where they are, stop someone from doing something [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Ntepe atyenge akakewarrantye tyewarlaperte. *You're forcing me to stay here.*

akalangkw-alangkwe *n.*

matted hair, dreadlocks, bushy hair
= entye aylep-aylepe, akaylep-aylepe

akalpalpe¹ *n.*

edge, tip, bud, ends ◆ Akalpalpe kwange wethapenyen end penhe. Wante arwele apeke nte rntwenke wethapenyen athimpe apeke arlp menyewe. *The end bit of something is called akalpalpe. It can be the tip of a branch, like the end bits of the ironwood tree that you burn to make ashes with.*

akalpalpe² *n. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

type of soft grass that grows in mulga floodouts; cotton panic grass (?) *Digitaria brownii*. People used to place the grass on top of water to keep the water cool and stop bits of dirt and grass, such as curly wiregrass, from getting in the water. Also

referred to as *athe akalpalpe*. ◆ Akalpalpe arreyayne arnewarle arntewe. Errkwenge yatheyayne arne warle. *People put this grass on a coolamon full of water. They would ladle water out of the coolamon with a tool called errkwe.*

= parlparlpe

akalpalpe³ *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

wrist ◆ Tyarlenye akalpalpe, ngkwerne akalpalpe. *The arm has a wrist and a wrist bone.*

= errkwerr-errkwerre

Akalperre *n.*

place south-west of Barrow Creek. Associated with Thangale and Mpetyane skin groups. ◆ Akalperre arenene Akalperre warle alpenhe wampere, atewakeyenge. *Possum people were returning to their country, Akalperre.* ◆ Erretne arenewe atewakele aympenge enwenke aperte, nhamernarte Akalperre arenene amerne. *The people from Akalperre are related to the people of Barrow Creek through their mother.*

akalperry-alperrye *n.*

messy hair, hair sticking out all over the place ◆ Akalperry-alperrye kwewememaylenge-wanenye. *If you don't comb your hair it will be messy.*

SEE ALSO ake lthele-lthele unkempt hair, entye alperry-alperrye messy hair

akalte long hair SEE kalte

akaltye wise SEE kaltye

akampe *n. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

1. types of lumpy, runny nectar on certain plants. Also referred to as *ngwarle akampe*.

◆ Ngwarlepe nhartepe akampe akake, pereltye akampe akake, yellkeyerre akampe akake. *Sweet foods such as river red gum lerp and blue mallee lerp have runny nectar.*

2. inedible nectar from the flowers of certain plants such as the bean tree tyweretye and fuchsia kentheye that birds or insects eat ◆ Ilperalkere artelhele tyweretye akampe ileneyey-aynterrantye. *The native bees get the nectar from the bean tree flowers to make sugarbag.*

akampampe *n.*

1. top of the head, crown of the head. Also referred to as *ake akampampe*.

2. top of native currant plant

◆ Akampampe theye twelharreyayne ahakeye. *The fruit on the top of the native*

akamperrnge

currant bush gets ripe first.

akamperrnge n.

1. top of emu's or person's head. Also referred to as *ake akamperrnge*.
 - ◆ Akamperrnge atnhelengkwe arenge kape iterrtye arenge ake etnewenke. *We call the top part of both an emu's head and a person's head akamperrnge.*
 - 2. headache [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO *akewethewe headache, ake arntetye headache*

akangkwarre n.

upwind, the head end ◆ Altyerrepenehe kwere angkwarre akangkwarre atnarrerantye, atneme. *The yamstick is always put near the head end of the grave of the deceased person.* = aylke angkwarre
OPPOSITE OF mpwarle angkwarre

akanpere adv.

straight past, straight through, straight away ◆ Akanperele nte ilene mpele elpere nte ilene. *Go past quickly and get it.*
◆ Mwetekaye antethenenhe re elkwerre aperte, *Oodnadatta-le*. Kwerekene openhengerne re akanpere, *Alice Springs angkwerre*. *The first car stopped on the way at Oodnadatta. Then it came straight through to Alice Springs.*

akanperele alarrenke vt.

hit without talking ◆ Akanperele alarreme rtame atyeyepe akanperele alarrewene ayengepe awelengke rtame. *I can hit without talking, I'm very angry.*

akanperarrenke vi.

go straight past

akanperarrelp-arrenke vi.

go straight away, head off immediately (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Tnwanentyeye atanthe arrel-arrel-arreyayne akanperarrelp-arreyayne arlekkelke. *They would put all their belongings down and then immediately head out hunting.*

akanperarrey-etnyenke vi.

rush past, come and go off immediately (+y-etnye+ 'come and do')

akantharlkwae n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

fluffy head of hair ◆ Artnwenge nharte akantharlkwae ape. *That child has fluffy hair.* = entye angwarlpe

akantye tail SEE kantye

akapenke vi.

get lost, lose your way, go bush ◆ Kwtange ayerrere theye *Queensland* theye atanthe

openhengerne akopenhengerne. *The long-haired rats came from the north, from Queensland, this way. They got lost and came this way.*

akapelp-apenke

turn the wrong way and get lost (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Iterrtye kngwere openkerne apmere nthelarte akapey-etyenyenyerre. *If a stranger comes to a new place or country he can get lost.*

akapey-enenke

travel to another place and get lost on the way (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Apmere kngwerarle ayenge akapey-etenhe. *I went to another place and got lost.*

akarlatwerreye mistletoe bird SEE karlatwerrey

akarletye, akarleye n.

northern wild orange *Capparis umbonata*. Also referred to as *rlwene akarletye*.

◆ Aherne warle awe arlpewarle apeke akarletye kweyayne ntingkarrewethe. Ayerrere re anteyane. *The northern wild orange fruit is put under the hot ground or under ashes to ripen up. It grows in the north.*

akarleyakwerre pebble bush, nut bush SEE karleyakwerre

akarpanke n.

bald (*lit. head plain*) ◆ Arlweye atyeyenge akarpanke ake. *My father has a bald head.*

akarpankarrenke vi.

go bald, balding, lose hair ◆ Rlwampe inenge erlkwetyerlkwe akarpankarrenke. *Old white men go bald.*

akarlttere n.

white hair, grey hair (*lit. white head*)

◆ Werretyerre inenge akarlttere entyarle ampenhe. *Old people get grey hair.*
= entye ampenke

akarnnge, akarnnge ngkwerne n.

skull
= ake ngkwerne

akarnte n.

1. hard dirt ◆ Arlewatyerre elkeparre atnywenke nhartepe re akarntelke arrenke alhwengle kwene elperterrelke. *The sand goanna goes in to hibernate. He goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole.* ◆ Akarntele rtame re kwene anteyanenke, kwentelyayte. *The edible speargrass grubs live in the hard ground (at the base of the plant).*

2. lump of earth, raised ground ◆ Atye

arrenherre awerre nthelarte aleke nharte wenherre akarnte alkenhele. *I saw that boy hit that dog with a big lump of earth.*

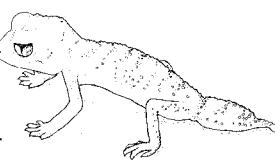
3. ground lifted up by yam roots. The raised ground shows people where to dig for yams. ♦ Yewe-yewe nthelarte anatyele akarntewenke, nthelarte atye apmewethe. *Yeah, I'll dig there where the yam made a crack in the ground.* = kartnwenthe, kwerrpere

SEE ALSO aherne dirt

akarntenge short, stocky, squat SEE karntenge

akarntetye-arntetye *n.*

various types of geckos including crowned gecko



Diplodactylus
stenodactylus; spiny-tailed gecko

Diplodactylus ciliaris; and three-lined knob-tail *Nephrurus levis* ♦ Akarntetye-arntetyepe arlwere openye errpwerle arkeny-arkeny. Akarntetye-arntetye nyarteppe arlpawele anteyane repe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arlpawe arenye. *The spiny-tailed gecko looks like the knob-tail gecko, but is black with white stripes. This gecko can be found mainly in the grass and spinifex country where it feeds on little insects that are found in this area.*

SEE ALSO arlwere knob-tail gecko

akarntetye headache SEE UNDER ake

akarntetyarrenke *vi.*

get a headache ♦ Atnakakerrepe akarntetye-arntetye nyarte alarrengelepe akarntetyarremere. *In the olden days people said if you kill a gecko you would get a terrible headache.*

= akewethewe, ake artnweyenteyane SEE

ALSO ake arntetye headache

akarntewenke *vt.*

make a crack in the ground. Yams, tree roots and witchetty grubs do this.

♦ Akarntewenke atnyemaytelepe entweyane errwelaperte. *The witchetty makes a crack in the ground when it is just below the surface.* = kwerrpere wenke, errpere wenke

akarre *n.*

1. sweet drink made from certain dried fruits mixed with water such as bush plum nkwerleye, dogwood ntyerrme and native currants ahakeye. Also referred to as *ngayele*

akarre. = arlkwerrnge¹

2. sweet juice of certain flowers, such as hakea flowers *itatne* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *ngkwarle akarre*. ♦ Akarrelke kwerewe nharteppe kwathenkepe, akarre, kwathenke. Kngwere angkwerrepe peyengele, etnthepe eletnhenke rtame. *You drink the sweet juice out of hakea flowers. You suck them and then throw away the empty flowers.*

akarrarrenke gather together, congregate, cluster SEE karrarrenke

Akarrilpere SEE Karrilpere

akarrinenke gather things together SEE karrinenke

akarryyenke *vt.*

1a. care for someone who is sick; nurse someone ♦ Arntetye akarryerranty e kankalepenhe apeke. *You might stay and look after someone who has the flu.*

b. check over something that is not going well, such as a car ♦ Mweteke arntenherre atyelke akarryerr-aperinterranty mweteke atyeyengele. *The car is not going too well, so I'll follow in my car watching it.* SEE ALSO arrtyenke¹ mind, arntarntarenke watch over

2. incubate; sit on eggs to make them hatch (of male emus) ♦ Kwarrwengkelepe atnhelengkelepe arrenhe nharteppe athernengepe arrenke, arrel-aytenke, wele re apelapenke, artweye erlkwenge rtame akarryerranty mpele. *The mother emu lays some eggs and leaves them to the male emu to hatch.*

3. not want to leave somewhere because someone might take your place ♦ Warele arrkerarre anteyane akarryengelle pmerrke arenye apenge-wanenye. *I am sitting by the side of the fire, I'm not going anywhere because someone might take my spot.*

4. wait ♦ Iterrtye inengele arntwepe alenye atnhelengkwewe akarryeyayne. *People watch the water from a distance, waiting for emus.* SEE ALSO aweparenke wait

akarte crossed. Goes before verbs that describe a position to mean crossed or bent over SEE karte¹

Akartne *n.*

place south-west of Barrow Creek near Anningie. Associated with Kapetye and Kngwarraye skin groups.

akathenke *vt.*

look for someone or something but not

akatnperre

find them ◆ Peyakele aylperre wanenye.
Akathenhe atye. *No, there's no fish. I failed to find any.* ◆ Akathenhe atye apmere peyakele. *I went but there was no-one there.*
◆ Akatherr-aperinterantye atye, ntheke angkwarre atantherre openherre pele? *I looked all around for them in vain, thinking, which way did they go?*
= palepale enthwenke SEE ALSO alwengkinenke *forget something*

akatnperre *n.*

bud, unopened flower ◆ Kwentewale re anenke nhartepe akatnperre tneyele re aynterrkarrenkelke re ltywerarreye. *Bloodwood flowers are closed first, then they dry out and open up.*

SEE ALSO atnperre *unopened*

akatnywenke *vi.*

go inside, vanish (plural) ◆ Twerarte akatnywenye apmere warle mpele. *Everybody has gone inside.*

akaye baby [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE arrkaye²

akayele akenke *vi.*

cry in mourning, wail ◆ Marle inenge aperte akerrane akayele. *Only women wail in mourning.* ◆ Aleme amperngarrengele, akayele akenke, re apekaye angke elpathenhe. *Someone grieving might cry when she hears bad news.*

SEE ALSO akenke *cry*

akaylep-aylepe *n.*

dreadlocks; matted hair (*lit. roped head*) ◆ Itertye aynanthe arenke, town angkwarre tyampe, artweye antekerre arenye, entye, wele waylpale wenhe akarre tyampe, wele aynanthe angkenke 'Akaye, akaylep-aylepe etntyarrenke, rlwampe akaylep-aylepe.' *Sometimes we see people from down south in Alice Springs with that sort of hair and we say, 'There's one of those white people with dreadlocks going past.'*
= entye angwarlpe, akalangkw-alangkw
SEE ALSO arlwerr-arlwerre *curly*

akele aunt SEE UNDER **akeleye**

akeleye *kin.*

1. father's sister ◆ Ngwengepe errwake akeleyele arlenge apewethe rtame tawene arle. *Tomorrow you mob can go with my aunt to town.*
2. mother's sister-in-law
3. great grandfather's sister
4. particular relations with the same skin as your **akeleye**. The person you call **akeleye**

also calls you **akeleye**. You make the hand sign for **akeleye** by touching your chin with your index finger.

5. my father's sister

akeleyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your **akeleye**.

akele

The form of **akeleye** that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

akele nhenge amerne

group of people related as aunt and niece or nephew

akele nhenge atherre

a person with their aunt

akeleng-akele

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased **akeleye** (akele +nge- akele)

kwakele

his or her **akeleye** (kwe+ akele)

ngkakale

your **akeleye** (ngke+ akele). If the **akeleye** belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' **akeleye**: ◆ atewangke akele *their aunt.*

akeley-akeleye *n.*

life-saver burr, teddy bear's arsehole *Sida platycalyx*. Soft herb with large yellow flowers, fruits are doughnut-shaped and prickly when dry. Also referred to as *arwele akeley-akeleye*. ◆ Arwelewarle akeley-akeleye akweyayne artnwengele amerne kweweme arrpanteye atanthe mpwareyayne. *In the olden days children would thread the life-saver burr prickle onto a stick and use it as a comb.*

akelperr-elperre *n.*

big head ◆ Akelperr-elperre artnwenge kngweramerne anteyane kngweramerne ake kelye anteyane. *Some children have big heads and some have small heads.*

SEE ALSO **ake head**

akelye small, little, low SEE **kelye**

akemanenke *vi.*

1. sitting down alone quietly. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': kemanteyane ◆ Awenyerre iterntyte akemanteyane ngarrpe, arntetye apeke, kwetnaye apeke. *Someone is sitting there on their own, maybe they are sick or tired.* SEE ALSO

ngarrpe alone

2. be in a sitting position; sit up
- ◆ Akemanteyane elapenye erlkwe nharte, kwetnayelke arrenhel *Is that old man going to sit up all day, he's tired!* SEE ALSO alenentyinenke *sit someone up*

akem-akeme anenke

sitting quietly for some time ◆ Intenge aperineyayne artnwenge akem-akeme anelp-aneyayne. *The child is sitting quietly while being carried on the person's shoulders.*

akemarrenke vt.

sit someone up ◆ Akemarrene ntawe etakte, arrene nte kwere arntetye ilwekere. *Sit her up properly, the poor sick person.*

akeng-anyimpe n.

small head ◆ Enape akeng-anyimpe. *Echidnas have a small head.*

akenke vi.

1. cry, wail, moan ◆ Wantewarte artnwenge nhartepa akerranenke? Arntetye apeke rewenhe elpatherranyenke? *Why is the child crying? Does she feel sick?* SEE ALSO akayele akenke *cry in mourning*
 2. miaow, howl, whine (dogs and cats)
- ◆ Aleke akenke altherarrerrane iterrtye aperranerewe. *Dogs howl when their owners go away.*

akenpe newly ripened fruit of the native currant SEE **aketnpe**

akepe **pv.** [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. poor thing. Goes before some verbs to show that you feel sorry for or compassion for the person doing the action.
2. respectful way to refer to an action by or to someone who has since passed away, especially kin

SEE ALSO **ilwekere** *poor thing*

akepe akathenke **vt.**

look for someone (who you want to refer to respectfully) but find they have left ◆ Kngweramerne atye areyeneneh atyeyenge inengepe atye akepe akathenhe. Atyeyenge akwerrkinengewe. *I looked for my relatives, my children, but they had gone.*

akepe anenke **vi.**

sit and wait for someone to arrive. The person who says this feels sorry for the person who is sitting. ◆ Akepe aneyayne elapenye *family-we. He is always sitting waiting for his family.* ◆ Kwenyele ayenge apenhe tawene warle aweleye akepe anteyane atye areyayne ilwekere. *I went to*

town yesterday and saw my poor old uncle still waiting there.

akepe arenke **vt.**

collect, put. The person who says this feels sorry for or is talking respectfully about the person who is collecting things. ◆ Akepe arreyayne warepe elkwemenele. *That poor old woman is collecting firewood.*

collect, put. Done by someone who has since passed away. ◆ Apitepe atanthe apmeyaynenke. Arnewarle atanthe akepe arreyaynenke, apitepe. *They used to dig for pencil yams. They put them in a deep coolamon (those old people who have since passed away).*

akepe arrtyenke **vt.**

look after, mind someone. The person who says this feels sorry for or is talking respectfully about the person who is minding something. ◆ Awatnke aveyayne ayenge nanikwetele angene ayenge aveyayne. Nanikwete inenge erlteye akepe arrtyeyayne *whole lot* nyanye akerre, ayenge aveyaynee aleyake inenge aynake. *I went out with the goats in the old days. My dear old grandmothers would herd the old goats and us young girls would go with them.*

akepe aynenke **vt.**

eat. The person who says this feels sorry for or is talking respectfully about the person who is eating. ◆ Anatyepe atanthe akepe ayneyayne awatnkakerre. *Those dear old people used to eat yams in the old days.*

akepe etarrenke **vi.**

miss your family or feel homesick and think about returning. The person who does this feels sorry for or is talking respectfully about the person who is homesick. ◆ Akepe etarrerrane alpweteh family warle re. *He's missing his family and thinking about going back to them.*

Akepelkantye, Akepwelkantye **n.**

Old Bluebush Swamp. Place near Home of Bullion.

akerle happen or do quickly SEE **kerle**

akerlite **n.**

quiet, silent ◆ Akerlite re entweyane.

She is lying down without making a noise.

◆ Akerlite, aylewene tangkwerle. *Shh, we'll sing first.*

akerlitele arenke **vt.**

look at someone without saying anything.

a^kerlit-a^kerlite

People do this to show that the person they are looking at is doing the wrong thing.

- ◆ Wele atyenge altyeleyelepe akerlitele
aperte areyayne. *My cousin looked at me, not speaking.*

a^kerlitarrenke vi.

be quiet, quieten down ◆ Artnwengaye, akerlitarrene nge! *Child, be quiet!*

a^kerlitinenke, a^kerlitaylenke vt.

1. make someone quiet, quieten someone down ◆ Akerlitinewenawe, arrengkwele apeke artntwenke artnwenge. *A mother might talk to her child to quieten her down.*
2. turn something off

a^kerlit-a^kerlite adv.

quietly, silently ◆ Artnwenge nharte akerrerrane akerlit-akerlite rlweltye paperte kwereyenge atntherrane. *That child is crying silently, only his tears are falling.*

a^kerlkenke vi.

1. blossom, bloom, (bud) open up (ake erlkenke) ◆ Kwentewale akerlkenke lyerrmewe. *The flowers bloom in winter.*
2. play a certain role at initiation ceremonies (of women). Women wear special feathers during initiation ceremonies and carry a ceremonial firestick. ◆ Pwaye atyeyengewaye akerlkenhe re, meye-meye arrenherre. *For someone to make my son their son-in-law they wear ceremonial feathers.*

a^kerlpayte n.

1. large edible white grub that lives in the roots of the whitewood tree *alperre* ◆ Akerlpayte aynenke kwere, ikwe malangke. Arleyale, ntyelyte-ntyelyte, ake alkenhe. *The edible grub in the roots of the whitewood tastes delicious. It is a lovely fat witchetty with a big head.* = arlperrnhayte
2. large witchetty grub that lives in various plants such as witchetty bush *atnyeme, pwerethe, pwantanengaye* and *errwenyenke* [SOME SPEAKERS]. This grub is the larval stage of a type of moth, probably *Endoxyla* sp. Also referred to as *kayte akerlpayte*. ◆ Akerlpaytepe marlalperre rtame, atnyemayte arltere rtame. *The large grub akerlpayte is yellowish whereas the witchetty grub is white.*

a^kerlperre kwathenke vt.

drink non-stop ◆ Tyelartepe akerlperre kwatherrantye ngkwarle aperte apenge-wanenye arlelke. *This person is always*

drinking grog and never goes hunting.

SEE ALSO kwathenke drink

-akerre n.end.

1. around (that area), in the vicinity of (that area) ◆ Athimpelengkwe akerrelange aynanthe aneyaynenke. *I think it was somewhere around Baxter's Well where we stayed.* This ending usually goes after the +le¹ ending (+nge² on short words) but before other endings: ◆ Elpayele akerre aynanthe aveyaynenke. *We used to travel along the creeks.* -akerre goes in the middle of words for 'here' and 'there' to mean 'around here, around there': ◆ Apmere tyakerrtheyarte alpeyayne apmere Pwerke akerarle. *They would travel back from around here to around the place called 'Pwerke'.*

2. Goes on body parts to mean on or around that part of the body. ◆ Arnelyte akerre kwere eltye kwereyengele, alarrenhelke arlewatyerrepe. Ilwekere, aleme akerre kwere elpathenhe. Rtennge theye akerre kwere awerrkenhe, atywetnpelepe. *The perentie punched the poor goanna in the chest and in the stomach. He grabbed it and shook it by the back of the head.*

3. Goes on time words to mean at or around that time. ◆ Ngwenge akerre rtame ayenge alperrmenyeye alwene apertame mpele. *I'll be back some time after tomorrow.* -akerre can also go on a verb, without any difference in meaning: ◆ Awatnkakerre aneyayne, alpeyayne akerre. *A long time ago we used to travel around.*

4. Goes on number words to mean that many times. ◆ arrkwentye akerre three times = -rwenge²

5. some, lots of, more than one of something ◆ Elkwmenele akerrepe ameyele akerrepe apmeyaynenke, kwentye rtame arnengayethe aperte alpern-alperninyayne. *The old women and mothers used to dig for several kinds of bush tucker, taking them back in a coolamon.*

6. and, too, as well, including ◆ Atyengerrewe akerre nte ileyenene! *And get some for me too!* ◆ Nhakerre nawe aylelp-aylene! *Sing that one too!*

SEE ALSO tyakerre around here, nhakarte around there

+akerre VARIANT OF +ake³

akerreteke *n.*

hard, flat ground ♦ Aherne akerreteke nhartepe alhwenge angenke, weyelke atanthe pwenke warenge. *Hard, flat ground is good for digging a cooking trench in (because it doesn't collapse).* Also referred to as aherne akerreteke.

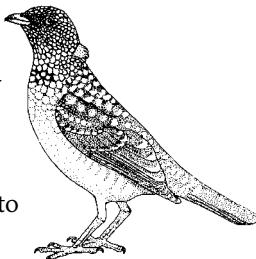
SEE ALSO akerrthe flat termite bed

Akerrinewene *n.*

place west of the Stuart Highway, near Stirling Swamp and Marino Bore

akerrke *n.*

western bower bird
Chlamydera guttata.
Brown bird with heavily spotted head and neck and pink crest hidden except during display, 27–31 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne akerrke*.



◆ Akerrke nyartepe thangkerne ngkerte wantakerrertetye arle twerarte tyeptetye ilarrantye antywe kwereyenge arle arrewethe, arreyewe theye aperte arrel-arrel-arrenkepe ntyarkwe warle atheke kwene. *The naughty bower bird takes everything such as leftovers to his home and puts them there. He starts to decorate around the entrance to his nest and then works his way down to the main part of the nest.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arkerrke ant sp.

Akerrkareng *n.*

low mountain range on the eastern side of Kwerrkeentye country

akerrnge *n.*

young tobacco plant *tyanywenge* that isn't big enough to use. Also referred to as *tyanywenge akerrnge*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwerrnge brain

akerrthe *n.*

1. flat termite bed on the ground
 - ◆ Akerrthe arlpankele anteyane enterke akake. *Termite mounds are found on the plains; they have white ants in them.*
2. medicine from the inside of the flat termite mound. In the olden days a baby would have a spoonful of medicine made from akerrthe if they were sick. ◆ Akerrthe nyartepe apmere enterke arenge. Akerrthe nyartepe atanthe awatnke ileyayne. Kwere theyepe arntwarleke arrenke nhartepe kwere ngkweltyeweyayne. Nhartepe artnwenge kelyelke kwerele rntweyayne.

Akerrthe nyartepe marlinengelle ileyayne artnwenge kelye mpwarewethe elperterrinengele. *A flat ant bed is where white ants live. People used to collect it in the olden days. Then they would put it in water and boil it. When the sand gets soft they rub it on a baby (to make them strong).*

SEE ALSO ngkwepeye tall termite mound

3. hard ground which often cracks when it dries, as in a claypan

akerrthe ampenke *vi.*

burn a log in the middle to make it into two ◆ Ware atyenge arrewene nharte akerrthe ampewethe. *Put the firewood there so I can burn it in half.*
= lwethe ampenke

akerte¹ *n.*

1. tip, edge, peak, end, part (of something)

◆ Nyarte itemarle theye enweyern-alperrane, akerte nyarte atwatye. *It was here at the gap at the end of this range that extends from the west.* ◆ Lyermewe akertele rlwenepe anenke. *At the end of the cold weather the food is ready.* = enke SEE ALSO kantye tip

2. partially (do something)

3. song, verse ◆ Akerte arpanenhe, aylenyne angkwerre, artweye inenge ethherranewethe. Elkwerr-elkwerre artweye inenge ethherrane marle inenge ertntweyane arrkerarrele atherre rtame, angkwerree. *While they travel from place to place the men sing songs and dance. The men dance in the middle while the women dance on the sides.*

4. short time, not long ◆ Angke kelyepe angkerrwenene akertewe. *Just talk for a little bit.*

akerte atmawerre

straight line

akerte atmawerrinenke *vt.*

sing correctly, properly

akertewe artetye

as far as the end, up to the end

akertarrenke *vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

leave something half done, start something but not finish it ◆ Apartaperte aylenge-wanenye ape tangwerle akertarrenhe. *You didn't sing it all, you only started (the song).*

= akertewenke

akertarrel-aytenke *vt.*

go off leaving something half done

(+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

-akerte²

-akerte² n.end.

with, having (from Anmatyerr *-akert*) SEE
-akake

akertemwengke n.

1. shut up, closed, locked in

◆ Akertemwengkele aynanthe anteyane kwene warleyele enthwerrane aynewanthe kngwerepe. 'Nhardtpe atanthe akertemwengkele anteyanawe.'

They are looking around for us, but we are hiding away inside so they can't find us.

◆ Akertemwengke nharte ngkeyenge mweteke atneye. *Your car is locked up.*

2. dark, darkness, pitch black

◆ Akertemwengke mpele, warleyepe. *The house is dark.*

3. not talk about something, keep something to yourself, withhold something.

This could be because you don't want someone to know or because it is not something you're supposed to talk about.

◆ Wantewe nge akertemwengke aneyayne, angke arntwenge-wanenye. *Why didn't you tell me, you should have said something.*

◆ Wantewertame nge akertemwengke anteyane? *Why are you sitting there all quiet?*

4. someone who is not allowed to talk. SEE ALSO akertere *can't talk*

akertemwengke angkenke vi.

talk in private, tell a secret.

Akertemwengke can have the +le' ending without any change in meaning:

◆ Kwenyele atanthe akertemwengkele angkenhe. *Yesterday they talked in private.*

akertemwengke artntwenke vt.

1. tell someone something but not explain the full story, or not provide the reason for something. People do this when it is not their business to get involved or know about something. ◆ Itertye kngwerele akertemwengkele artntwenke ahenge opeke althilarrantye. *A person might not tell the whole story about a fight.* The person who doesn't know or can't comment has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Newe, akertemwengkele atyenge arntwenke. *No, it's not for me to talk about that.*

2. tell something to someone in private or as a secret ◆ Arntwene nte atyenge akertemwengkele! *Tell me quietly!*

akertere n.

1. quiet, silent ◆ Akertelerke arrey-alpenhe

erwanthe, oynaynte arntweng-aneny? *Why have you gone all quiet, can't you say it out loud?*

2. unable to talk, dumb = akertemwengke

3. hand-talk ◆ Relhe arengepe aperte akerterepe. *Only women use hand-talk.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwertare ceremonial headdress, kwetere fighting stick

akertere angkenke vi.

be unable to speak because you are in mourning ◆ Akertere rtame angkerrane, akertere eltye paperte. Tneyele kwere arrilpeye. *She isn't allowed to talk, she can only communicate with her hands. Later on she will be allowed to talk again.*

akertere eltyarrenke vi.

gesture or use hand signs

akertere theye angkenke vi.

communicate using sign language; hand-talk, finger-talk. Sign language is used by people in mourning ◆ Akertere theye ayenge angkerrane, eltyam-eltyame ayenge angkerrane ngayelewe, atnwenthewe, arntwewe. *I'm using sign language, I use my hands to ask for food, meat and water.*

= eltye theye angkenke

akerterarrenke vi.

go quiet and not talk

akertetye pv.

Goes before words like 'come' and 'go' to show that it involves a quick, light movement of the feet.

akertetye antyenke vi.

jump over something ◆ Arwele angkwarre ayenge akertetye antyenke. *I'll jump over the stick.*

akertetye apenke vi.

step or skip over something; jump from grass patch to grass patch so you don't leave tracks. The thing you jump or step over has the -angkwerre ending: ◆ Akertetye apene nge arwele angkwarre! *Step over the log!*

akertetye arrenke vt.

put your foot down carefully

◆ Tyelarte akertetye arrene angketye kngwerepe, nthethayarte akertetye arrene tyewarlartelke rtame wantarte, twemperarle. *Put your foot here and your other one there; and then step lightly here, on this bit of dirt.*

akertetye ertwelp-ertwenke vi.

jump from thing to thing while going down hill. People do this when they don't want to leave tracks ◆ Artweye akertetye ertwelp-ertwerrane angketye arenge-wanenye nte. *The man is stepping on things so other people won't see his tracks. The thing you step from has the -angkerre ending:*
 ◆ Ayenge athe angkerre akertetye ertwelp-ertwenke. *I jumped from one patch of grass to another.*

akertety-akertetye adv.

Goes before verbs of motion, such as 'walk' and 'climb', to show that the action involves lots of quick, light steps. People often walk like this when the ground is hot.

akertety-akertetye apenke vi.

go quickly and lightly ◆ Aherre ketye apeke akertety-akertetye apenke mele arlewatyerre. *In the hot sun goannas step quickly and lightly.*

SEE ALSO thewilele without tracks

akertety-akertetye artnpenke vi.

run lightly without leaving tracks

◆ Thewilele akertety-akertetye artnpenhe. *Someone ran lightly, hardly leaving a track.*

akertety-akertetye ertwelp-ertwenke vi.

run lightly and quickly downhill

akertewe n.

1. short hair (*lit. stumpy head*) (ake +rtewe)

◆ Artnwenge nhartepe entye wanenye akertewelke re. *That child has hardly any hair, it's very short.*

2. billycan without a wire handle

◆ Pelikante akertewe arntarryengle aperinewethe. *Grab that billycan that has no wire handle and bring it.*

akertewenke vt.

leave something unfinished; half-do something, such as a painting or story.

◆ Angke akertewenhe mpele ngwenge repe arntweye. *He only told us half of the story, he'll finish it tomorrow.* = akertarrenke

akertewel-aytenke

leave something half done (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Mpwarerrantye aynantheee cup of tea time aynanthee akertewel-aytenkelke. *We were making these things but at cup of tea time we left them unfinished.*

aketnpe n.

newly ripened fruit of the native currant *ahakeye* and wild currant *yernte*. These can be eaten but they make your tongue sore.

The under-ripe fruits are called *anthwerke*, completely ripe *artapalye*. You do not 'eat' native currants, you *kwenke* 'swallow' them. Also referred to as *ngayele aketnpe*.

◆ Aketnpe tangkwerle ileyaynenkee.

Kwerekenehartepe aynterrkarreyaynelke, nhartepe aympeyaynengelelke. *First we would pick the newly ripened native currant fruits. After that we would dry them out and then yandy them.*

aketnparrenke vi.

ripen (native currants and wild currants) ◆ Ayenge apeke arleke apemere areyenemere atye, wele atye arntweyenemere rtenarlepe 'Artapalye nharte riengkelkepe aketnpelk-arrerranenke mpele.' *I might go hunting and see native currants so I go back and tell people back at camp 'Hey, the native currants are starting to ripen now.'* = twelharrenke

aketntheye red poverty bush SEE kenthey**Aketyarre** n.

1. Kityarr. People of Harts Range area. Also referred to as *iterrtye Aketyarre*.

2. Kityarr language. Also referred to as *angke Aketyarre*. ◆ Aketyarre way atanthe angkenke, kngwerelayethe Aketyarre. *The Kityarr language sounds very different.*

akewentyenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

rise (dust or dirt) ◆ Elpethaytenke ahernepe atewantherre akewentyenke, makwerleweyene. *Dust rises from the huge mob of people and forms a cloud.* The person or thing causing the dust to rise has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). The thing that is rising usually comes immediately before this word: ◆ Mweteke arrwekelewe errmetyine akewentyelp-entyerrane. *The dust is rising up from the car in front.*

= elpethaytenke SEE ALSO errmetyine dust

akewethewe n.

headache

= ake arntetye

+akeye n.end.

Goes on the end of pronouns where there is more than one person to show that the people are in the same patrimoietry

elwakakeye they (in the opposite patrimoietry to you) SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

aylakakeye we (who are in the same patrimoietry to you) SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

aylenakakeye we (who are in the other

akey-akeyenteyane

patrimoity to you) SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

akey-akeyenteyane vi.

cry continuously for something, bawl.
The way babies who can't talk cry for something they want. This verb does not usually occur with the endings +nke or +nhe; more common are the continuous endings +yane and +yayne. ♦ Akey-akeyenteyane artnwenge aylpatyewe. *The child is constantly crying for breast milk.*

SEE ALSO akenke cry

akeyalthe n.

cry-baby, sook ♦ Artnwenge nharte atyeyenge akeyalthe rtame, mentye ngarrpe rtame rrkantarreranewene. *That child of mine is a cry-baby; let him play alone.*

= anthwele

akeyapert-errpenke vt.

do something to someone so that they end up in tears; make someone cry ♦ Elapenyne akeyapert-errperrantye artnwenge atyeyenge artnwenge errwewantheyengele. *Your child always teases my child until he cries.*

SEE ALSO akilpelhilpelhe arrtyenke make someone cry

akeyarre n.

dry tobacco leaves. Also referred to as tanywenge akeyarre. ♦ Tyanywenge nharte akeyarre aynenke apertame. *You can chew dry tobacco too.*

akeyel-arrenke, akeyel-akeyel-arrenke vt.

1. cry in mourning together (plural). People do not usually need to refer to the person whose funeral it is. ♦ Tenewe alkenhewepe atewehanthe akeyel-arrenke. *In the whole camp they cry together.* A reflexive pronoun is used (e.g. elwewehanthe 'them two selves') for the people crying: ♦ Iterryele atewehanthe akeyelelk-arrenke. *All the people cried in mourning.* = akayele akenke

2. cry for something (child)

akeyel-arrenke rreltyewe

cry continuously for no apparent reason. This tells you that something bad is going to happen, such as someone is going to pass away. ♦ Artnwenge kelyele akeyel-arrrantye rreltyewe. *The child is crying non-stop (something bad is going to happen to his mother or father).*

-akeyene end.

again, as well, too (from English 'again')

♦ Ahene akeyene nhartepe. *That one is*

alright too.

= -apertame SEE ALSO -akerre

akikngwerarrerrane vi.

be busy or occupied doing something. This verb does not usually occur with the endings +nke or +nhe; more common are the continuous endings +rrane and +yayne. ♦ Marle amerne kwentewe akikngwerarrerrane intemarte. *The women played cards without stopping.* ♦ Mpelarte artnwenge inengepe kelye-kelyepe akikngwerarreyayne, kaltyarreyayne atanthe. *That's how young kids used to amuse themselves and learn about things.*

SEE ALSO errkwabenke busy, warrkarrenke working

akikngwerinenke vt.

make someone busy ♦ Ngkwarlele akikngweraylerantye kwere. *Grog is keeping her busy.*

akilpelhilpelhe pv.

Goes before some transitive verbs to show that the action causes someone to cry

SEE ALSO akenke cry

akilpelhilpelhe alarrenke vt.

make someone cry by hitting them ♦ Akilpelilpelhe alarreyayne artweyele atnkwertene. *All through the night I heard someone crying.*

akilpelhilpelhe arrtyenke vt.

make someone cry ♦ Wantewarte nte akilpelhilpelhe arrtyerrantye artnwengepe? *Why are you making that kid cry?*

SEE ALSO akeyapert-errpenke make someone cry, akenke cry

akilpelhilpelhe ipmarrenke vt.

make someone cry by yelling at them ♦ Akilpelhilpelhe ipmarrenke kwere akeyaperte errpenhe kwere. *They made him cry by yelling at him and teasing him.*

SEE ALSO akenke cry

akilpelhilpelhe wenke vt.

make someone cry by throwing something at them ♦ Artnwenge atyeyenge akilpelhilpelhe nte wenhe. *You threw something at my child and made him cry.*

SEE ALSO akenke cry

akinte n.

1. flowers of the bean tree tyweretye and some other plants which bear fruit, such as various types of yams anatyae, antyalkenhe, water-lilies mpwere-mpwere, bush onions yerreyakerre and bush bananas lkwarreye

◆ Arwele tyweretye akinte enwenke atherrkenyele. *The bean tree has red flowers during the rainy season.* ◆ Elkwarrere akinte pwerrere atnthenke rlwene kelye-kelye theyelke. *The bush banana flowers fall off onto the ground when the fruits are small.* SEE ALSO **akampe** type of nectar

2. yellow part on the seeds of the dogwood tree *ntyerme*. ◆ Akintepe ntywerr-arrtyenke kwere, rarre aynterkarrenkepe. Akintepe nharte marlalperrepe kwerele angene anenke apartame. *Akinte is the yellow part of the seed, where the seed joins onto the branch. We mix the yellow part of the dogwood seeds with water after they have dried in the wind.*

3. crest of certain birds ◆ Thangkerne pelkere akinte akake akenge. Akinte lewarrenhe nyartepa ahenge. *The crested pigeon has a crest on its head. It shows its crest before it fights.* = arrkaylpe

akinteltyewe flower of the bush potato *anatyé* SEE **kinteltyewe**

akiwe *n.*

bush camp for young men who are initiates. Initiation is private to the people concerned and not usually discussed in public.

akiwarenye

young man who looks after initiates in bush camp ◆ Artweye arwekerte, akiwarenye. *A man in bush camp is called akiwarenye.* = arwekerte

akiwelawel-apenke,

akiwelawerl-apenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

fall down, collapse (of tree or house)

◆ Arwele elye atyeyenge nharte akiwelawelapenhe rlengke atnkwarengel. *Last night my favourite shade tree fell down.*

SEE ALSO **atnthenke** fall

akngakenke *vt.*

1. divide something up, divvy up, sort out, pick out, choose, separate ◆ Ahenewatye atyenge atye ilewethe nhamernarte.

Nthewarte ayenge arnkwanenye rtame, akngakerrantye. *I want those good ones. I don't like that one, I'm sorting them out.*

◆ Pweltyewe, nhartepa atanthe, nywerrpe nywerrpelepe atanthe, atewehanthanthe akngakeyaynelke. Nywerrpe amernepe atanthe ngarrpe apartame atewehanthanthe ngarrpineyayne. *To play traditional football they would divide themselves into the two*

generation moieties. They would stay in their own generation group.

2. draft cattle, separate cattle ◆ Yartele anteyane rlwampe openkerne arenke killer-lke re alarreweteh, wele arrantyae akngakenke re, 'Nyarte fat pwelekepe.' Alarrenkelke re wenkelke re. *When the cattle are in the yard the white man comes to select one for meat. He looks and selects one. 'Ah, that one is fat,' he thinks, so shoots it.* ◆ Waylpalepe aperrane erlweralkerrantye 'Nyartepe mpweyampe rtame pweleke.' Nhartepe akngakengelepe repe atnwenthape mewe-mewepe antere aperte fat one. *The white man comes and chooses (a cow) 'No, this one is too skinny.' He chooses a fat cow instead.*

= erlweralkenke, angwarenke, arntewarntinenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tnakenke praise

aknganenhe *vi.*

originate from a particular place in the Dreaming. This verb only occurs with the +*nhe* ending. ◆ Anatyepe aknganenhe Entengele. *Yams originated in the Dreamtime from the country called 'Entengele'.* ◆ Marle nyarte Rtwerpe arenje aknganenhe. *That woman comes from Rtwerpe country.* ◆ Apmere atyeyenge aknganenhe. Wampere rtame atyeyengepe akanganenhe, wampere. *I come from my father's country. My Dreaming, possum, originates from there too.*

SEE ALSO **Altyerre Dreaming**

aknganentye, aknganenhe *n.*

1. place where something originated from in the Dreaming; Dreaming place ◆ Npernpe re anter-anter-enyerrane aknganentyelelkane. *The rock pituri is now found all around the place where it came from in the Dreaming.*

2. traditional things, inheritance, knowledge from the Dreamtime ◆ Altyerrepene apmelerre entweyane intemaperte rlengke-rlengke aknganentye. *That's how it was in the Dreamtime and that knowledge is still here today.*

**akngap-akngaparrenke, ngape-
ngaparrenke** *vi.*

1. sway, move back and forth in the wind ◆ Wantepa nhartepa akngap-akngaparrerrane, ikngethe nhartepa? *What is that swaying, an itchy grub nest?*

akngap-akngapinenke

2. hover in the sky

SEE ALSO akngwakarrenke wobble

akngap-akngapinenke, ngape- ngapinenke *vt.*

make something sway or flap ◆ Mantarre
rarrele akngap-akngapinterrantye. *The
wind is making the clothes flap.*

SEE ALSO akngwak-akngwakaylenke *shake
something*

akngapetyarrenke, ngapetyarrenke *vi.*

1. change, metamorphise, turn into
something else ◆ Pwelepwele re
akngapetyarrenhe kelyeyampe arenye. *The
tadpole changed into a frog.*

2. turn over

akngapetyinenke, ngapetyinenke *vt.*

1. turn something over ◆ Akngapetyinene
nte aherre arletye angkwarre. *Turn the roo
meat over so the raw side cooks.*

2. make something change into something
else

3. translate into another language

akngarrpe *alone SEE ngarrpe*

akngenpe *n.*

fresh place, place where people haven't
been for some time so there is a lot of food;
pristine ◆ Ngayele akake warle aynanthe
apewene mpele. Ngayele aynanthe
aynewethe akngenpe aytene. *Let's go to
that place where there is bush tucker, to where
people haven't been for some time so there is
food for us to eat.*

marle akngenpe young girl SEE UNDER marle
akngenparrenke *vi.*

become a fresh, abundant place after being
left for some time

akngerrake east SEE kngerrake

akngke language SEE angke¹

akngke emu heart SEE angke²

akngkenginenke *vt.*

1. send a message through someone else;
communicate with someone through
someone or something else ◆ Marle
nthalarte kwarerewe akngingenkenke
artnwenge kwereyenge alpeyaytewethe
apmerarle. *That woman asked her older sister
to pass on a message to her child telling her
to come home.* The person who is asked to
pass on a message has the +we ending (or
equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5,
p. 813).

2. talk about doing something, organise
it so that something can happen,

plan something ◆ Nhartepe atye
akngkenginterrantye areyenewethe kwere.

I'm talking about going to see him.

3. put a curse on a place and the people
of that place ◆ Artweye kngwerelepe
tyangkwarre theyepe akngkenginge
wele kwere ethwenkerne rtame kwere,
arentye apmwe. *Another man from
somewhere else puts a curse on the people of
that place through evil sorcery.*

akngkwene, ngkwene *n.*

Major Mitchell's cockatoo
Cacatua leadbeateri. White
and pink tinted
cockatoo with orange
crest, 36 cm. Also
referred to as *thangkerne
akngkwene.*

◆ Akngkwenelepe
aynenke nterrenge
arwele arenye kape
athe arenye.

Thangkerne nyartepe
arltere paympelhe errwelenge, kwenengepe
rntere-rntere. Thangkerne nyartepe
arpankele anteyane kwarte akake kape
akwerke akakepe anenke arwele ilperele.
Nyartepe thangkerne weye ahene
aynewethe. *The Major Mitchell's cockatoo
eats seeds from trees, plants and grass. It has
white feathers and its wings are white over the
top, but red or dark pink down the bottom. It
lives in the plains and only nests in a tree
hollow when it has eggs or babies. This bird is
good to eat.*

= eleleke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ngkwerne bone

akngwe *n.*

1. deaf ◆ Arwelele anteyane elitne. Akngwe
entweyane intemarte iterrtye apeke
openkerne. *The tree goanna lies on a log. It
can't hear people coming.*

2. mad, crazy, stupid, insane ◆ Intemarte
nyartepe aperanne okngwe openyele. *That
person is walking around all day as if he were
mad.* OPPOSITE OF ilpakake¹

3. difficult, stubborn

akngwe mpwarende *vt.*
make someone go deaf; deafen someone
with noise

akngwarrenke *vi.*

1. go deaf, lose your hearing

2. become distracted and frustrated

3. not want to do something ◆ Nanikwete



makwerle etntetele akngwarreyayne, nhartepe atye atewanthe pakel eletnheyayne artepewarle. *There were goats that lagged behind, not wanting to go on, so I would hit them across their backs with a bag.*

4. be stubborn, be difficult, act stupid. The person or thing that you are stubborn towards or difficult with has the -ketye ending: ♦ Elapenye atyenge **ketye** re akngwarrerrane rtame. *He is always difficult with me.*

5. cry continuously; throw a tantrum
6. get drunk, be intoxicated, feel strange in the head ♦ Tyanywenge atye ayneyayne tyangwarre awelengke akngwarrenge tyanywenge aynenyepenhe. *I used to chew strong bush tobacco over there; chewing it makes you feel drunk.*

7. fall unconscious, faint

akngwinenke, akngwaylenke *vt.*
1. drive someone crazy, make someone mad, frustrate someone ♦ Ehwenge kwere aylenyeye, akngwaylenye. *They sang him and made him mad.* ♦ Artnwenge inengel atyenge akngwinenke. *Those kids are driving me mad.*
2. confuse someone by making lots of noise, make someone forget something; frustrate someone
3. get even with someone, pay someone back, retaliate against

ilpe akngwinenke *vt.*
 annoy, irritate or confuse someone by making lots of noise

akngwakarrenke *vi.*
1. move, wobble ♦ Akngwakarrerrane arlenge apeke aherre akngwakarrerranengarle arenke. *If a kangaroo moves in the distance you can see the movement.* ♦ Athape akngwakarrerrane apmwe apeke kwene anteyane. *The grass is moving, a snake might be there.* SEE ALSO rerrkarrenke rustle
2. flap wings, nod, chew, a movement back and forth ♦ Arrepe aynanthe twerartaperte akngwakarrerane angkerranengarlepe. *Our mouths move when we talk.*

akngwakarreyern-alperrane
 sway, wobble while moving towards the person speaking, or towards the main person or place in a story (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ♦ Truck-pe akngwakarreyern-alperrane antenge theye penhepe. *The back*

of the road train is swaying all over the road.

akngwakarrey-arreyenenke

shake, vibrate, wobble for some time

♦ Akngwakarrey-arreyenenke ape re, arlewatyerre artperr-aytewethe ertnwentenke, ertnwenterrantyelke eltyepe. Eltyepe ertnwentenke kwerepenhe eltyenge alantye arntarryenke alarrenkelke kwere. *After being shaken for some time a goanna might run off if it recovers, if its feet recover. If its feet recover well then you have to hold it with your hands and then hit it.*

akngwak-akngwakarrenke

sway or wobble back and forth ♦ Akngwak-akngwak-arrerranenke artnwenge awerre amerne repe arwelepe mweyene-mweyeneyayne rtame. *The boys would sit on a tree trunk, bobbing up and down on it as if it were a horse.*

akngwakaylenke, akngwakinenke

1. bump someone or something so that they wobble or shake
 ♦ Akngwakinentyelaye, mantarre atye aytnterantye ketye! *Don't bump me, I'm sewing these clothes!*

2. rock a baby to sleep

akngwak-akngwakaylenke
 shake something, make something wobble

akngwakelh-aylenke

make something move, shake or wobble; fidget ♦ Nhartepe arwele aperte rarrelepe akngwakelh-akngwakelh-aylenyerre, rarrelepe. *It was the wind (from the helicopter) that made (the trees) sway.* ♦ Akngwakelh-aylenke rarrele matayerwenge. *When it's cloudy the wind makes things move.*

SEE ALSO akngwakaylenke bump someone

akngwakinenke bump someone VARIANT OF akngwakaylenke

akngwangkewene someone who talks all the time SEE atnngwangkewene

akngwarrenke go deaf SEE UNDER akngwe

akngwelenite *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

east = kngerake

akngwepange

child too young to talk properly and understand people, about 2 to 4 years old
 ♦ Artnwenge nharte akngwepange aperte. *That child doesn't understand people yet.*

akngwepangarrenke

1. get dizzy, be unsteady on your feet, have trouble balancing ♦ Arntetylke,

akngwere

awe arlelke aperranepange akngwepange arrenke ayenge. *If I'm sick or walking around hunting for a long time I get dizzy.*

2. get confused, muddle something up, lose your memory

= kelengkwerarenke, atwatyarrenke SEE ALSO arepwelepwele *dizzy*

akngwepanginene vt.

distract or confuse someone, make someone forget what they were doing or talking about ♦ Artnwenge inengele atyenge apartaperte

akngwepanginenyerre. *All the kids distracted me so I forgot what I was doing.*

= elpertaylenke, akngwinenke SEE ALSO armathinenke *disturb someone*

akngwere other, another SEE kngwere
akngwerelenye, ngwerelenye n.dir.

east side, eastern edge ♦ Nge alpenerne akngwerelenye atwatyele. *Come back on the east side of the gap.* The ending -angkerre goes on compass directions to mean in that direction or on that side:
♦ Arlangkwe amerne angwarlpe amerne anter-anter-enyerrane akngwerelenye angkwerre. *Lots of shady arlangkwe bloodwoods grow on the eastern side of Kaytetye country.*

SEE ALSO kngerrake *east*

akngwerlepenhe n.dir.

far east; long way east ♦ Mpe, cynamtherre akngwerlepenhe ayterwenenhe tyetheyartepe. *Let's go, we have a long way east to go from here.* The ending -angkerre goes on compass directions to mean in that direction or on that side: ♦ Apmere nyarte Errweltye akngwerlepenhe angkwerre arlenga. *The country Errweltye is a long way away to the east.*

= kngerrake

akngverte n.

1. initiate. Young male at a certain stage of initiation. Initiation is private to the people concerned and not usually openly discussed with outsiders. Also referred to as artweye akngverte

2. large, dark-coloured older yam [OLDER SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *rwene akngverte*.
♦ Anatye akngwertele ahene alpwartenke. *A large yam made the ground crack.*

Akngwertarenge n.

place on Crawford Range country

akngwinenke

frustrate SEE UNDER akngwe

akwe n.

1. arm [SOME SPEAKERS] (NOTE Anmatyerr akwa)

♦ Akwe errpatye ayenge. *My arm is weak.*

= tyarlenye

2. branch of a tree, limb ♦ Atntheyaytenye rtame re, rntwenhelke re akwe. *He climbed up a tree and then broke off a branch.*

akwe kelye-kelye

small sticks used to make ashes

akwanth-arryyenke go to hit someone with something, brandish SEE kwanth-arryyenke

akwatnhenke vt.

pester, keep hounding someone about something ♦ Alkaperte akwatnherrantyeme aynewanthe. *Leave it, or else she might keep pestering us with it.* ♦ Apene ngawe, akwatnhetyle! *Go, stop pestering me!* The thing that someone is pestering someone about has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun), see Table 5, p. 813):
♦ Nthelarte atnwenthewe akwatnhenke atyenge. *This person is pestering me for food.*
= kwetnayinenke, elpertaylenke, armathinenke

-akwele end.

1. of course, certainly; shows you are sure that what you are saying is true because you are speaking from your own knowledge, experience or authority. ♦ 'Ye, wante rtame?' 'Rewelarre akwele!' 'And what's that one (about)?' 'The waxy wattle of course!'

2. When someone is repeatedly telling you something, -akwele shows that you have heard what the person is saying and suggests that they don't need to keep on about it. ♦ Angke kelyelawé! Wele kele akwele! *'Say it in a low voice.'* 'Okay then!' SEE ALSO -mpele thus

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -akwerle *deceased (relative)*, -akwene *apparently*, ikwele *sulky*

Akwelake n.

soakage west of Arlepwartele.

akwelherre n.

pouch of marsupial ♦ Nyamernarte akwelherre akakepe anteyane aherre, arinenge, kwelharre, enewaylenge kape artnangke tyampe. *The kangaroo, euro, rock wallaby, echidna and bilby all have pouches.*
= aympe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwelharre *black-footed rock wallaby*

akwelherrele aperinenke vt.

carry an animal inside pouch

= erlwelthe aperinenke

akwelp-akwenke put something inside something FORM OF akwenke insert

akweltye *n.*

1. armband made of hairstring worn by men on their biceps during initiation ceremonies. ♦ Akweltye elwewe arrenhe etepenhe. *They put armbands and necklaces on.* ♦ Akweltye atherre arrarrantye kwakelele awe kwarrengkwele. *The boy's mother or aunt put the armbands on the initiate.*

2. decorative vertical scars on upper arm. Men had these in the olden days. SEE ALSO kwenparre *ceremonial scars*

akweltyaye *n.*

edible grub in the mistletoe called *aytankerne* that grows on mulga *artetye* and witchetty bushes *atnyeme*. ♦ Kayte akweltyaye artetyele arre anteyane. Kayte nyartepe anteyane yakwetha kelye kwereyengele. Kayte nyartepe ahene aynewethe. Warele kwerepe pwengele aynenke atnyemaye openye. *The mistletoe grub lives on mulga trees. This grub lives in its little sack. This grub is good to eat. It is cooked in the fire and eaten like the witchetty grub.*

akwelye *n.*

rain, rain cloud. Also referred to as *arntwe akwelye*. ♦ Akwelye arrere aveyayterane ketyawe warlarle atnywenaw. *Come inside quick a rain cloud is coming this way.* Akwelye, like words for plants and animals, can also be used to describe people and places which have that Dreaming. ♦ Elkwmene angwen-angwenele atherre enterkeketyele atherre, akwelyele atherre mpwenyelpe areyayne. *Those two poor old women that are no longer alive, those two rainmakers, saw the desert mouse.* = arntwe SEE ALSO mataye *cloud, nthwenharre fluffy cloud, inewarre wispy cloud, melperre distant rain clouds*

akwelye angkenke *vi.*

thundering SEE ALSO angkakake² *thunder, nhaperte¹ thunder*

akwelye-akwelye *n.*

samphire, brown-head glasswort *Tecticornia indica (Halosarcia indica)*. Also referred to as *arwele akwelye-akwelye*. ♦ Akwelye-akwelye arltete artnwepele anteyane. Angwarlpe. Errpatye rtame re. *Samphire is a light-coloured plant that grows in swamps. It's thick. You can't use it for anything.*

-akwene *end.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of words to show that you think this is how something is but you are not completely sure. Used when reporting something you heard but didn't witness, or when saying something that someone else should really be saying because they know more about it. Often translates as 'didn't you . . . ?' ♦ Kngerrake errwanthe arenhe akwene? *Didn't you lot look to the east?*

= -mpele SEE ALSO amerrarte *apparently*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -akwele *of course*, -akwerle *deceased (relative)*

akwen-akwene *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. fan-flowers. Various plants about 30 cm, with hairy stems, small dark blue flowers in the shape of a fan and pale orange fruits. These include fan-flower *Scaevola parifolia*; bushy fan-flower (?) *Scaevola ovalifolia*; skeleton fan-flower *Scaevola depauperata*; *Scaevola basedowii* and *Scaevola parvibarbata*. = kwenpaye

2. desert fringed lily (?) *Thysanotus exiliflorus* [SOME SPEAKERS]. A plant about 25 cm, with long shiny green leaves, purple 'lily' flowers and swollen roots. Also referred to as *athe akwen-akwene*. ♦ Arlpawele re anteyane. Alpite arltete kelye akake. *This plant grows in the desert and has small pale flowers.*

akwenhe *of course* SEE -akwele

akwenke *vt.*

1. insert, put inside, put into ♦ Artweyle akwenke katetyepe makete warle. *A man inserts a bullet into a gun.* ♦ Warengé pwengele artnangke pmerrke warle akwenkelke, etnpenke kwere. *You singe the bilby in the fire, then you put it in the hot coals and cover it up to cook.*

2. bury something, plant something ♦ Nharte kwere, aveyaweppe akweyerre; alperrernenyeyerre. *Then they will bury the dead man and come back.* ♦ Aherne warle nte akwenke seed-pe nhartepe kwere aytelh-aylenkelke. *You plant seeds in the ground to make them grow.*

3. collect things to put inside ♦ Atnmarne akwarrantye ngkwarl kwerarte ngarntatele rntewale penhe. Akepe thalpe apertame re mpwarenke elwe. *The worker bee collects nectar from flowers and brings it into the hollow to make sugarbag. It also makes the top part of the sugarbag.*

akwenterenge

- 4.** put someone somewhere, admit someone to hospital, force someone to go somewhere
◆ *Hospital warle atyenge akwenhe, army camp warle. They put me in the army camp hospital.* The place where someone is put has the *-warle* ending: ◆ *Nhartepen gwetyanpepe ilenkerne waylpale makerte theye. Arntwarle tyampe akwewayne atewantherre. In the morning a whitefella with a gun came and got them. He told them to get into the water.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kwenke** swallow

akwenke kwene

bury something under the ground

akwelp-akwenke

- 1.** put something in, cover something over, put something on top of something (+lpe-*'do once on the way'*) ◆ *Akwerre ileyayne atneme ileyayne. Atnkerre ileyayne akwelp-akwewayne arntwe kwenenge. We got our coolamons and yamsticks. We got coolibah leaves and covered the coolamons of water with them.*
- 2.** hide something ◆ *Ahakeye apeke atye akwelp-akwewayne. I might be hiding native currants.*

akwey-alpenke

return and put something in (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ *Rlwene, enye tyampe weye tyampe tyerte akwey-alpenke apmere warle. Returning home, you sneak your food into your house so no-one sees you.*

akwenterenge baby goanna [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
SEE **akwerterrenge**

akwepenhe n.

vein in lower arm which men cut to get blood out which is used as medicine for sores or rashes on other people
◆ *Akwepenhe nyarte awatnke iterrtye inengele atewehanthe rntweyayne arntetye ngkerrke akake rlewethe arrngenge. People in the olden days would cut their vein in the lower arm and use the blood from it to rub on the sick with bad sores.*

SEE ALSO **amarre** women's scars

Akwerantye n.

place on Hanson River where it meets with Ti Tree Creek ◆ *Akwerantye elpaye pwitinene Nthwereye elpaye. The Hanson River meets up with Ti Tree Creek.*

akwerelh-aylenke, akwerelaylenke vt.

- 1.** force something or someone in somewhere, put someone in jail ◆ 'Ay

nantewe akake atherre rtame, anye!' *Rwengke alepale aperte apeyayne elpaye arrkerarre rtaminge alpenhe alepale aperte. Elwewelkepe akwerelh-aylenye artne warlepe. Hey, two people with horses are here! I was by the side of the creek. I didn't see them, I just heard them call out. The next thing the two of them were forced into the scrub.* OPPOSITE OF **lwemelh-aylenke**

- 2.** drown something or someone

◆ *Atnkwarengelepe atewanthe twerarte akwerelh-aylemere, akwertitengeleee. The rainbow snake could have drowned them all at night.*

- 3.** round animals up; force an animal to go in somewhere. The place where something is forced into has the *-warle* ending; the person who is forced has no ending and the person forcing someone in has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ *Alhwenge warle atye nharte akwerelh-aylenyawee, arlewatyerre. I made the goanna go into its hole.*

4. dress someone ◆ *Tyarlenye errpatye nyarte tyate arle akwerelh-aylene nte. That person has a broken arm, help them get their shirt on.* The piece of clothing that is being put on has the *-warle* ending: ◆ *Mantarre warle akwerelh-aylenye arrereyele atyenge. My sister dressed me.* SEE ALSO **atnywenke** get dressed

- 5.** close or finish a ceremony ◆ *Mentye etnpenke akwerelh-aylenke? Should we close the women's ceremony (by singing the final song)?* SEE ALSO **awaparrenke** close, **etnpenke** cover

- 6.** put something away, close something up, put an old matter or fight away
◆ *Akwerelh-aylenke apmerarleke awelyewe artweyele. Tneyele apeke erlpaytewethe. The bosses of the women's ceremony are putting the ceremony away now. They might start it another time.*

akwerelh-akwerelh-aylenke

force lots of things in ◆ *Kngwarraye kwerarte tyampe akwerelh-akwerelh-aylenye elwewe errwertwep-ertwepe aylenye elwewe nantewe akakelepe. The men on horseback galloped around in circles, rounding up Kngwarraye and the other one with her.*

akwerelh-aylelp-aylenke

shove someone inside ◆ Itarr-aperintarrantye mpwenyelapenye alhwengarlelke atnywey-alpenke elwanthe. Itarr-aperintarrantye mpwenyelpe rarlep akwerelh-aylelp-ayleye re alhwengarle ltywerarle kwereyengarle. *The desert mouse drags a female back to his hole and they go in. He drags her and shoves her in the hole.*

akwerentye wrongly SEE kwerentye

akwererererre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

small dark edible grubs, the larval stage of various types of moths when they are just about to become a moth. Also referred to as *kaye akwererererre*. ◆ Akwererererre enweyaynepenhe kwenenge, wele ltware artnkenke re alkerarle arrenke. *An edible grub that has just turned into a moth and is still lying in the roots under the ground ready to fly away is called akwererererre.*

SEE ALSO rlwaylpe *chrysalis*

-akwerle n.end.

Goes on the end of pronouns to show that one of the people you are talking about has passed away. ◆ Alperineyayne pwelekepe aylanharle akwerle, altwelenye aylake. *The two of us, me and my relative who has since passed away, brought the cattle west.*

= angwel-angwele SEE ALSO +nge⁻⁷ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -akwele of course, -akwene apparently

Akwerlpe, Wakwerlpe n.

country extending north from Wauchope around Greenwood and west to the gas pipeline. Associated with Thangale and Mpetyane skin groups.

akwernte spouse's brother, brother-in-law VARIANT OF makwernte

akwerterrenge n.

baby sand goanna *Varanus gouldii*. Also referred to as *weye akwerterrenge*.

◆ Arlewatyerre kelye etnewenke akwerterrenge rtame. *A baby goanna is called akwerterrenge.*

= akwenterenge SEE ALSO arlewatyerre sand goanna, aremaye large sand goanna

akwerre n.

1. coolamon used for carrying a baby; wooden dish. Made from bean tree tyweretye and hollowed out using a chisel atnkere, it is carried under the arm with a strap called *twatyele*. ◆ Akwerrele

artnwenge aperineyayne. *A baby is carried in a coolamon.*

2. crib ◆ Enkarte kelye akwerrele

antweyane. *Baby Jesus lay in a crib.*

SEE ALSO ertnwe *large coolamon*, errkwe¹ *ladle*, arne *deep coolamon* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwerre girl

akwerr-akwerre n.

piedish beetle *Helea* sp. ◆ Kaytetye etnewarrantye akwerr-akwerre. *In Kaytetye akwerr-akwerre is what we call a type of beetle.*

= arlengarr-arlengarre, arekeny-arekenye SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerrke *type of beetle*, penhintey-inteye *stink beetle*

Akwerrakwerre n.

place near Barrow Creek

akwerralye stars SEE kwerralye

akwerrepene n.

baby still young enough to fit in a coolamon

= rltente, akwerrkepenhe

akwerreteteh n.

desert truffle, native truffle *Elderia arenivaga (Choromyces aboriginum)* and possibly other species of desert truffle. These are white and juicy when young, and yellow and wrinkled when older; found in spinifex country.

Also referred to as *rwene akwerreteteh*. ◆ Akwerreteteh aherne theye Iwemanteyane arltere inenge. Awatnkakerre akwerreteteh ayneyayne. *The native truffles come out of the ground and they are white. In the olden days people ate native truffles.*

SEE ALSO erkwenngae

akwerrke n.

1a. baby, young animal or person

◆ Akwerke wantakerrertetye kelye.

Everything that is young or small we call akwerrke. ◆ Aleke akwerke kelyele arlpate arrengkwe kwereyenge arenge kwathenke. *The young puppy is drinking milk from its mother.*

b. seedling, bud

c. children ◆ Elkwmene aytnarrenkepe ampwarrenke. Kwere aperinenke akwerkele amerne, kwere akwewethe. *The old woman passes away; her children will take her and bury her.*

2. small, short, low ◆ Akwerrkewe atntheyayteyayne, akwerke mpelarte arwele. Arwele tyopenyelarte oylpelele awe arlkemale apeke. *They would climb*

akwerrkepenhe

on a low branch of a river red gum or a desert poplar. SEE ALSO **karntenge short**

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kwerrke shallow hole**

akwerrke arrenke *vt.*

give birth, have a baby

akwerrke lyangkwe-lyangkwe

animal with lots of young ◆ Tyweke-tyweke awe papeye apeke akwerrke makwerle akake, 'akwerrke-lyangkwe-lyangkwe aperrane'. *For a chook or dog with lots of babies we say 'there she goes, akwerrke-lyangkwe-lyangkwe with all her babies.'*

angketye akwerrke toes SEE UNDER **angketye**

akwerrkepenhe *n.*

newborn baby ◆ Akwerrkepenhe akwerrele aperinterrante artnwenge kelye twatyle. *Babies in the coolamon, tiny babies, are carried with a strap.*

SEE ALSO **akwerrepenhe baby**

akwerrkilpelharrenke *vt.*

breed (of animals) ◆ Ngilkepe kelye arntwenge arre akwerrkilpelharrenke. Ngilke nyartepe makwerle lwemanenke arntwengareyepe. Ngilkelepe *needle* openye aytnenke. *The mosquito is small and breeds in the water. They come out in big swarms during or after the rains. A mosquito bite stings like the prick of an injection.*

akwerrnge brains SEE **kwerrnge**

Akwrnge place name SEE **Kwerrnge**

akwerre *n.*

1. ignorant, not knowing, inexperienced ◆ Aynantherre akwerpeleyene kwerarte paperte areyayne. *We were watching it because we really hadn't seen it before.* ◆ Ngatywerlarre paperte atyepe etnewarrantye akwerre rtame ayengepe. *I've only heard the word 'ngatywerlarre', I've never seen one.* The thing you don't know about has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Akwerre apertame ayenge nthewartape. *I don't know that person either.*

2. unaware ◆ Ngangkaye ahene akakele iterrtyepe aylewethe, akwerrpe intemaperte alarrenke arraylentye *him kwene anteyane arlkenge. A traditional healer can sing a sick person (better), but if the sick person isn't aware of what happened, the poison stays in his body and kills him.*

OPPOSITE OF **kaltye**

akwerre angkenke *vi.*

talk without knowing what you're saying,

talk about something you don't really know about

akwerrparrenke *vi.*

not know something, be ignorant about something ◆ Nterrenge maranyelayethe wethapenyne nte aypene, akwerrpelke rtame nge arrerrane. *Winnow the seeds in the way they are supposed to be done, or don't you know how to do this?*

akwerrpew-alantye *n.*

unaware of something that happened, not knowing what to do ◆ 'Wante ketye nte etnyenge-wanenye arntetyewe?' 'Nawe, akwerrpewalantye mpele.' *'Why didn't you give something to that sick person?' 'Well I didn't know what to do.'* ◆ Akwerrpewalantye ketye ayenge openke ertnwey-enewethe. *I'm going to go and dance because (they) don't know how to do it.*

= alepale

akwertakwere corner SEE **kwertakwere**

akwert-akwerte spotted nightjar SEE **kwerte-kwerte**

Akwertatyeng-atyengarranenke *n.*

place south of Barrow Creek

akwerterrpe *n.*

1. short cut ◆ Akwerterrpe ayenge apewethe tyangkewarrate. *I am taking a short cut this way.* OPPOSITE OF **arteperinte**
2. close by, not far ◆ Angkwereye angwen-angwenepe aynekantheyenge ipmarrarrantye rtame akwerterrpe. *Our big sister, who has since passed away, was growling at me from close by.* = arrere²
3. brief, short time ◆ Ape atye kwere arntwenke akwerterrpe, kelye. *I'm just telling him about it, briefly.* = alele
4. across, crosswise ◆ Akwerterrpe kwere artewethe anyape ilpere. *Chop this hollow tree crosswise.*

akwerterr-p-akwerterrpe angkenke *vi.*

talk at someone and not listen for their side of the story ◆ Ahenge apeke ipmarrenke akwerterr-p-akwerterrpe angkenke. *People yelling sometimes don't let the other person talk.* SEE ALSO **arrkngert-arrkngerte angkenke dissuade**

akwertitenge *n.*

rainbow serpent. Large mythical snake that lives in waterholes. Also referred to as **apmwe akwertitenge**. ◆ Erkwe amerne kaltye amerne arntwenhe alewe rtame nyartepe akwertitenge mpele. Atnkwarengelepe

atewanthe twerarte akwerelh-aylemere, akwertitengeleee. Erlwenge amernepe kaltyele, errwele warlkelke arenherre. Erlwenge amerne aylenyelke, aylenyerre atantherre kwerarte apmwepe. Apmwe kwerartepe aylenyerrelke atantherre, arritnele. Apmwepe re ertwenhelke. *The old people knew about that rainbow snake. The rainbow snake could have drowned them all at night. The wise old men saw it high up when it rose. The old men sang the snake down. They sang that snake down with the right song and it went down then.*

akwetelhe *n.*

1. desert sedge, lukarrara. *Fimbristylis oxystachya*. A sedge about 30cm. Also referred to as *athe akwetelhe*. ♦ Akwetelhe nyartepe nterrenge errpwerle kelye. Akwetelhe aynewanthinge nharte ayerrerrake entweyane elpatele. *This plant has small black seeds. It is found north of Barrow Creek on the plains and burnt out country.*
2. the edible seeds (fruits) of desert sedge. Also referred to as *nterrenge akwetelhe*. ♦ Akwetelhe aympenke kwere akwerrele nhartepe yenkelke kwere artnarle nhartepe yathenke kwere arnarle nhartepe awentyenkelke pwelape. *The black seeds are yanded in a coolamon then ground on the flat rock. Then they're poured onto a little coolamon ready to be eaten.*

SEE ALSO arlepenhe desert Flinders grass

akwetelh-aylewene *n.*

type of grey beetle with small horns. These beetles let people know when bush tucker is ready. = anatyaylewene, arlepenhaylewene

akwethinenke *vt.*

1. pile something up, make into a mound or clump ♦ Tyanywenge apeke, rlwene apeke akwethinenke, akwethinenkeee arrenkelke mpelarte, pelikante warle arrenke. *You might roll up some tobacco or fruit into a clump and then put it in a billycan.* = mpwerilenke SEE ALSO kenge arrenke throw things down
2. make there be lots of something, usually by performing ceremonies ♦ Atanthalre old people inenge aneyaynenke everything-we atanthe, akwethineyayne everything. *The olden days people used to make sure there were lots of plants and animals (by performing ceremonies).*

akwetyakaylenke, akwetyakinene *vt.*

1. look after someone full-time ♦ Atyelke atewangke errwelenge akwetyakinene. *I'll look after my sister's children because they have no parents.* ♦ Mentye entweyane arntetye, akwetyakinene-wanenye. Repe aperte entweyane, arntetye. *Leave the sick person there, he doesn't need full-time care, he is fine on his own.* = akarryenke SEE ALSO arntartarenke watch over
2. look after emu chicks. Only male emus do this. ♦ Athernenge nyartepe mentye, arlweyele papertelke akwetyakinewethe kape alkenhe aylewethe. *When the emu egg hatches, the chicks are cared for and raised by the father only.*
3. quieten someone down, comfort someone = erlwaperinenke
4. mind or look after someone's things

akwetyerre *n.*

young girl who is a man's classificatory mother-in-law, young boy who is a woman's classificatory son-in-law ♦ Akwetyerre etnewarrantye rtwaltye kelye. *A man's mother-in-law and a woman's son-in-law are called akwetyerre when they are just children.* = meye-meye SEE ALSO rtwaltye (a woman's) son-in-law, ngkwnererrpe great-grandparent, ngwenyarre great-grandparent

akwetyerrepenke *vt.*

make someone have bad luck by doing something wrong or bad ♦ Akentyelawe, akwetyerrepenke ketye. *Stop your crying or else something bad will happen.* ♦ Arwengerrpe apenkerne, akwetyerrepenke iterrye. *If a bush turkey comes towards you it is predicting bad luck.*

akwetyerre-tyerre *n.*

bad luck, something dangerous. People avoid doing certain things because they can cause something bad to happen to them or someone close to them. Adults use this word to threaten children into behaving properly. ♦ Arnwengene nharte akwetyerre-tyerre akerrane. *That child is crying so much her mother might pass away!* ♦ Akwetyerre-tyerre altwele atheke entweyantentele. *It's dangerous to sleep facing westwards.* ♦ Akwetyerre-tyerre ketye ertwene ngawe! Atwerrp-atwerrpe arwele atntheyaytene wanenye. *Get down from the tree, you can't climb trees at sunset or something bad will happen!*

-akweye

SEE ALSO **matyawanke** *death wish*, **mawennge** *death wish*

-akweye same generation SEE -apakweye

-akweye end. [SOME SPEAKERS]

maybe, is it? Shows that you are not sure about the truth of what you are saying (NOTE Anmatyerr -akwey). ♦ Ntharle apite, apite akweye? *A row of yams, or are they pencil yams?* SEE +ange, -rteye

akwey-alpenke return and put something in FORM OF akwenke *insert*

akwitakenke *vt.*

look from behind something with only head showing; peep, sneak a look
◆ Akwitakenke atye, arenke. ‘Tnhante openkerne?’ mpele. *I peeped around and looked. Who’s coming? I thought to myself = kert-arenke* SEE ALSO tyerte arenke *peep*

akwitelinenge *n.*

men who have a particular role at initiation ceremony. This is a respectful term used between particular relatives of the young initiate.

akwitelinengarrenke *vi.*

become related to someone in a particular way through ceremony

+ale Goes on the end of words to add emphasis SEE +arle²

alakakeye *we* SEE aylakakeye

Alakalperre *n.*

place east of Murray Downs

alakapere collared sparrowhawk SEE alekapere

alakarre *n.*

young dog or pig not quite fully grown SEE ALSO aleke *dog*, elhanenhe *pig*

alaletnhenke, alalewenke *vt.*

find a good place to camp, choose a good place to camp ♦ Apmere nhartape ahene atye alaletnenhe kwenyele. *That camping ground I found yesterday was a good spot.*

alalinенke *vt.*

hammer or knock something in, such as a nail or post ♦ Antywe apeke mpwaremire, wele elperterrelke, wele atye alalinенke kwere, arwelepe. *If I’m putting up a humpy and the post won’t go in, then I hammer it in.*

alangkwe *n.* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

bush banana *Marsdenia australis* (NOTE Anmatyerr *alangkw*) SEE lkwarrere

alantye¹ *adv.*

anyway, regardless, heedless. Goes before some verbs to show that a person does the

action despite what someone else says or thinks. ♦ Mpe, ntyerrele aylewe alantye kwatherrantye, ayleme anpatyarrewene mpele matayerewinge. *Let’s go, (they’re) drinking up all the water despite us two (wanting some), so let’s leave while there is still some cloud around.* ♦ Nthamern-angkwerarte nge alantye re atnywelp-atnywene. *Don’t worry, just go right through that mob.*

alantye anenke *vi.*

1a. stay with someone just to keep them company, stay with others until they are ready or finished doing things ♦ Artnwenge amerne arntwengepe pwelparreyaynee rrkantelepe. Atewanthe arrengkwe awe, atewanthe akele awe, atanthe alantye aneyayne arrere apertame. *When children played in the water their mother or aunty would be sitting close by waiting for them.*

◆ Apenke ayenge, kngwerepe angkenke ‘Na, alantye anene nge elkwatherre.’ *I might want to go but someone might say ‘No, stay and keep (her) company.’*

b. wait for someone (to arrive). The person you are waiting for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Atyenge (re) alantye aneyenenhepenhe ayenge ngwetyanpelke apenhengerne. *I came back in the morning after he had been waiting for me.* SEE ALSO aweparenke *wait*, alkwenke *wait*

2. change your mind, not bother about something

alantye angkenke *vi.*

talk openly, say what you think ♦ Alantye angkene nge, nyarrantente! *Talk confidently, don’t be shy!*

= alhewere

alantye apenke *vi.*

leave someone behind, go despite what others think or say ♦ Ayenge alantye apeweth! *I’m going anyway!*

alantye aperinenke *vt.*

take something without giving in return, take something from someone SEE ALSO apertangkwerle *on loan*

alantye arryenke *vt.*

keep something for good

alantye artpenke *vi.*

run past

alantye aynenke *vt.*

eat without sharing

alantye etnyenke *vt.*

give something away without expecting anything in return, give unconditionally. The person whom you give something to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Alantye atye etnyenhe ilwukere aneyaynewe. *I felt sorry for that person so I gave it to them.*

alantye ratnywenke *vi.*

go through something without stopping ◆ Makwerlarre atneyane angkwarre ayengepe alantye ratnywelp-atnywenke. *I went straight through that big group of people standing there without stopping.*

-alantye² *n.end.*

Goes on nominals that describe states, such as sleep or ignorance, to show that someone is in that state when someone else does another action. ◆ Akwerrpe alantye aylewethe mpele awelye. *They don't know the ceremony so (we) will sing it.* ◆ Nyarte apeke enveyayne atnkwaapeke nyarte enwenke, wele ayenge apenke apeke wele atyenge kngwerele artnparle alwengareyenene, ayenge angkenhe 'Atnkwe alantye ayenge openhengernawe! Nyarte apeke entweyane alantye entweyanene. This one here might have been asleep perhaps. So I leave and someone else asks me (about him) and I say 'I don't know) I came here (while he was) asleep. He just slept right through (while I left).' For some speakers +we goes before -alantye: ◆ Akwerrpewe alantye iterryte ampwarrenke. *If a person didn't know what to do the other person would die.*

alanty-alantye *adv.*

(doing something) while waiting for others; (do something) in the meantime. Goes before some verbs to show that the person is doing this while waiting for someone else. ◆ Arlengange nge apenke? Nawe, tyelaperte ayenge alanty-alantye aperrane, arerr-aperinterrantye atye. *Are you going far? No, I'm just going over here looking around for things (while you're doing that).* ◆ Athe alanty-alantye pwarrantye, athe kelye-kelye. *Meanwhile the boys are making small grass fires.* ◆ Kngwerele amerne frog alarreyaynenke, weye akerre, arlewatyerre akerre olarreyaynenke. Renhe apartame nhartepe arlelkelepe ilperalke tyampe alanty-alantyele arteyaynenke. *Other*

people would hunt frogs and goannas. That was when they were out hunting. At the same time the others would cut down sugarbag while they were waiting for them to come back.

alanty-alantye etnyenke *vt.*

1. give something to someone or some people but not to everyone ◆ Alanty-alantye etnyerrantye atyenge angkwarre, kwere ketye. *Somebody gave something to me but not to her.*

2. give things away that you're not supposed to because they're not yours ◆ Waterbag nharte alanty-alantye etnyenke, erlkwetyerlkwe angwen-angwenepe aynewantheyenge tyelartepe. *That old man would give us water from the waterbag, even though he wasn't supposed to.* ◆ Nte alanty-alantye etnyenhe rlwene atyenge angkwerre. *You gave the food to her right in front of me (even though I asked you not to).*

alanye *n.*

1. fighting hook or pick ◆ Ahewe artweyele alanye arrtyeyayne. *Men used a tool called alanye for fighting.* ◆ Alanye mpwareyayne atnkere arreyayne arwelarle. *People made the fighting hook by fastening (a stone point) onto the wooden handle with spinifex resin.* 2. sharp stone point of a fighting hook or pick. The white stone arntterre quartz is used for this.

Alapanpe, Walapanpe *n.*

country extending west of Akalperre. It is near Annigie and includes Tin Mine area. Associated with Thangale and Mpetyane skin groups.

alapate everyone (from English 'all about')
SEE twerarte

alarranenke *vi.*

go single file, follow directly behind. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ Ape etntetele alarranteyane relhe. *That woman is following behind.*

SEE ALSO ilewelelewel-arrenke *follow in someone's footsteps*, ilewelpe-wenke *follow in someone's footsteps*

alarrenke *vt.*

1. hit, bash, whack or beat someone or something ◆ Artnwengele artweye alarrenke. *The child hit the man.* ◆ Arntengepe ayenge roll-roll-roll-arrerrane nyangarte atyenge alarrenhe ayenge rtame aparte bruise-emaylenye. *I kept rolling down the hill. I was bruised all over from where*

Alarreye

the rocks hit me. ♦ Nthelaperte elwewake alkenharrenhe rlwampele erlkwenge alkenhinenhe elwewake, alarrerantyengele warrkepe alarrerantyengele. *That whiteman taught us how to work around the station. We had to work real hard or else we would cop it!*

2. hit into something. The thing that someone hits into has the *-warle* ending: ♦ Errtyarte arrilpe errwelarle atneyeneyayne, arwelarle alarrey-ayteyayne. *With the tip of the spear pointing up it would hit into a bush.*

3. kill someone or something, hunt ♦ Therre-therrele amenge alarrel-arrel-arrerrantye, ngayele kwereyenge aynewethe. *The willie wagtail always kills flies.* SEE ALSO *ime dead*

4. murder ♦ Errwanthe itemarle apentyele anene alarreme errewanthe. *Don't go west, stay here because they might murder you mob.*

5. chop or cut a tree or branch to get edible grubs [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Kayte akerre rntweyayne. Aylpelaye tyampe alarreyayne. Kayte aylpelaye, atnkerrayte. *We cut (trees) to get the edible grubs. We got edible grubs from the river red gum and the coolibah tree.* ♦ Laynepe arwele rtame atneyayne, arwele. Arwele rtame atantherre alarrerr-aperineyayne. *The telegraph poles used to be made out of wood. They went along chopping down trees to make wooden poles.* SEE ALSO *rntwenke¹ cut*

6. hit yourself in sorrow after someone has passed away. Only women do this. A reflexive pronoun (*atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person hitting themselves: ♦ Marlelepe rewenhe athamarrengelepe alarrenke ake paperte ake rewenhe alarrenke arrngarle. Artweyelepe rewenhe athamarrengelepe rntwenke ilepere atherre *knife-le*. *Women cut their hair and hit themselves on the head so that they bleed to show they are sorry. Men cut their thighs with a knife to show that they are sorry.*

7. get sick, get struck down with sickness. The illness that strikes you has the *+le²* ending (+nge⁵ on short words): ♦ Arntetyele atyenge alarrenherre. *I was struck down with sickness.*

8. pelt down with rain or hail. The rain or weather striking has the *+le²* ending:

♦ Arntwenge alkenhele alarrenhe. *A storm pelted down.*

9. play an instrument ♦ Ketare alarrewene nhamernarte. *Those men are guitar players.*

aherne alarrenke part of sorry business ceremony (mourning ritual) that allows people to talk again SEE *aherne*

alarrenke imewarle

kill, beat someone to death ♦ Arraylentyele aynewethe intemarte, imewarle alarrewethe. *Sorcery keeps harming you until it kills you.*

artepe alarrel-aytenke hit and run, avoid retaliation SEE *artepe*

kangkalele alarrenke get struck down with a cold or flu SEE *kangkale*

intemarte alarrenke

kill, beat someone to death ♦ Ngangkaye ahene akakele iterryepe aylewethe, akwerrpepe intemaperte alarrenke arraylentye him kwene anteyane arlkenge. *A traditional healer can sing a sick person (better), but if the sick person doesn't know what happened, the poison stays in his body and kills him.*

Alarreye *n.*

waterhole north of Stirling Station

♦ Alarreyelke rtame aney-alpenhe. *Stirling arkerarre kwene apmere Alarreye ayerrere ampenye. We stayed down from Stirling, on the north side, at the place called Alarreye.*

Alartnentye *n.*

Willowra Creek

alatyite *n.*

soft spinifex *Triodia pungens*. A grass with a sticky resin covering that grows in hummocks 0.5–2 m. *Alatyite* has resin which is used as a bonding material in traditional tools. Also referred to as *athe alatyite*. ♦ Alatyite atnkere akake. Rntwenke kwere, arwelele alarrenke, atnhenkeee athepe *clean-emaylenke*, pwenke kwere warenge, ikelhe mpwarenke, sugar openye. Errtyarte amerre tyampe mpwarenke atnkere theye. *Soft spinifex has wax. You cut it, hit it with a stick to clean the grass of its resin, and then heat the resin on the fire and make a lump of wax like sugar. You use it to make spears and woomeras.*

♦ Alatyite kwerarlartepe openke re arlpawe arlepe. Ampilenkelke kwere atnkerepe. Atnkere entweyane athe kngwerarle. 'Nyartepe tyerlpepe anteyane, mpwarenhe

atnkerepe tyerlpeli arre mpwarenherre.' Nharte kwere apmenkelke. Nharte kwere tet-angkelh-ayleye akwerrarle. Nhartepe kwere tyarpe-tyarpe alarreye kwere, akwerrarle kwerartepe. Nhartepe kwere aympeyelke. Nhartepe kwere pantyarlpelke atnyemewe kwere perrylenke. Kwerarlelke kwere pantyarlpe warle arrenke, karlwinengele. Nharte kwere aynenkelke, ngkwarlepe. *A person goes out to where there is soft spinifex in the desert country. He follows the trail of the spinifex wax. The wax trail runs to another clump of soft spinifex. 'Here is where the ants are that made the wax.'* Then he digs the ant bed out. He shakes the ant bed into a coolamon. Then he will hit the ant bed until it falls to pieces into a coolamon. Then he will yandy them so only the ant larva remains. After that he strips off some thin bark from a witchetty bush to put the ant larva on, making a pile. Then he eats them, that sweet food.

Alatyite n.

place on Arnerre

alaye¹ n.

sea, ocean, lake, large expanse of water. Also referred to as *arntwe alaye*. ♦ Arntwe alkenhe, alaye entweyane *Darwin angkwerre*. *The sea is a big area of water, you can see it around Darwin.*

= kare

alaye² n.

ceremonial pole used in *angkwerre* ceremonies. They can also be made from wooden boards or cardboard boxes. ♦ Alaye akenge arryenke etnkwelthitarre. Alaye ake rtame artweyepe atnhenke. Erlwarenke kwere amengatnperte warle, atnkwarengele, rlwenthe warle. *A ceremonial pole is called alaye. Men dance with it. You can watch them do this special dance at night-time in the fire light.*

SEE ALSO amengatnperte male dancer

alayterane vi.

sit in a group, sit around (many people). This verb does not occur with the endings +nke or +nhe. More common is the continuous endings +yane and +yayne. ♦ Iterrtye inenge alayterane meeting-we. *Lots of people are sitting down for the meeting.*

SEE ALSO anenke sit

aleke n.

1. dog ♦ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye

arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenga katye atnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. Aleke nyartelepe apmwe kape artweye rlwaylpe tyampe katye rlwarrineyayne pwarkengele. Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenye weyattheke aneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna. They were mostly known as hunting dogs. Nowadays we only have them as pets, guards or helpers. The dogs would let people know if snakes or kurdaitchas were around by barking.*

2. A general word for any canine that goes before a particular type of dog or dingo. People use special respect words for a dog that has died or a dog whose owner has died.

SEE ALSO *tywetyetye dog* [BABY TALK], *tweke-tweke*, *wange-wange dog that has died*, *pimparte dog whose owner has died*

aleke akwerrke puppy**aleke apmerarenye**

camp dog, domestic dog ♦ Artnwere nyartelepe awelengke, ware ketylkepe atere kape artnwere nyartelepe kngwerelayethe elpathenkape aleke apmerarenye ketyepe. *The dingo can be dangerous. The only thing that it is afraid of is fire. The dingo is recognised by the howlings it makes which are very different to those of a camp dog.*

aleke areperrke

old female dog, bitch

aleke artnwere

dingo

= waltake

aleke etnngenye weyattheke

hunting dog ♦ Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenye weyattheke aneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *In the old days dogs were hunting dogs. Nowadays we only have them as pets.*

aleke inenge

pack of dogs

alekapere n.

collared sparrowhawk *Accipiter cirrocephalus*. A brown hawk with a long square tail 30–38 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne alekapere*. ♦ Alekapere nyartelepe thangkerne alkenhe kerrkerlantye openye. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke weye, ngimirre, kaperle kape perrkaltye.

Alekarenge

Thangkerne nyartepe anteyane arlpankele arwelele, ntyarlkwelepe anenke kwarte kape akwerke akake paperte. *The collared sparrowhawk is a medium sized bird. It is a meat eater and eats things like the zebra finch, lizards and grasshoppers. This bird is usually found up in the tree tops and only uses the nest when it has eggs or chicks.*

SEE ALSO *ngimarde alarrewene hobby falcon*

Alekarenge *n.*

1. Ali-Curung community (previously called Warrabri). The community is named after the nearby soakage site (*lit. belonging to the dog*).
 - 2. soakage near Alekarenge community
 - ◆ Ntharlarte alanty-alantye apeyayne pwetye angkwerre. Angentye tyelakerrarte aynanthe aneyaynenke, kape nthelarte Alekarenge, ngentyele. *We used to walk around in the bush anywhere. We used to walk around all the soakages, and around Alekarenge, the soakage there.*
 - 3. Kaytetye country north of Arlpawee
 - ◆ Aleke aknganenhe Alekarenge. *Dogs were born at Alekarenge in the Dreamtime.*

Alekarrakenhe *n.*

place near Kurrundi station (*lit. where the dog cried*)

alekelpaltherre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

spring water; water that comes out from underground naturally. Also referred to as *arntwe alekelpaltherre*. ◆ Alekelpaltherre arrerane arntwepe nyartepe artnperrane. *Fresh water from a spring is called alekelpaltherre.*
= ahaltyerre, apinte, kwerrimpe

alekenhenge *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

a dog with its owner (*lit. dog together*)

- ◆ Awatnkakerre kwertenye aleke nhenge arntwerantye boss inengewe. *In the olden days we called a dog with its owner alekenhenge.*

alekert-alekerte *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of big black ant often seen near honeyants. Also referred to as *tyewalhe alekert-alekerte*. ◆ Alekerteee atnwenthope repe iler-aperinterrantyeee akwey-alperrantye kwereyenge atnwenthope, alhwenge warle. Artetye re mpwarenke kwereyenge alhwenge, wele atnwenthope kwerarte kwey-alpenkelke re. Atnepe errwele re aytenke re. Iterryete ateretnyenke kwere. *This ant takes its meat*

back to its hole and hides it inside. It makes its hole underneath mulga trees, and puts its meat in there. It raises its bottom if people scare it.

= arlalaperrenye, atnarlilp-arlilpe

alekilparte *n.*

dog-eye bush tomato, bony-fruited bush tomato *Solanum quadriloculatum*. A plant about 35 cm, with soft grey-green leaves, purple flowers and angular shaped fruits. The fruits are poisonous and should NOT be eaten. Also referred to as *arwele alekilparte*.
= arengkilparte

alele *adv.*

1. for a short time, not for long ◆ Alele aylanthe anteyane Tuesday-wathathe. *We are only staying until Tuesday.* ◆ Anterweneyale alele ayenge. *I'll quickly sit down just for a bit.* ◆ Nganke tyampele arerrantye alele, nhartepi iterryte apelapenke repe errwantyenke rtame ampenyarlepe. *Crows too, they wait until people have left a place and then go there and look for scraps.*
2. still, at that time ◆ Aynanthe alele kelyewarte arrwekele atantherre ampileyayne, erlkwenge amerne. *We were only small children when the old men were telling the bigger kids this story.*
3. soon, in a little while, in a minute, by and by; refers to some time in the near future
4. part. wait a minute, hold on, hang on, in a moment ◆ Ye alele, kngwerewe tangkwerle angkwetye etarrerrane. *Wait a moment, I'm just trying to think of another one.*

= angkwetye

alele arrenke *vt.*

leave something for later, save something

alele tangkwerle

let something else happen first, wait for something else to happen ◆ Alele tangkwerle, aynewantheyenge enye pwewene, ampwewene. *Wait a bit, we should let our yams cook first.* ◆ Arntwe nharte aharrile, alele tangkwerle anngeritarrewene. *That water is frozen, let it melt first.*

alelewé

before, prior to something else existing (alele+ we). Way of describing the time before something existed. ◆ Laynepe arwele rtame atneyayne, arwele. *Iron-we*

alelewe. *The telegraph poles used to be made out of wood. It was before there were any iron poles.* The ending +we goes on the word describing the thing that exists: ♦ Mwetekewe alelewe. *Before there were cars.*

alelaperte *part.*

1. not yet, soon, wait ♦ ‘Perteye?’ ‘Alelapertawe.’ ‘Are you ready?’ ‘Not yet.’
2. for a short time, not for very long ♦ Alelaperte atye apmeyayne, eltyelke ayenge atnywenyerre, alhwenge warle, arlewatyerre arenge warle. *I hadn’t been digging long when I stuck my hand in the goanna burrow.*

Alelpaye *n.*

place on Arnerre country

aleme *n.*

1. stomach, tummy, abdomen ♦ Aleme errpatye arntetye. *I have a stomach-ache.*
2. belly, front of torso ♦ Aleme angkwarre mpelarte atnpeyayne anterewe weye arlewatyerre. *You feel around the stomach area of the goanna for its fat.* ♦ Nhartepe entelpelke rtame arreyayne arwelele wenhe maranye alemepe. *(After gutting a wallaby) you skewer the belly with a stick to close it.*
3. front of something such as a boomerang, shield or spear thrower [SOME SPEAKERS]
4. liver ♦ Weye thapake aynewethe aleme. *Eat the liver for a quick appetiser.*
5. Certain emotions such as anger, jealousy, relief, happiness and feelings such as premonitions, are expressed with aleme.

aleme ahene

1. healthy, feel good
2. happy, glad ♦ Aneyenyeye atyengele arlenge, aleme atyenge aheninewethe. *She will come and stay with me, to make me feel happy.*

aleme aheninenke *vt.*

make someone feel better

aleme altyarrenke *vi.*

excited, suddenly feel happy about something. The person or thing you are happy about has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Aleme ayenge altyarrenke artnwenge atyeyengewe. *I am excited because of my child (who has just come back).* = tangkenke, arrparrenke

aleme alyelkarrenke *vi.*

feel sick, queasy or nauseous ♦ Aleme alyelkarrenke erlkwetharrewethe. *I feel sick,*

I’m going to vomit.

SEE ALSO elparrenke¹ *feel sick*

aleme ampenke *vi.*

1. seething with anger, fuming with anger (*lit. stomach burning*) ♦ Inteme apertame aleme amperrane. *He is still seething about that matter.* The person or thing you are angry at has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Ayenge ampeye mpelewarte. *I will get angry at that person.*

2. have a feeling that something bad is going to happen

aleme angkenke *vi.*

1. have a rumbling stomach from something you ate ♦ Nte aleme nhartepa angkerrane, wantakerrertetyarre nte aynenye tewematy, twakeye apeke nte aynenhe. *Your stomach is making a noise because of something you ate, perhaps bush oranges.*
2. feel worried or anxious ♦ Wantewarte nge aleme angkerrane? Katate aylanthe apewene. *What are you so anxious about? Let’s slow down.*
3. feel jealous towards someone of the same sex because they are acting too friendly towards your boyfriend or girlfriend ♦ Artweye nhartepa ngkenge aleme angkerrane, ahengarrerrane ngkenge. *That man is jealous of you and getting angry with you.* The person you are jealous of has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and the person you are jealous about has the -arlenge or -theye ending: ♦ Aleme angkerrane artweye they apeke. *She might be jealous about a man.*

alemele arenke, aleme arenke rewenhe *vt.* have a feeling that something will happen, have a premonition because of feelings in your stomach (*lit. see with the stomach*). The person who has the feeling has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Alemele arenhe re nharte mpele rlenge ahenge althilerrantye. *He had a feeling that some people would fight today.*

aleme arkarle

calm, relaxed ♦ Aye, ayengepe aleme arkarle anteyane. Awatnkenye nharte aylewantheyenge aytnarrenhe. *Hey, I feel calm. That old matter between us two is finished.*

aleme arlwar-atnenke vi.

1. full, bloated stomach ◆ Aleme ayenge arlwar-atnenkawe. Nthatarrenke tyampe ayenge makwerle atye aynenyepenhe intwerelhe. *My stomach is full, I can hardly move. I ate too much food, all mixed together.*
2. sick from eating food that is off or that doesn't agree with you

alemele arrtyenke vt.

1. feel full up ◆ Alemele arrtyenke atye, ngayelepenhe. *I feel very full after all that food.* = atnewarrenke
2. be pregnant, be expecting
3. have young in pouch ◆ Makwerle ape arrtyerrantye, alemele arrtyenke, aherraty-atnywerte. *The small fat-tailed dunnart has lots of babies at once.*

aleme atere

scared, frightened, fearful

aleme aterarrenke vi.

feel scared, frightened or fearful. The thing you are frightened of has the *-ketye* ending:
◆ Alemepe ayenge aterarrerrane ntheketyarte, alekele atyenge atnheme **ketye**. *I'm frightened of that dog, it might bite me.*

aleme athamarrenke vi.

feel very concerned or worried for someone. The person or animal you are sorry for has the *+we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

aleme awerrkenke vt.

have diarrhoea, get a stomach-ache from something (*lit. twisted stomach*) ◆ Aleme atyenge awerrkerrantye. *My stomach was upset.*

aleme aytnane etarrerrane vi.

have a feeling that something bad has happened to someone (*lit. thinking in vain with the stomach*) ◆ Arntetye apeke artnwenge, iterrye kngwere arlengarle anteyane alemepe aytnane etarrerrane. Relke ethwenhepenhe artnwenge kwereyengepe, arlenge apewethe. *A child might be sick. Someone far away might have a feeling that something bad has happened, they might feel this after having sent their child far away.*

aleme elpalh-aytnenke vt.

feel angry, furious or worked up; act hot-tempered ◆ Aleme ape re elpalh-aytnenke ngkenge ahewe kwetere ilelp-ilengle alarrelparrewethe. *He's furious with you, he's*

picked up a nulla-nulla ready to hit you.

aleme elperterre

1. full up after eating (*lit. hard stomach*)
2. someone who has no feelings and never shows emotion

aleme errpatye

1. resentful, angry
2. sad, unhappy, worried ◆ Ayenge aleme errpatye ngarrepe. *I'm unhappy on my own.* The thing you are sad about has the *+we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Ayenge anteyane aleme errpatye, arnwenge atyeyenge arntetye **we**. *I feel sad for my sick child.*

aleme errpatyarrenke vi.

1. get sick = arntetyarrenke
2. become sad ◆ Wantepenhe nge aleme errpatyarrenhay? *Why are you feeling sad?*

aleme errwatenke vt.

relieved to see someone you have been worrying about; make someone feel happy (*lit. press on the stomach*) ◆ Aleme atyenge errwatey-alpenhe. *He came back and so I was relieved.* The person or thing that makes you relieved or happy has the *+le²* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the person who has this feeling has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Aleme atyenge errwatengele artemperreye **le**, atyengele arlenge anewene, rlengkelkepe. *My son should stay with me now and I will be happy.*

aleme kwarde-kwarde

pregnant, expecting a baby

= eltyantewanenye

aleme Itywere

1. hungry (*lit. open stomach*) ◆ Ngayele atye rlwene rntwewethe ngayele atye aynewethe, alemarle Itywere arrenherrele. *I'm going to get some bush tucker to eat for my empty stomach.*

2. worried (about a family member)
◆ Aleme ayenge Itywere anteyane artnwenge atyeyenge arlenge. *I am feeling very worried about my child.*

aleme pwenke vt.

make someone angry, pick a fight with someone (*lit. cook the stomach*) ◆ Yewaye, nhaperte atyenge aleme pwenhengerne, angkewethe nawe awatnkenye akakele apertame re. *Yes, he is coming to pick a fight with me, to talk about that old matter again.*

aleme pwerepe

upset and angry, often because someone hasn't apologised. ♦ Akerlite nge anene nge, angkentyele, aleme pwerepele. *Keep quiet and don't say anything, as he is upset.*

aleme pwereparrenke vi.

feel worried and angry ♦ Aleme ayenge pwereparrenane, iterrtye nharte atyenge angkemeketye ahewe wethopenhewe, awatnkenyepenhewe. *I'm worried that person might bring up that fight from long ago.*

aleme rntwenke vt.

1. have a guts-ache, feel pain in your stomach (*lit. cut the stomach*). The person who has the pain has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the thing causing the pain has the *+le²* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

2. have diarrhoea

aleme tyarpparrenke vi.

have a feeling that something bad is going to happen, such as a fight (*lit. split the stomach*). The thing you are worried about has the *-ketye* ending: ♦ Ahe ketye aleme tyarpparrenke. *I'm worried there will be a fight.*

aleme yalpe-yalpe

big stomach

aleme ywekenke vt.

1. have a feeling that your boyfriend or girlfriend is coming ♦ Aleme atyenge ywekenke mpweneyele. *My boyfriend is coming.*

2. be in love ♦ Marle nharte kwere aleme ywekerrantye. *That woman is in love.*

alemarle arrenke vt.

1. feel satisfied after eating (*lit. put something in your stomach*) ♦ Alemarle arrenke atyengarle weye. *I feel good now I've got some meat in me.*
2. feel happy and relieved that someone is alright. The person who is happy has the *-warle* ending and the thing that makes you feel better has no endings. There is usually no word in the sentence with the *+le²* ending: ♦ Aleme warle arrenke atyenge warle artemperreye. *My nephew (returned) and so I felt happy and relieved.*

alem-aleme n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

pregnant, expecting a baby

= eltyantewanenye

alemarntwe n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

initial stages of pregnancy ♦ Atye kwere arenherre kwenyakerre alemarntwe. *I saw her before yesterday, she is expecting.*

SEE ALSO eltyantewanenye pregnant, aleme aleme pregnant

alemelayethe adv.

face down; on the stomach ♦ Alemelayethe ayenge elperr-entwewayane. *I'm lying flat on my stomach.*

OPPOSITE OF artepelayethe

alemepenhe n.

woman's child, sister's child (*lit. from the stomach*) ♦ Artwaleye atyeyenge, alemepenhe. *(As a woman) I call my child alemepenhe.*

= enwepenhe¹, artwaleye OPPOSITE OF rrwetepenhe

alemerre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

Spencer's burrowing frog *Limnodynastes spenceri* (NOTE Anmatyerr alemerre).

Also referred to as *weye alemerre*.

♦ Arntwe arenyepe nhartepe alemerre. Alemepe alkenhe rtame re. Alemerrele kwatherrantye arlewampe aleme thwerelpe anteyane. *The Spencer's burrowing frog lives in water. It drinks water right near where it lives; it has a big tight stomach.* ♦ Artwintele apenyte iterrtyele aynterantye kwere. *This frog is a bit like the frog rtwintele and people eat it.* SEE ALSO karlarrangkerne Main's frog, kalyeyampe desert burrowing frog

alemewane n.

dessert, sweet food to end off a meal

♦ Weye apeke arle aynenke penhe ilperalke awentyewethe alemewane. Aleme ahelinewethe tywekele. *Sugarbag is good to eat after eating meat. Sweet food makes your stomach feel good.*

alemewethewe n.

stomach-ache ♦ Elperr-entwewayane ayenge alemewethewe. *I'm lying on my tummy with a stomach-ache.*

= -wethewe¹ SEE ALSO artnweyenene hurting

alenentye adv.

(do something) by supporting yourself with something

SEE ALSO alenke lean, erretetye walking stick

alenentye atnarrenke vt.

put something up so that it holds something else up; prop up ♦ Kwenyele atye alenentye atnarrenhe rtame. *I propped it up there yesterday.*

alenye¹

alenentye atnenke vi.

stand leaning on something ♦ Alenentye arwelelayethe atnewethe. *Stand up with a stick for support.*

alenentye enwenke vi.

lie resting on something ♦ Ernwethethale alenentye entwewayane re. *He's lying down resting on his elbow.*

alenentye mpewanenke vi.

sit leaning against something

alenentye mpewenwenke vi.

lie resting against something ♦ Alenentye ayenge mpewenwewenaw! *I need to rest against something!*

alenentyele apenke vi.

walk with a walking stick or some support

alenentyele atneyaytenke vi.

get up by pushing against something

♦ Alenentyele atneyaytenke ayenge chair-le. *I'll use the chair to push myself up.*

alenentyarrenke vi.

lean against someone or something else. If you are leaning on a person this word has the -arlene ending. If you are leaning on a thing then this word may have the +le¹ ending: ♦ Artnwengele nharte paketheli alenentyarrerr-aperinterrantye. *The child is leaning up against a box as she travels along.*

alenentyinenke vt.

prop someone up so they sit upright

SEE ALSO akemanenke sit up

alenke vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. sticking up or out causing something else not to be straight or flat; protruding and in the way ♦ Arntne nharte elethene mpele, alerantye-ketye. *Get rid of the stone, it's sticking up and in the way.*

2. lean against ♦ Artnwengele nharte aleraprinterrantye. *The child is leaning into me as we travel along.*

alenye¹ n.

tongue ♦ Ayenge angkewene atyeyenge alenye. *I speak with my tongue.*

alenye alyepe

foreign accent

alenye apekape

stutter, speech impediment ♦ Alenye apekape thapele angkenge wanenye, thapele-thapele ape. *Someone with a stutter can't talk properly.* = alenye thapele, alenye errpatye SEE ALSO akertere can't talk, errkwetethe speech impediment

alenye arlelpe

speech impediment; someone who doesn't pronounce words properly, such as someone with a lisp

alenye errpatye

speech impediment; someone who can't pronounce words properly, such as someone with a lisp

= alenye thapele, alenye apekape

alenye kantye

1. tip of tongue
2. speak a dialect. People who speak certain other closely related languages are described as speaking *alenye kantye* or with 'a light tongue.' ♦ Alenye kantyepe atanthe angkeme, nyarteppe *Harts Range side-pe*, Aketyarre. *The people from Harts Range, Kityarr people, talk with a light tongue.*

alenye thapele

speech impediment, a stutter

= alenye apekape, alenye errpatye

alenye² n.

1. floodwater, flowing water. Also referred to as *arntwe alenye*. ♦ Arntwe alenye apeyayterane ketyaw! *A flood is coming, watch out!* ♦ Arntwe alenye ernwenthe akake. *The floodwater has froth on it.*

♦ Arntwe alenye arnperrane. *The water is flowing.*

2. full waterhole, big expanse of water

♦ Waterhole awatnkenye alenye. *That old water hole always has water in it.*

alenye atnthenke vi.

raining heavily (so there will be floodwater)

♦ Arntwe alenye atnthenkawe, alenye akake. *It's raining heavily, there's a flood.*

alenyenpekwenke, alenyemekwenke vt.

stick your tongue out ♦ Apmwenge nthelarte alenyenpekwrantye athewethe. *That snake is poking its tongue out ready to bite.*

alepale n.

a. unaware, in ignorance, not knowing about something that happened ♦ Alepale ayenge rrkantarrerrane. *I don't know (what happened), I was laughing.* If the person who is alepale is also a doer of a transitive verb then alepale has the +le² ending:

♦ Nthewarte atanthe mpwarey-alpenhe alepalele. Arntwepe repe aneyayne akwertitenge angketyarre rtame. *They made the station there without knowing (about the country). There was a rainbow snake*

living in the water there. ♦ ‘Ay nantewe akake atherre rname, anye!’ Rwengke alepale operte apeyayne elpaye arrkerarre rtaminge alpenhe alepale operte. ‘Hey, there are two people with horses here!’ I heard them say. I was returning, coming along the side of the creek and was unaware. SEE ALSO akwerrpe ignorant

b. accidentally ♦ Alepale ayenge openherre mwetekaye arle ayenge atntheyaytenye, alepale alekelke atye atelp-atenhe mwetekayele. *I got in the car not knowing that there was a dog (underneath) and ran over him accidentally.*

c. by mistake; mistakenly. ♦ Iterrtye atye nharte arenhe alepalele, iterrtye atyenge peleyewe athene. *I mistook someone as my friend, but it was the wrong person.*

When addressed directly to someone this can often mean ‘sorry’ ♦ Alepale atye ngkeyenge elethenhaw, rlwene apeke mpele alekewe apeke elethenhaw. *Sorry, I didn’t realise that was your food I threw out to the dog.* ♦ Alepale atye aynenyne, atyeyengewe athene! *Sorry I ate yours by mistake, I thought it was mine.* When alepale goes immediately before the word for the person who an action was accidentally done to, it does not have to have the ending +le²: ♦ Alepale anteyanengarle alarrenke re. *The person sitting down who was hit was the wrong person.* With some transitive verbs alepale does not have to take the +le² ending: ♦ Etnwetheli atyenawe, alepale kerle aytnterwenenhe alepale, ilwekere. *Oops, sorry I poked you with my elbow accidentally.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alhepalhe waxy wattle

alepalele alarrenke vt.

1. hit the wrong person by mistake ♦ Alepale ayenge anteyanarle atyenge nyarte alarrey-etyenhe. *I was sitting down and he came up and hit me (but it wasn’t me he should have hit).* ♦ Alepale anteyanengarle alarrenke re. *He hit the person sitting down (but it was the wrong person).*

2. accidentally hit or bump someone ♦ Alepale atye ngkenge alarrenhe, arlengewe athene. *Sorry I didn’t mean to hit you, I didn’t realise you were standing so close.*

alepale angkenke vi.

talk for no reason, chatter

alepalele arenke vt.

1. look at someone or something thinking it is someone or something else ♦ Ape atye ararrantye kwere mpele, alepalele. Artnwengewe apeke ararrantye, artnwengewe tyampe ararrantyenke. Artnwengewe atye atyeyenge ararrantye. *Sorry, I thought she was someone else. I might say that if I was looking for my child and I looked at the wrong child accidentally.* SEE ALSO tharenke mistake someone

2. accidentally look at something you shouldn’t have, see something by mistake ♦ Alepalele atye arenhe. *Sorry, I didn’t mean to look that way.*

alepalele etnyenke vt.

give something without being asked for it; give things out generously ♦ Artnte alepalele arre atyenge etnyenye artnwenge atyeyengele. *My son gave me some money without me even asking for it.* ♦ Alepalele atye etnyenye artnwenge atyeyengewe. *I gave my child some, though she never asked for it.* SEE ALSO ipmenge generous

alepalarrenke vi.

forget, get sidetracked or distracted ♦ Ayenge apewethe anenhe rlengkepe Barrow Creek warle, wele ayenge alepalarrenhe alwengkarrenhelke ayenge. *I tried to go to Barrow Creek but I got sidetracked and then I forgot.*

♦ Tyanywengewe ayenge apewethe anenhe alepalelke ayenge arrenhe. *I meant to get tobacco but then I forgot.*

SEE ALSO alwengkarrenke forget

alepalinenke vt.

wait until something or someone forgets that you are there or is distracted by something else; make someone unaware of you ♦ Ararrantye re etnkwelele, alepalinterrantye re. *The black kite watches and waits until (the lizard) is distracted and then catches it.*

SEE ALSO erlwaperinenke distract someone

aleperentye n.

type of short male spirit that walks around at night. They live to the south-east of Kaytetye country in sandhills and in bean trees. ♦ Artweye aleperentye. *Boy one rname. Karntenge apertame. Perannge, night-time aperrane. Short male spirits called aleperentye walk around at night.*

SEE ALSO athamarenye ghost-like being,

a alepetyenke

merlalpe *ghost-like being*

alepetyenke *vi.*

1. taste something ♦ Alepetyewethe atye laleye apeke *tasty-we*. *I want to taste that lolly to see if it is nice.*
2. try something out; test, investigate, experiment, attempt ♦ Antere errwanthe yathene, antere nte alepetyengele. *Pour fat in it, try mixing fat with it.* ♦ Nhartepe alepetyeyayne nkwartetye eltyengepe arntarryeyayne kwerartepe. *Then he would test the stone knife and grasp it with his hand.*
- ◆ Ngkenge apeke atyene arnttepe etnyeme artntawe 'Me, ntarte alepetyene *good luck* apeke ntarte alepetyene! *I might give you some money and say 'Here, you have a go, you might have good luck.'*

rewenhe alepetyenke *vt.*

1. see how you feel (this is used with a reflexive pronoun *atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) ♦ Nhartepe re enwenkelke. Kwerepenhartepe atneyaytenke, rewenhe alepetyengelepe. *Then he sleeps. After that he gets up and sees how he feels.*
2. decorate yourself, get dressed up
◆ Rewenhe alepetyeyayne, enterrkeketye nhamernarte Kwerrimpe amerne kwere rtame itenyarrewethe, kwerarte artweye erlkewe. *He decorated himself so the kwerrimpe women would fall in love with him even though he was an old man.* SEE ALSO ertnkwenke *decorate*

alepeye *n.*

type of mouse. Possibly fat-tailed dunnart *Sminthopsis crassicaudata* or fat-tailed antechinus *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis* (NOTE Anmatyerr *alepey*). Also referred to as *weye alepeye*. ♦ Rlengke-rlengkepe peyakele alepeye, awatnkakerre ayneyayne alepeye. Alepeye rtwerpe arenye. Kantye yalpe-yalpe. *The alepeye rat is not seen any more. We used to eat it. It lives in the desert and has a fluffy tail.* SEE ALSO aherraty-atnywerte mouse sp., ilkwennge mouse

aleraperapere *n.*

- a. spotted harrier *Circus assimilis*. Large grey bird with barred tail and brown face, 53–60cm. = ampeyamp-ampeyampe
- b. grey falcon (?) *Falco hypoleucus*. Also referred to as *thangkerne aleraperapere*.
- ◆ Thangkerne alarrarrantye aleraperapere. *The spotted harrier kills*

smaller birds. ♦ Arleraperapere intetyeng-intetyenge akepe. Tharrkerele anteyane rtame kwene. Aepange repaperte atnwenthe twene ape. *The spotted harrier has a spotted head. It lives in a hole in a gully. It lives on its own, you can't eat it.* SEE ALSO kerrkerlantye brown falcon

alerrke, alherreke *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

eggs of honeyants *yerrampe* and certain other ants. These are small and white.

◆ Alerrkepe kwere *find-emaylenke ngkwarlelke* kwere *find-emayleyerre nharte* kwenepe ntyelpinengele alerrke kwereyenge ngkwarlewe arrwekele. *You find the honeyant eggs first, before the honeyants, then you often break some honeyants while you dig deep down.* ♦ Tyewalhelale mpwarenhe awatnke, atnkere kwerarte. Nhartepe tyewalhele alerrkepe repe, atnyemaytepe, arreyayne nthewarlarte re. Nhartepe tyewalhelepe nthelartape mpwareyayne, iteyepe, athe kngwerarlelke rtame; athe kngwerarle tyerrempe warle. *(People made spinifex resin) from an old ant's nest. Then the ants would put their eggs and grubs into a new clump of grass. They would make a path to that clump of grass.*

alete *n.*

deep (sleep), fast (asleep) ♦ Atnkwarre re entweyane alete. *She is sleeping very deeply.*

◆ Atnkwe alete entweyane, elpathenge-wanenye. *He's fast asleep and can't hear anything.* SEE ALSO atnkwe¹ *asleep*

aleterrpetterre, aletterrpetwerpe *n.*

rufous whistler *Pachycephala rufiventris*. Grey bird to 17 cm with white throat and black breast band and yellow or red chest. Also referred to as *thangkerne aleterrpetterre*. ♦ Aleterrpetterre, nyartape thangkerne kelye, repe kwake kelye arne arle mpwarenke antywalke arwelele enttete warle repe anteyane. Thangkerne nyartape intetyeng-intetye akepe kape paympelhe atherre, arnalkepe marlalperre, kape rntere-rntere. *The rufous whistler is a small bird who makes its small nest in tree branches. This bird has speckled feathers on its head and wings and its breast is yellow and red.* ♦ Alethangewe kape rlwaylpewe angkerrane thangkerne, aleterrpetterre, kelyamperle, yerrampewe apeke. *The rufous whistler is a small bird that sings when strangers or kurdaitchas are coming.* It also

makes the honeyants rise so they are not so deep in the ground.

alethe for a very long time VARIANT OF alethele
alethange *n.*

1. stranger, newcomer, foreigner, someone whom you don't know ◆ Atyenge ketye nyerrarrenke apmere kngwere theye arre apenkerne, alethange. Ayenge kwere ketye nyerrarrenke. *If a stranger comes here from another place, that person feels embarrassed around me. Then I feel ashamed because of that person.* ◆ Alethange nharte kngwere, aynanthepe lwengk-areng-wanenye errwantherewe, kngwere alethange nharte lwengk-arene errwantherewe. *We thought that person was a complete stranger, we didn't recognise them, so we asked you to have a look and see if it was someone you knew.*

OPPOSITE OF altye

2. non-native, introduced things
◆ Thangerne alethange. *Non-native birds.*

aletharre *n.*

first born, eldest sibling ◆ Kayaye atyengepe Artarrele rtame re anteyane aletharrepe. *My eldest sister lives at Artarre.*
◆ Aylwere aletharre etnkwetheli apewene. *The oldest emu chick always walks on the outside edge (of the brood).*

aletharrinenke *vt.*

make a child become an older sibling by having another child. If a mother gets pregnant with a second child while the first child is still breastfeeding then this first child often gets sick. ◆ Kwerre nhartepe arntetye artnwenge kngwerele kwere aletharrinenke. *This girl is sick, perhaps her mother is going to have another child (and so make her an older sister).* The second child has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the first child has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

SEE ALSO arrwekelenye *oldest*

alethele, alethe *n.*

for a very long time ◆ Alethele apeyayne rtame aynenanthe atwerpe ayterwenenke aherrke arretyele. *We travelled for a long time, until the afternoon sun was low on the horizon.* ◆ Elitne nyartepa areng-wanenye alethe entwyanengwarle arwele ilperele. *The pygmy monitor is difficult to spot because it likes to lie very still in the tree hollows.*

Alethele only occurs in sentences with verbs

that describe motion or positions such as apenke 'go.'

alethele alpenke *vi.*

go away for good, go away for a long time ◆ Artweye apmere theye alethele alpeyenteyane. *A man is going past leaving the camp for good.*

= intemaperte

alethele ararrantye *vt.*

stare at someone ◆ Wantewe marle nthelarte alethele ararrantye? *Why is that woman staring?*

aletherrenye *n.*

1. for good, permanently, for a long time
◆ Aletherrenye ayenge alpenke apmere arlenge kngwerarle. *I'm going back to that distant place for good.*

2. long way away, far away ◆ Pwathe aynewantheyenge holiday warle openke aletherrenye ilwekere. *The station manager went on a holiday far away for a long time.*

SEE ALSO alethele *long time*

alethewathathe *n.*

ready to go off on a long journey
◆ Alethewe athathe ayenge anteyane ngwenge ayenge apelapenke. *I'm ready to leave, I'll go tomorrow.* ◆ Alethewe athathele kwere alkwenke. *The one who is ready to go is waiting for you.*

SEE ALSO alethele *long time*

alethew-atnenke *vi.*

want to go back. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *alethew-atnyeyane*

aletwerrpetwerrpe rufous whistler SEE aleterrpetterre

aletye *n.*

1. wounded, injured ◆ Aletye artnperr-aytenhe maketele wenhepenhe aytnane atye alweyayne. *The animal that I shot ran off wounded. I knew I wouldn't be able to catch it.*

2. a cut that men do to themselves when someone close has passed away ◆ Illepere rewenhe rntwenhe athamarrengele artweyele paperte rntwenke aletye. *Only men do these cuts on their thighs to show that they are grieving for a person who has passed away.*

3. a cut men do to each other in anger or jealousy ◆ Aletye rntwenherre rewenhe illepere athamarrengele. Arwelthele kwere artepe rntwenhe. *If a man cuts himself on the leg it shows that he is grieving for a person*

alety-aletye

who has passed away, whereas a cut on his back shows that someone else has done it to him in jealousy.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arletye¹** raw

aletye rntwenke *vt.*

cut yourself in sorrow or anger. Only men do this. A reflexive pronoun (*atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person cutting himself.

aletyinenke *vt.*

wound an animal or person with a missile
◆ *Aletyinenke aherre apeke errtyartele apeke makertele apeke. Iterryepe aletyinenke akeyene, alarrengele apeke wenke apeke. You wound a kangaroo with a gun or a spear. People too get wounded when they are in a fight.*

alety-aletye *adv.*

wounded, injured (of an animal) ◆ *Aherre apeke aletyineyayne aletyelke re artnperr-ayteyayne alety-aletye. Sometimes when you wound a kangaroo it runs away injured.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arlety-arletye** half-cooked

alewe, alew-alewe *part.*

1. Well I never! Gee! Really! Exclamation of disbelief.
2. 'Really?' 'Did we?' 'Isn't that right?'◆ 'Aylenye rtame nyarape!' 'Alewe?' 'We sang that one.' 'Really?'

Alewantye *n.*

place name

alewatyerre goanna SEE **arlewatyerre**

alewenamarrenke go back the same way VARIANT OF **alwenarrenke**

alewenpe uncut, unopened SEE **arlewenpe**

alewertame *part.*

hey, well, listen ◆ *Alewertame aynanthe alperinewene mpele yate warlelke. Well, let's take them back to the yard now.*
◆ *Nhartape kwere alewertame rartepe arrerelke. Hey listen, he's getting closer.*

alewetnhenke *vt.*

ask someone to do something; invite someone along ◆ *Elkwatherre atye alewetnhewenawe, artweyele atyenge alarremeketye ngarrpe. I should ask someone to come with me, a kurdaitcha might kill me if I go alone.* ◆ *Aytnane atye alewetnhenke 'Apenerne ngawe, atyenge arlenge elkwatherre', wele ngepe atyenge ketye akngwarrenke rtame. I asked you in vain, 'come with me for company', but you didn't want to come with me.*

alewetnhey-enenke

go and get someone (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

◆ *Alewetnheyenene arrenye amerne, arrenyarle atanthe anteyane arntwenge wethelarte elpayele. Go and get those people over there, those people that are over there at the creek where the water is.*

alewetnhel-aytenke

invite someone along (+l-ayte- 'do and go')

◆ *Mpe, alewetnhel-aytene nte elkwatherre thewe warle apewethe. Go on, you can invite him to come to the shops too.*

alewetnheny-angkeletnenke

quickly ask someone to go or come with you (+ny-angkeletne+ 'come and do quickly and return') ◆ *Alewetnheny-angkeletnenke akeleye atyeyengele. My aunty came and quickly asked me to come.*

aleyne *n.*

edible seeds of the coolibah tree. Also referred to as *nterrenge aleye*. ◆ *Nterrenge aleye atnkerre arenye. Yarrantye kwere arntenje nterrenge antere kwere awentyerrantye nterrenge antere ape re. Aherrkeletnhenke rtame kwere aherrkarle aherrkele ampeye renharte kwere tete-rleyelke kwere nharte kwerarle kengkarrey-etyeye ngwetyyanpe apeke. The seed from the coolibah tree can be ground with stones. It is oily and is licked. It is collected and put out in the sun to dry and then collected in a special way when it is ready.* ◆ *Kengkarrelp-arreyayne nterrenge aleye alhewere apewethepe peyake rtame. Kengkarrelp-arreyaynee elkwel-etyeyayne ngkwarle nterrenge ape. We used to collect coolibah seeds in a special way, because you can't walk in making noise. We would go quiet and then surprise the seeds all of a sudden.*

SEE ALSO *atnkerre coolibah tree*

aleyake *n.*

1. teenage girl, adolescent girl ◆ *Apeyayne ayenge aleke akake, ayenge ngarrparenye, aleyake. I used to travel alone, just with my dog, when I was a teenage girl.* ◆ *Aleyake amerlerekwere aylpatye. Teenage girls have breasts that poke out.*

2. woman with no children. Also referred to as *marle aleyake*. ◆ *Marle aleyake arnwenge wanenye. A woman without children is called aleyake.*

aleyake nyayne *n.*

beautiful teenage girl (lit. real girl) ◆ *Arene*

nte, aleyake nyayne nyartep! *Look, there's a pretty girl!*

alharrkwe *n.*

dust storm that comes before rain

◆ Alharrkwe apenkerne, arntwewe arrwekelepe apenkerne alharrkwe tangkwerle, nhartep arntwelke apenkerne matayelke. *The dust storm comes before the rain, the dust storm comes first, then the rain and storm comes.*

SEE ALSO artwante *dust*, errmetyine *dust*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alhwerrke *muddy water*

alhekere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. dislike, don't want or like something

◆ Arnkwanye rtame aynanthe mining-we, alhekere rtame aynanthe arrngerte angkenke aynanthe. *We don't want mining. We're still not happy about it happening here.*

2. uninterested, unwilling

= tyekere, arnkwaneny SEE ALSO errngerrnge *sensitive*

alhekerarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

dislike, feel annoyed or sick of something; don't want something ◆ Ayengepe alhekerarrane errewanthe. *I don't like you mob.*

= tyekerarrenke, arnkwanenyarrenke SEE ALSO errngerrngarrenke *be fussy*

alhengkweltye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

things, belongings, possessions

SEE ALSO trwanentye *belongings*

alhepalhe *n.*

1. waxy wattle *Acacia melleodora*. Shrub to 2.5 m with grey-green leaves with a whitish crust. Also referred to as *arwele alhepalhe*.

◆ Alhepalhe nterrenge alhepalhe.

Alhepalhe kayte akake alhepalhayte kartawarrele entwelyane. *The waxy wattle has seeds and an edible grub which lives in the roots.*

2. edible seeds of the waxy wattle.

Also referred to as *nterrenge alhepalhe*.

◆ Kaytetyelepe etnewenke alhepalhe rtame nterrenge alhepalhe. *In Kaytetye we use the word alhepalhe for both the plant and the edible seed.*

= rawelarre SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alepale *unaware*

alhepalhayte

edible grub that lives in the roots of waxy wattle. Also referred to as *kayte alhepalhayte*. ◆ Kayte alhepalhayte alhepalhe kayte. *The edible grub that lives in the waxy wattle is called alhepalhayte.*

alherrke honeyant eggs SEE allerke

alherrkwe muddy water SEE alhwerrke

alhewapelarrenke *vi.*

drown ◆ Arntwarle alhewapelarreme ketye artnwenge inenge. Areyayne rtame atewanthe alkenh-alkenhele arntwe kwene ketye. *They watched the kids to make sure they didn't go too deep as they might drown.*

SEE ALSO akwerelh-aylenke *drown someone*

alhewere *n.*

1. confident, outgoing, without feeling shamed ◆ Artnwenge nhartep kngwere ipmenge kelye alhewere arre etnyenke wantakerertetye. *That generous child shares his things with anyone no matter who they are.*

◆ Ayenge alhewere ape angkerrane itertye kngwerewe tyampe angkenke alhewere.

Alhewere apertame apewethe apmere kngwere arle tyampe. Nyerre arrentye apewethe kwerel-arlenge alhewere. *I talk with confidence to other people. I go to another place with confidence. I don't feel shy, I am confident.* OPPOSITE OF nyerre¹

2. without having any restrictions, able to be or go anywhere ◆ Nyartep artwintelepe anteyane alhewere rtame anteyane elere, rtwerpele anenke. *The desert spadefoot lives in any sort of sand, river sand or in sand dunes.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlwere *knob-tail gecko*,

aylwere *emu chick*, alhewere *soft inside of bush banana*

alhewerarrenke *vi.*

be confident, act without hesitating, not be ashamed or shy

alhewerinene *vt.*

make someone confident, make it easy for someone to do something

alhlenke *vt.*

1. undo, take something off or down, loosen; remove or pull something

down, such as a house or windbreak

◆ Alhilengelepe pantyarrenkane alhlenke kwere rake kwerartape, pantyelkarrenke twenkelkepe arrengele entwethenekelke re atnkwelke. *Undo the rag and then roll out the swag, then take down the pillow and lay down to go to sleep.* ◆ Pwekerrenye atantherre ayneyayne rtame, awatnkenye.

Atnwenthe pwengele wele errtywerne rtame alhileyayne. *People used to pull out the teeth of the king brown snake and throw them away and then cook the snake to eat.*

OPPOSITE OF warenke

alhingke

2. get undressed, take something off
◆ Tyarenyartepe mantarre atyeyenge alhilewethe. *I should take these clothes of mine off.* ◆ Alhilene nte mwekartre rarre ketye. *Take off your hat because the wind (might blow it off).* OPPOSITE OF **atnywenke**
SEE ALSO **ilpilenke pull out**

alhilenke rewenhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]

take something off yourself ◆ Artnwengele rewenhe pwete alhilenke. *The child is taking off his shoe.* The *-warle* ending goes on that part of your body that the thing comes off, and the person doing the action has the *+le²* ending, usually with the reflexive pronoun as well: ◆ Pwete atyewenhe angketye **warle** alhilewethe. *I'll pull the shoe off my foot.* Some speakers use the agent pronoun instead of the reflexive pronoun (see Table 5, p. 823): ◆ Pwete atye angketye warle alhilewethe. *I'll pull the shoe off my foot.*

entyarle alhilenke unknot your hair SEE UNDER **entye**

alhingke *n.*

large king brown snake (mulga snake) *Pseudechis australis*. Also referred to as *apmwe alhingke*. ◆ Apmwe alhingke pwekerrenye openye, repe alkenhe rtame. *The snake called alhingke is like a king brown but bigger.*

SEE ALSO **pwekerrenye king brown snake**

alhwenge *n.*

1. hole in the ground dug by a person or an animal ◆ Arntwepenhe aperte repe kwerepenhartepe alhwenge angeye. *After having a drink he will scoop out a hole.*
2. burrow, nest in the ground where animal or insects live ◆ Arlewatyerre arenge alhwenge. *A goanna's burrow.*
◆ Tyewalhe arenge alhwenge. *An ant's nest.*

SEE ALSO **kwake ditch**

alhwenge angenke *vt.*
dig a hole or burrow

alwenke *n.*

swollen (eye) ◆ Artnwenge nharte erlwe alhwenke anteyane. *That child has a swollen eye.*

alwenkarrenke *vi.*

swell up so you can't see (of eye)
◆ Atherrkele alarrenke erlwe alwenkarrenke, artnwenge. *A piece of grass hit that child's eye and it swelled up.*

SEE ALSO **amarrenke swell up**, **wangkenke swell up**

alwenkaylenke *vt.*

make someone's eye or face swell up so that they can't see ◆ Atherrkele erlwe atyenge alwenkaylenke. *The grass made my eye swell up.*

alhwere *n.*

1. white inner skin of the bush banana *lkwarrere*. Parts of this plant have special names: the roots are called *atnetye*, the leaves are called *altyeye*, the flowers *erkwantye*, and the immature fruit *amernte*. ◆ Rlwene kwenengepenhe, alhwerepe. Alhwere anenke, aynenkelke kwenengepenhe. *The part inside the bush banana is called alhwere. We eat it.*

= ralharre

2. soft inside part of damper and certain other fruits. Also referred to as *rlwene alhwere*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **alhwere confident**, **arlwere knob-tail gecko**, **aylwere emu chick**

alhwer-alhwere *n.*

swollen, puffed up ◆ Erlwe atyeyenge alhwer-alhwere. *My eye is swollen.*

alhwer-alhwerrylenke *vt.*

make something gradually puff up or swell up ◆ Erlwe atherrkele alarrenhe alhwer-alhwerrylenke. *The grass is making my eye start to swell up.*

alhwerrke, alhwerrk-alhwerrke *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

muddy, dirty water. Also referred to as *arntwe alhwerrke*. ◆ Arntwe alhwerrke tangkwerle openkerne arrwekele antenge theye openkerne alenyne ahenelke rtame. *The dirty water runs out (of a soakage) first and then clean water comes after.*

◆ Arntwepe angenke kwere ngentyepe wele alhwerrk-alhwerrke akeyene re anenke nhartepe kwere *clean-emaylenke* kwere tyampetele kwere alhwerrke eletnhenke nhartepe arntwe *clean-lke* re alkenhe arreye. *The soakage water is muddy, so it has to be scooped out with a tin and then the rest of the water that flows out will be clean.* SEE ALSO **ahalhwerrnge creek soakage**
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **alwerrnge vein**, **alharrkwe dust storm**

alhwerrkinenke, alhwerrkaylenke *vt.*

turn water muddy, stir up water making it muddy ◆ Arntwe alhwerrke,

alhwerrkinterrantye pwelekele tyampe angketyele artnwengele tyampe alhwerrkinenke pwelparrerranele. *The water is muddy because the cattle were walking in it and made it muddy. And the children were swimming in it too.*

alhwete n.

burrowing bettong (?) *Bettongia lesueur*. Also referred to as *weye alhwete*. For some speakers this word is taboo. ♦ Alhwete nhartepe atnwenthre kelye. Wenhe angel-angel-arrerrantye ape re. Ngkwiteke nthapenyarte aynterrantye, ilawe athe mwate-mwate. Mwate-mwate wenhe ilawe anteyane. Rarte aynterrantye re, ayneyayne intemarte arengkel-aneyayne ayepewewe. *The burrowing bettong digs and digs as it goes along. It eats slender pigweed and munyeroo, that thick grass. It crawls around looking for tar vine plants.*
= atnwengke

alim-alime n.

1. shiny, sparkling ♦ Alim-alime glass apenyne amperrkarrerrane, arraly-arryalarrrane re. *Something shiny is glistening, reflecting like glass.*
2. mica. Common rock-forming mineral made up of layers of thin transparent sheets that can cause rocks to glitter. Mica was mined in the Harts Range region in the 1930s.

alim-alimarrenke vi.

1. shine, twinkle, shimmer, glisten ♦ Arrenye nte arene alim-alimarrerrane. *Look over there, something is shining.* ♦ Alim-alimarrerrane kwerralye atnkwarengele. *Stars shine at night.* SEE ALSO arraly-arryalarrenke *shine*, amperrkenke *shine*
2. clear, transparent, see-through
SEE ALSO erlwate *clean*

alite n.

fork in trees where people put food so that it doesn't get eaten by animals; raised bench, platform. People stored food in these forks of trees in the olden days. The shelf was made in the fork of mulga or ironwood trees. People stored dried fruits, yams and meats there and then covered the food with branches so the birds couldn't eat them. ♦ Alite warle awatkakerrepe atnwenthape eteyaynenke. Alekele aynemereketye alite mpwareyayne arwele wethapenyte alite. Rlengke-rlengkepe *plastic*

bag warle awe pelawe pakete etyerrantye. *In the olden days people put meat in the fork of a tree so the dogs wouldn't get it. People made these benches in trees in the olden days. These days they hang food up in plastic bags or put it in flour drums.* = wale

alitarre n.

flattened patch of grass where rabbits sleep during the day. ♦ Alitarre rapete arenge rtame. Alpankele athenge anteyane. *The place where rabbits sleep during the day is called alitarre. You find them in the plains in patches of grass.*

alitne pygmy mulga monitor SEE elitne

alkanye *pv.*

using your arm to rest on. Goes before verbs such as 'sit' and 'lie.'

alkanye anteyane *vi.*

sit resting your head on your elbow ♦ Tyarlenyelayethe alkanye anteyane tyarlenyelayethe. *Resting your head on your arm is called alkanye entweyane.*

alkanye entweyane *vi.*

lying on your side with arm holding your head; resting your head on your elbow ♦ Kwetnaye ayenge alkanye entweyane. *I'm tired so I'm lying down on my side with my elbow holding my head up.*

alkaperte, alkapertawe *n.*

1. Generally, this word signals a change of situation, event or topic. It often signals the end of something, that something has already happened, or the start of something else. ♦ Alkaperte mwetekope antethenherre. Nhartepe aynanthe openhelke. *So, the car stopped. Then we went on foot.*
2. finished, completed, done ♦ Lyermewe kngwerele brand-emayleyayne ahepertewe aneyayne alkaptame. *Next winter they would brand them and they would finish and rest in summer.* ♦ Alkaperte areyenenerre atyenge arlekarenge warle. *Yes, he came up and saw me briefly.*

3. enough, that's all, leave it ♦ Mpe, ilperalkewarleke alpwene, atnwenthape alkaperte enweyayne aynewantheyenge. *Let's go for sugarbag, we have enough meat here.* ♦ Alkaperte akwatnherrantyme aynewanthe. *Leave it, or else she might keep coming back to it.*

4. in the process of (doing something); now; already (happening). ♦ Alkaperte

alkarte aperinenke

aynantherre alepetyengele angke Kaytetye arrewethe. *We are practising putting Kaytetye down on paper.* ♦ Arrerinenyerre atye alkaperte nyaperte. *I already moved them closer.*

5. In the middle of a story a sentence starting with *alkaperte* shows the start of a new event. Often translated as '(and) then', 'and' or 'so.' ♦ Alkaperte aynake angwen-angwene twerarte, aweyawe inenge thakemane inenge twerarte apartame, aynake apeyayne. *So I and all my dear old relatives went with him as the stockmen.*

6. Shows the end of a topic of conversation or story, or often the start of one, or even the end of the whole conversation; 'righto', 'okay', 'right, then.' ♦ Alkaperte, kelye aperte atye ampilenye. Alkaperte. *Alright, I have told a little story. That's all.* ♦ Alkaperte nge anene. *Don't worry, forget it.*

7. okay, alright; shows that arrangements are finalised or agreement reached

8. Said to someone who has offered you something (often food) that you don't want at the moment; 'No thanks.'

alkaperte akake

have enough of something, already have something ♦ 'Atnwenthe akake nge?' '*Alkaperte akake*' '*Have you got some meat?*' '*Yes, I've got some*'

alkaperte mentye

never mind, don't worry, leave it

alkarte aperinenke *vt.*

take or bring someone or something after talking about it ♦ Marle inengele amamerrele aperinenke, atherre apeke aye nthenayne mpele tyangkwarre atnarrewethe, nthakerrewarrarte warlarle mpele, alkarte aperinenkelke. Yawe artnte akake apeke aperte amamerrele aperinenke. *A group of women are taking those two women over there, to leave them at that house, but they are taking them hoping to get some money from them.*

alkenhe *n.*

1. big ♦ Pakwerrepe alkenhe. Kwemarrele alwenge-wanenye arleyale ape. *The desert bandicoot is big. It's impossible to chase it.* SEE ALSO mwate thick, ntyeltye huge

2. adult, grown-up, mature ♦ Kelyepe, amernte rtame etnewerrantye, enyepe wenhepe. Kwerekpenhartepe, alkenhelke repe anenke lkwarrelke re. Kwere

etnewenke etnepe lkwarrelke. *The young bush banana has a small fruit called 'amernte'. After, when it is mature, it is called 'lkwarreye'.*

3. having Dreamtime associations ♦ Ape arwele, arrngerne, etne alkenhe rtame re. *The smooth spiderbush is just a shrub, but it has an important name.*

4. important, significant ♦ Erltwe rtame nyaperte alkenhe rtame openhengerne. *The boss man came back here.* = erltwe

5. Describes an extreme and typical characteristic of something. ♦ Lyermewe alkenhe atneyerre arelpe kngwerele. *Real winter (the coldest part) will be next month.*

a. long ♦ Alkenhe arlpalhepe kwerartepe mpwareyayne. *People would make hairstring long (by spinning it).*

b. high

c. strong ♦ Ikwe alkenhe. *A strong smell.*

d. heavy ♦ Arntwe alkenhe. *Heavy rain.*

6. everyone (there), whole lot (there), full (container) ♦ Tenewe alkenhewepe atewehanthe akeyel-arrenke. *Everyone in the whole camp starts crying.* ♦ Arkerrepe rntwenke, renharte pelikante warle arrenke. Rntwenkeee alkenhe. *You pick desert raisins and put them into a billycan. You pick a whole lot until it is full.*

artnte alkenhe expensive, dear SEE UNDER artnte¹

alkenharrenke *vi.*

1. grow up ♦ Nthelaperte aynanthe alkenharrenhe, Barrow Creek-le. *We grew up at Barrow Creek.*

2. get big and fat = awekarrenke, arrkertarrenke

3. grow up on something; live on a certain food ♦ Ampweyle arre alkenharrenhe atanthe arrwekelenye. Rlwene wanenye atanthe ayneyayne awatnkakerre. *The old people grew up on the seeds of the scrub wattle. They ate it when there was no flour.*

4. fill up. Get to an extreme state typical of that thing ♦ And eltye nyarte kngwere angkwerapeke alkenharrengele, wele atanthe arreyayne okwerre warle rtame. *When one hand was full, they would put the contents into a coolamon.* ♦ Arrnge atyeyenge alkenharrenhe. *My blood pressure is high.*

alkenhaylenke *vt.*

1. grow someone up, raise children; foster or play an important role in bringing up

a child ◆ Artnwenge alkenhaylenke atye ayntenge aperte. *I'm growing someone else's child up.*

2. make something bigger, enlarge
3. perform increase ceremonies ◆ Nyarte kelye tangkwerle enwenke ngwenge alkenhinengele mpwarewethe. *There are not many, tomorrow we will make more by performing an increase ceremony.* SEE ALSO arrethineneke *make more available*

alkenhetnyey-etynenke

send children to someone else to raise them, give up for adoption (+y-etyne+ 'come and do') ◆ Nyarte alkenhiney-etynenye aynekanthepe tyangkwarre aperte. *Other people were given to us to raise here.*

alkenh-alkenhe *n.*

1. big, wide or long things ◆ Anatye alkenh-alkenhepe arreyayne kwerrkewe atewantheyengapewe atewanthe mpwernewe katye arreyayne. *We would put the big yams to one side for our children and husbands.*
2. adults, mature things ◆ Kaltye etnyenke atewanthe atnwenthepe alarrenke alkenh-alkenhele. *Adults teach young children how to hunt animals.*

alkenham-alkenhamē *adv.*

gradually getting bigger, bigger bit by bit

alkenhengenye *n.*

oldest, biggest ◆ Kwalkere alkenhengenyepe. *His older brother is the biggest (of all the brothers).*

alkentherle *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

lots of people or animals ◆ Alkentherle apenke ayamalke. *Lots of people, a big mob, went.* ◆ Aweparrerrane re, atnhelengkwepe apenkerne arntwe warle, alkentherle. *He waits, and the emus come to the water in large numbers.*

SEE ALSO makwerle *lots*, ayamalke *everywhere*

alkentherle aperte

everybody, everyone, every (animal or person) ◆ Arlkenyelke arrel-ayteye alkentherle aperte. *We'll all get painted up tomorrow.* SEE ALSO twerarte all

alkere¹ *n.*

1. sky ◆ Arntwepe re atnhenke alkere theyepe. *Rain falls from the sky.*
2. clear blue sky, cloudless sky ◆ Alkere entwewayne mataye wanenye. *A clear sky is when there are no clouds.*
3. heaven

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arlkere brother**

alkere apane

everybody, people from all over
= aherne apane

alkere apeny

blue ◆ Arwele lweperre alkere apenyape re alperre enterr-enterre. *The lweperre mallee has blue leaves that join close together at the stem.*

alkere aperte theye

from a long way, from a distance
◆ Arlpankele aynenanthe areyayne, rwengke theye apertame alkere aperte theye. *Peyakeleke kwere. We watched it from the plain, from a long way away, until it was no longer visible.*

alkere arenye

aeroplane

alkere kngwere

another part of the world, another country

alkere ngkwerne [SOME SPEAKERS]

clear sky ◆ Mataye wanenye alkere ngkwerne papertelke. *There are no clouds, only the clear sky.*

arntwe alkerarenye rainwater SEE UNDER arntwe

alkerarrenke *vi.*

clear up (of sky) ◆ Arntwenge rlerrantyepenhe alkerarrelp-arrenhelke re. *After all the lightning the sky cleared up.*

-alkere², -alkerepenhe *v.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

In sentences involving two actions it goes on the end of a verb to show that this action happens before the other action.

◆ Layne rtame mpwareyayne arntenhe alkere atantherre areneyey-aytneyayne. *When the telegraph lines broke, they would check up on them and fix them.* +alkere must come after a tense ending (e.g. +nhe, +nke) or +nge+: ◆ Arrenkelke awenyerre angene nhartepe apale, mpwarenge alkerepe.

After making the dogwood seed soup, we put it aside. Other endings such as +le² come after this ending: ◆ Nthepenhartape, elperperewenge alkerelepe native currant nhartepe re ilenkelke. *After that the one who has shaken down the native currant starts picking them up.* -alkere can be followed by -penhe and it still has the same meaning: ◆ Angkenge alkere penhele re atyengetrewethe ngwenge. *After having talked to you today I'll see you again tomorrow.*

= -penhe

alkerampe

alkerampe *n.*

sweet gum on mulga trees (NOTE Anmatyerr alkeramp) ♦ Alkerampe nharte artetyele aparte anteyane kwerralye openye rkerrane. *The sweet gum on mulga trees is shining like the stars.*
= arlperlampé

Alkerarenye *n.*

1. God ♦ Nyarte apmere re Alkerarenyele etnyenyerre. *This place was given to us by God.* = Arlweye
2. Jesus = enkarte

alkerarle *adv.*

high in the air or sky ♦ Nhartepe atntheyaytelp-aytenye kwerarle repe anenherre alkerarle atyeyengamernaye nantewe repe! *The young fella got up on the horse. Oh god, he was sitting right up in the sky!*

alkerarle arrelp-arrenke *vi.*

fly, take off (into the sky), become airborne ♦ Thangkerne alkerarle arrelp-arrenke, antyelp-antyerrane kweretheye alkerarle arrelp-arrenke. *A bird jumps along before taking off, then it flies off into the air.*
= paympelhakake artnperrane

alkerarle atntheyaytenke *vi.*

fly, take off into the sky; become airborne ♦ Atnwenthé arwengerrpe apeke ahernele tangkwerle re atneyayne, wele iterrtyelepe kwere ateretnyele-pitnyenke wele re nhartepe alkerarle re arrelparrenke. *The bush turkey walks around on the ground first, then when it is frightened by people it takes off into the sky.* = paympelhakake artnperrane

alkerarenke clear up (of sky) SEE UNDER alkere¹ sky

alkerel-aperte, alkerele openye *n.*

loudly, louder ♦ Alkerelé aperte nge angkenawé! *Speak louder!*
= wentare, atayele

alkerey-alkereye, alker-alkere *n.*

egg white. Also referred to as *weye kwarte alkerey-alkereye*. ♦ Kwarté alkerey-alkereye errwelengepenhe kwenengepenhepe re thwentere rtame kwarte athernenge apeke kwarte tyweke-tyweke arenge apeke. *Egg white is what is inside an egg, such as an emu or chook egg, surrounding the egg yolk.*
SEE ALSO kwarte egg, thwentere egg yolk, athernenge emu egg

alketh-alkethe *n.*

type of striped beetle eaten by emus

SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerreke

alkeye *n.*

1. room to move ♦ Alkaperte alkeyelkepe nyarte mpele. *They have finished, there's room now.*
2. free of social restrictions because there are no relatives that you have to avoid ♦ Alkeyele ayenge anteyane. *I am here on my own (so am free to move about).*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ankeye loafer

alkeyarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. go to the toilet to do a wee, urinate ♦ Alkeyarrewethe ayengawe arntwepenhe. *I need to do a wee after having a drink.*
= mpwe athenke
2. empty out, such as a place emptying of people

alkeyewanenye, alkeyanenye *n.*

1. enclosed, no room to move ♦ Alkeyewanenye ayenge anteyane. *There is no room in there, so I'll stay at home.*
- 2a. have social restrictions because relatives that you have to avoid are nearby.
b. the appropriate behaviour of people who are in an avoidance relationship, such as a mother-in-law and her son-in-law. To show respect such people keep their distance from each other and use respect language when talking about them. = alkeyawarre, ikerrentye SEE ALSO ikanenke, ertwep-apenke avoid relatives out of respect

alkeyawarre, alkiwarre *n.*

- 1a. the appropriate behaviour of people who are in an avoidance relationship, such as a mother-in-law and her son-in-law [SOME SPEAKERS]. To show respect such people keep their distance from each other and use respect language when talking about them (NOTE Anmatyerr alkiwarr) (*lit. associated with room*).

- 1b. have social restrictions because relatives that you have to avoid are nearby. ♦ Alkeyawarre ketye ape atye arnangineyayne nhartenge, alkeyawarre ketye atyenge ketye arnarngarrewene mpelarte atyelke rtame ilewethe ketye, ye, alkeyawarre ketye artnwenge nthelarte atyenge ketye arnarngaylewene Kwementyayele. *I'm asking them to move out of the way so I can go through and do my shopping. I might tell my daughter to ask my son-in-law to move out of the way.*
= alkeyewanenye, ikerrentye SEE ALSO

ikanenke, ertwep-apenke *avoid relatives out of respect*

alkeyinenke *vt.*

leave nothing behind, take or eat everything so that nothing is left, consume everything (*lit. make room*) ♦ Wethapenyē karrinengele ileyayne alkeyinengele, ye rlwene tyampe alkeyinenke twerarte enye tyampe. *I gathered all the food up and took the lot, I left the place bare.*

alkiwarre the appropriate behaviour of people who are in an avoidance relationship, such as a mother-in-law and her son-in-law. SEE alkeyawarre

alkwarrere, alkwarreye bush banana SEE lkwarrere

alkwempe *n.*

1. someone who doesn't take care of their appearance; someone who dresses carelessly, such as wearing clothes that are too big for them
2. someone who lives on their own and doesn't get involved with other people's lives; loner, hermit ♦ Ilwekere alkwempe rewenhepe aperte aperrane repe, family angkenge-wanenye. *That poor person is always on his own, his family doesn't talk to him.*

mantarre alkwempe tattered clothes SEE UNDER mantarre

alkwemp-alkwempe *n.*

things that are old and tattered, such as blankets or clothes ♦ Alkwemp-alkwempe mantarre atyeyenge. *My clothes are tattered.* SEE ALSO errpaty-errpatyē useless things

alkwenke *vi.*

wait for something or someone to do something before you ♦ Alkwengele re elyenge anteyane. *While he's waiting he sits in the shade.* The thing you are waiting for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Atanthe weye kwerartelke alkwengelelke aneyayne. *They sat waiting for their ration of meat.*

SEE ALSO aweparenke wait, alantye anenke wait

alkwerilpe *n.*

1. a clearing in the bush, open space ♦ Alkwerilpe angkwarre ayenge aperranewethe arlelke. *I'm going hunting through the clearing.*
2. something just visible through the trees ♦ Alkwerilpe angkwarre anteyane,

atwatyele. Alkwerilpe theye ararrantye. *It's there, just visible through the gap in the trees. I can just make it out.* Alkwerilpe usually has the -angkwerre ending when something is on or moving across it, although some speakers use the +le¹ ending.

3. straight line, row ♦ Artweye amerne alkwerilpele anteyane. *The men are in a row.*

alkwerilpe arenke *vt.*

have a clear line of sight between things, see in a straight line for a long way

♦ Alkwerilpe aynaynte aperte ararrantye. Alkwerilpe newe artnte, newe arwele, alkwerilpe ararrantye. *When you have a long straight line of vision things are clear, there are no hills or trees in your sight.*

Alkwerre *n.*

place east of the railway line on Rtwerpe country. SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elkwerre middle

alkwite *n.*

ground cracked from rain or water. After rain wattlety grubs sweat, which makes the roots they live in swell up; this pushes the ground up forcing it to crack. Also referred to as aherne alkwite.

♦ Alkwite aherne tyarrpe-tyarrpe arntwepe aynterrkarrenhepenhe. *The ground cracked after the water dried up.*

SEE ALSO kwerrpere crack made by yam, kartnwenthē small crack in ground

alkwitarrenke *vi.*

become dry and crack after rain (of ground)

Alkwite *n.*

Bluebush, swamp north-east of Home of Bullion on Kwerkepentye area

alkwit-alkwite *n.*

country that is dry and cracked

alkwit-alkwitarrenke *vi.*

become dry and crack after rain (of ground) ♦ Arntwepenhe ahene artwerrtyarrerrane alkwit-alkwitelk-arrenke. *After rain when the ground gets dry it starts cracking.*

-alpe+ SEE +y-alpe+

alpalpangenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

trample or disturb ground. Only cattle do this; when they move about they dig up the ground and make dust. ♦ Pwelekepe re aperte rtame alperninenyerre alpalpangenhe alkenhe rtame. *He brought a really big mob of cattle that made a lot of dust.*

a|pangwerre

alpangwerre black-headed monitor SEE
Ipangwerre

alpantharrenke vi.

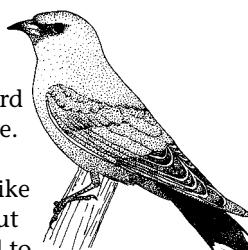
spread out, spread across, be covered with something ♦ Eltye ayenge atherrkatherrke arrenhe apmepenhe, wele ayenge alpantharrenhe rtame. *My hand went green from the snakebite, the poison spread through me.* ♦ Tyewalhamerne alpantharrenke atnwenthewe. *The ants spread out looking for meat.* ♦ Kwetange atanthe ape apenhengerne, Barrow Creek-we akerrape apenhengerne, ethwenherre aynewanthewarle arewethe. Makwerle. *Road-le ape alpantharreyayne. The plague rat came this way through Barrow Creek. They were sent to us, we could see them. Lots of them. The road was covered with them.*
= arlpimparrenke SEE ALSO aympparrrenke spread out, apanparrenke spread out, ayeyarrenke spread, antyanty-eletnhenke spread something SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpantharrenke pant

alpanthinene vt.

spread things out ♦ Artweyele tyewalhe inenge alpanthinene atnwenthene eletnhengele. *The man made the ants spread out by throwing the meat away.*

alpartywerle, arlpantywelle n.

a. masked woodswallow *Artamus personatus*. Grey bird with black face, chest pale grey, 19 cm.
b. black-faced woodswallow *Artamus cinereus*. Smoky-grey bird to 18 cm with black face. Looks similar to the black-faced cuckoo-shrike *amatheng-amathenge* but is smaller. Also referred to as weye alpartywerle.
♦ Alpartywerle nyartepe thangerne weye ahene aynewethe. Thangerne nyartepe artetyele are anteyane repe aynenke nterrenge kape ngkwerme kape aytankerne. Yerrampe re errwelaylenke. *The black-faced woodswallow is good to eat. It lives in mulga country. It eats seeds and mistletoes and berries that grow on mulga trees. It brings honeyants closer to the surface.*



alpare rat-tail goosefoot, green crumbweed

(NOTE Anmatyerr alpar) SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alparre material SEE kalpare

alparalye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

long, straight hair ♦ Entye alparalye, entye etnkwelthe nyakartarre entwewaye openye. *Long hair which lies flat like this hair here is called alparalye.*

= alyalpere

alparre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

material, cloth that hasn't been sewn ♦ Mantarre atyeyenge alparre mpele, aynewethe atye neyelele. *I'm going to sew up my material with a needle.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alpare green crumbweed, alperre leaf, arlperre whitewood

alpaytenke come back [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE alpeyaytenke

alpenke vi.

1. go back, return, go home ♦ Relhe alpenhe? *Did the woman go back?*
2. go away, leave ♦ Alpene ngawe! Go, leave!
3. flow (water)
4. go. Used of songs and some other activities that stretch over time
♦ Nthakenhelke rtame re alpenhe? *How does it (the song) go?*
5. Forms part of certain verb endings that show an associated movement while a main action happens, such as +l-alpe+, +nyey-alpe+, +rr-alpe+, +yern-alpe+, +y-alpe+.

alpenyey-aytnenke

go back and forth to a place (+nyey-aytnenke 'do back and forth'). This verb is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne. ♦ Manhenge warle, tyarlarte rtame elweme alpenyey-aytneyaynepe. *Those two would go back and forth to Manhenge all the time.*

alpeyaytenke

come back, arrive back (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Ankwepenhe ayenge alpeyaytenhe apmere warle. *After having a sleep I came back up to the camp. Some endings, such as +lke and -rtame go in the middle of this word:* ♦ Aye, nyaperte re alpeyellk-ayterane. *Hey, now he is coming back.* = alpaytenke

alpeyenteyane

1. walk past, travel past, go past the person speaking or main person or place in a story (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ♦ Apmwe nharte amper-ampere alpeyenteyane atere iterryte ketye. *The snake is going past in a crooked*

line because it is frightened of the person. SEE ALSO **apelapenke** walk off

2. goes, lies, is. Used to describe things that stretch straight out over some distance.

◆ Iteye atnawerre alpeyenteyane. *The road goes straight.*

3. This word is also used to describe certain actions that are likened to travelling, such as singing a ceremony and winning a game. ◆ Awelye ntheke angkwarre aynanthe alpeyenteyane? *Which song will we sing?* ◆ Ye, errwanthepe arlengelke alpeyenteyanaye, errwantheyengepe arkenyepe. *Yes, you mob are way in front (have passed us), you've got lots of points.*

= **alpinteyane** [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

alpenkerne vi.

come back, return in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person in a story). +rne is only used if the movement is in the direction of the 'I' pronoun. The 'I' pronoun does not have to be the person speaking when it is reported speech. ◆ Erlwe angwen-angwene aytnarrelp-arrenhepenhe rlenke alpenkerne elkwemene tyampe. *That poor old man and his wife are back now after they disappeared for a while.* ◆ Nge alpenerne akngwerelenye atwatyle! *Come back by the east side through the gap!* This verb has many irregular forms:

alpenhengerne

came back, returned ◆ Kwenyele ayenge alpenhengerne. *I came back yesterday.*

alperrernenyeneye

while coming back

alperrernenyeneye-waneny

didn't come back, won't come back, can't come back

alperrernenyenewethe

should come back

alperrernenyeneye

will come back, will be coming back

◆ Elewarte nge alperrenyeneyepe? *When are you coming back?*

alperrernenyeneyayne

used to come back ◆ Alperrernenyeneyayne antetheneyayne apmere warle, aney-alpeyayne aynanthe. *We used to come back and stay there.*

alpeyern-alpenke

come back; return in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or

place in a story) (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ◆ Arlwenthe atherraperte alpeyern-alperrane. *Just the two of them are coming back.*

alpenkeye [SOME SPEAKERS] native tomato, potato bush VARIANT OF **alperrantyeye**

alpenteyane walk past SEE **alpeyentane**

alperinenke, alpinenke vt.

take or bring something back ◆ Pakwerrele alperinenke marle apmere kwereyenge warle. *The desert bandicoot takes the female back to his hole.* With certain endings, such as +rrantye, this verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': ◆ Awerre rewenhe weye alperinterantye. *The boy is bringing meat back for himself.* The place where something is taken to has the +warle ending; and the thing you are taking something in has the +le³ ending: ◆ Arntwe atye alperinenke paketele. *I'll bring water back in a bucket.*

alpernenenke vt.

take or bring something back; moving in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)

◆ Artarreyeneyayne alekele amerne, alpermineyayne atwerrpe, aney-alpeyayne aherrepe alpernineyayne. *The dogs would go and kill a kangaroo, and we would bring it back to camp in the late afternoon.*

alpern-alpernenenke

fetch things lots of times; many people fetch things ◆ Elkwemenele akerrepe ameyele akerrepe apmeyaynenke, kwentye rtame arnengayethe aperte alpern-alpernineyayne. *The old women and the mothers used to dig for several kinds of bush tucker, taking them back in a coolamon.*

alpernintel-arenne [OLDER SPEAKERS]

take or bring something back while travelling (+l-arre+ 'do while going')

◆ Ngarntatepe angkerrane rtame, re angkengele angkengele alpernintel-arenke ye, akwenney-alpenke re. *You can hear the bees buzzing when they bring back all the pollen from the flowers and put it in their nest.* ◆ Tneyele atye atwerrp-atwerpe alperrernenyeneyayne nantewe inenge atye alpernintel-arreyayne. *Later in the afternoon I would fetch the horses, I would go and bring in the horses.*

alperre *n.*

1. leaf, leaves ♦ Arnewetye kelye-kelye alperre, alperre akake kwere akake enye akake, rntwenke. *The conkerberry has rather small leaves; you break off a bit that has leaves and fruit on it.*
2. foliage ♦ Arwelele entweyane antetherre, ahenele entweyane perlape aynterrantye alperre aynterrantye. *The carpet python lives in trees and on the ground. It eats foliage and conkerberries.*
3. petals
4. paper, rubbish ♦ Artnwenge inenge alperre errwanthe ilene, arrenye operinewethe arlenge. *Kids, pick up all the rubbish and take it far away.*
5. playing cards [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aylperre** fish, arlperre whitewood, alparre green crumbweed

alperrantyeye *n.*

1. native tomato, potato bush *Solanum ellipticum* var. *Foothills* (G.J.Leach 1145). Plant about 30cm, with velvety grey leaves, purple flowers, and edible fruits that are green with purplish stripes at first and then pale yellow when ripe. Also referred to as *arwele alperrantyeye*.
 2. edible fruit of the native tomato. Also referred to as *rlwene alperrantyeye*. ♦ *Rlwene elpaye arenye alperrantyeye. This food is found in the creek.*
- = alpenkeye SEE ALSO arrwalpe *native tomato*

alperrernenyengele while coming back
irregular form of *alpenkerne* 'come back'

alperrernenyenge-wanenye didn't, won't or can't come back FORM OF *alpenkerne* 'come back'

alperrernenyewethe should come back FORM OF *alpenkerne* 'come back'

alperrernenyeye will come back FORM OF *alpenkerne* 'come back'

alperrernenyeyayne used to come back FORM OF *alpenkerne* 'come back'

alperrye *n.*

1. spread out, scattered ♦ Atnwenthe-wethewepe apenke arlekepe alperrye apmere theye. *When hunting for meat people spread out from camp.*
 2. messy, fluffy
 3. *pv.* Goes before some verbs to show that the action results in something being scattered or spread out over a large area.
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **erlpetye** quick

alperrye enthwenke *vi.*

look everywhere, go and look for something in all directions; spread out and look for something ♦ Alperrye enthewethe weyewe. kngwere angkwarre apenke atnneyerratheke, kngwere angkwarre apenke altwele atheke, kngwere angkwarre aywerrelatheke apenke. *They spread out to look for meat. Some went south, some went west and some went north.*

alperrye entweyane *vi.*

lying all over the place

alperrye etnyenke *vt.*

give away, give out, hand out ♦ Ampwarnte inengewe apmerangkwewe atewanthe etnyeyaynenke, alperrye etnyeyaynenke anatyepe. *They would share the food out all around, giving yams to their relatives in the married quarters.*

alperryarrenke *vi.*

scatter, go bush in several directions; become messy ♦ Alperrye arrengele aynanthe alpwene. *Let's all spread out and leave.*

alperryarrel-aytenke, alperryarrer-aytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

scatter, go in all directions (+rr-ayte-, +l-ayte+ 'do and go') ♦ Nharte aynanthe twerarte aperte anteyane rlengkepe aynanthe artenyelepe alperryarrel-aytelke aynanthe rlengkepe. *Now we are here all together but after lunch we will all leave and spread out to our camps.*

= entyerrenenke

alperryinenke, alperryaylenke, alperry-alperryaylenke *vt.*

1. scatter something, spread something out, share something out ♦ Rarrele mantarre tyampe wenhe alperryinelpinnenke. *The wind can make clothes scatter everywhere.* ♦ Kwerepenhepe alkaperte, pweleke inengepe arlperryiney-ayteyayne apeyayne arntwengelke. *After that, when we came across the cattle, they were scattered all around the waterholes.*

2. make something messy ♦ Rarrele entye alperryinenhe. *The wind made my hair messy.*

3. give things away to different people ♦ Kngwere angkwerrepe twerarte alperryinenke rtame. *All the other pieces he gives away.*

4. flap wings ♦ Paympelhe thangkernele

alperryinterrantye. A bird is flapping its wings.

alperry-alperrye n.

1. spread out
2. messy, unkempt, untidy ◆ Entye alperry-alperrye. *Unkempt hair.*

alperry-alperryarrenke vi.

1. scatter, go bush in several directions (plural)
2. messy ◆ Alperry-alperryarrenke entye kalte nharte alperry-alperryarrenke. *Your hair has gone all messy.*

alpeyart-alpeyarte n.

1. singing honeyeater *Lichenostomus virescens*. Yellow-grey bird with black around eye and yellow and white behind eye, 17–22 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr alpeyart-alpeyart). For some speakers this word is taboo. ◆ Alpewethe openye re angkerrane ‘alpeyarte alpeyarte’. *This bird tells people that it is going by saying ‘I’m going, I’m going.’*
2. spiny-cheeked honeyeater (?) *Acanthagenys rufogularis*. Brown wattlebird with a white-tipped tail, grows 22–27 cm = arrtyel-arrtyele

alpeyaytenke come back, arrive back FORM OF alpenke return

alpeyenteyane walk past, travel past FORM OF alpenke return

alpeyern-alpenke come back; return FORM OF alpenkerne come back

alpinenke take, bring SEE alperinenke

alpinteyane walk past [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE alpeyenteyane

alpite n.

1. flower ◆ Tyanywenge atherrke alpite akake anenke. *The wild tobacco has white flowers.* ◆ Perrarepe alpite akake kwerele anenke elkerte openye apertame aytenke. *The shiny-leaved wattle has flowers and grows like the sickle-leaved wattle.* SEE ALSO kwentewale bloodwood tree blossom. In Kaytetye, flowers do not *lwemanenke* ‘come out’, they *tyarparrenke* ‘split open’.
2. bilby’s tail tip ◆ Artnangkepe kantye rntwenke alpite mpwarewethethartewe, apwelhewe, awelyewe. *Queen openye mpwarenke mamperle.* *People use the bilby tail tip for decoration in lots of different types of ceremonies. They make themselves flash like a queen.* SEE ALSO artnangke bilby

alpit-alpite n.

types of small plants with lots of flowers ◆ Artetye angkwerre anteyane alpit-alpite arltere. *Small plants with white flowers grow around mulga country.*

alpwartenke vt.

dig something out, lift or prise something up (in order to remove it); make something rise up, uproot something ◆ Atnwenthe enewaylenge apeke arre atnywenherre wele artntepe nhartepe kwere alpwartenke nhartepe kwere ilenkelke. *When you are looking for echidnas you have to dig up the rocks from underneath, then you can pull the animal out.* ◆ Akwertitengle arwele, artnte wantakerrettetye alpwartewene. *The rainbow serpent lifts up sticks, stones and all sorts of debris.* The thing you are using to raise has the +le³ ending: ◆ Atnemele alpwartenke, ngkwepeye. Kayte inenge ilengele. *Ant beds are levered up with a yamstick so that the edible grubs inside can be collected.* = alpwartelh-aylenke

alpwartel-aytenke

lever or lift something up and go (+l-ayte+ ‘do and go’)

alpwartelh-aylenke

lever or lift something up (in order to remove it) ◆ Alpwartelh-aylewethethaynanthe artnte nharte. *We’ll dig that rock out of the way by lifting it.* = alpwartenke

alpwelye n.

1. flat, deflated, wilted, dried up

◆ Yerrampe alpwelye rtame nhartepe. *That honeyant has got hardly any honey.* = alyempalyempe OPPOSITE OF arlwar-arlwere

2. not happy about something, feeling sulky ◆ Arlelke atanthe openhe nhartelke ayenge alpwelyelke anteyane atanthe aparte arlelke openhe. *They went hunting and I’m not happy because I got left behind.* SEE ALSO ikwele sulky

3. hungry ◆ Aleme ayenge alpwelye. *I’m hungry.* = ngayele

alpwelyarrenke vi.

1. wilt, wither ◆ Alpite atherkenyepe re atnteyane arntwengareye aherkele alpite alpwelyarrenke. *Flowers stand up tall in the wet season but dry out and go flat in the sun.*

2. go flat, go down, deflate

3. feel deflated, disappointed ◆ Tyre nharte alpwelyarrenke, iterrtye alpwelyarrenke

altaye

Something re arlwar-atnenhe tangkwerle ahenge apeke wele alpwelyarrenhe re. *Tyres go flat, and a person swelling with pride feels deflated when something goes wrong.* OPPOSITE

OF arlwar-atnenke SEE ALSO ilpwarrenke deflate

4. feel hungry, have an empty stomach

◆ Atnew-atnewe tangkwerle openke arlelke, wele alpwelyarrenke arntwe wanenyele ngayele wanenyele iterrtyepe alpwelyarrenke. *First you might go hunting with a full stomach and after a while with no food or water, that's when your stomach goes flat and empty.*

5. calm down, not feel angry any more, feel good after resolving something

◆ Ahenge apeke arre openke wele alpwelyarrenkelke ape apeke arre openke wele re alpwelyarrenke. *When a person is angry, if someone talks to him then he might calm down.*

altaye always, regularly, often (from English 'all day') SEE erlteye

altemarle west SEE Itemarle

althe¹ n.

1. track, pad or path made by kangaroos, euros or cattle

2. ceremony ground for *Itharte* ceremonies
◆ Althe warle aynanthe apewene *Itharte* arewethe. *Let's go to the ceremony ground to watch the public men's ceremony.*

◆ Antetheneye kwerarlepe altharlepe. *They will sit down at the corroboree ground.*

althe arkwinenke vt.

leave lots of tracks ◆ Atnalthe althe arrkwinenhe, nyartepawe althe arrkwinenhe rtame. *There's lots of tracks here, people have been here already.*

+althe² n.end.

Goes on words for feelings and behaviour to describe someone or something who always behaves that way. ◆ Ankeyalthe rtame nhartape. *That person is really greedy.* ◆ Aylanthe pwetye angkwarre aneyaynenke, ateralthe inenge aynanthe aneyaynenke, ateralthe. *We used to live in the bush and we were very frightened in those days.* SEE ALSO -angkere, +wene

althalthe wood eaten by termites [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE althwalthe

altharr-akwinenke vt.

make a track by travelling back and forth

◆ Rntwer-aperineyayne tharrkarrepe nharte altharr-akwinterrantye iwerre. *We*

used to break off the branches of the honey grevillea as we went along and we saw where the bilbies had made a track going back and forth.

altharte public men's corroboree SEE Itharte

althekalthe n.

lively, healthy

althekaltharrenke vi.

stretch yourself, walk around feeling lively and energetic ◆ Arlelkepe aperrane nhartape kwertnayelke arrenke alelawe ayenge anewene ayenge althekaltharrewethe alele. *Ayenge angwerle arrewethe. When I go hunting I sit down, have a rest and stretch myself before going on.*

althenke vi.

1. scrape off fur ◆ Kwelharre theye arpalhe altheyayne awatnkape, etnteye kwelharre theye mpwareyayne. *A long time ago they would scrape the fur off the black-footed rock wallaby and make hairstring from it.*

2. pluck feathers off something

◆ Arwengerrpe althenke kwere twerarte aperte, wararlekke kwere elethenkampewethelke re ntingkarrenge aynewethelke kwere. *You pluck the feathers off the turkey then throw it onto the fire before putting it into the hot earth to cook, then you eat it.*

3. cut (beard) = artenke

4. chisel or carve wood to make a tool

◆ Erlwenge inengele kaylarle altheyayne ane marle inengelepe altheyayne atnemarle rtame. *Old men chisel boomerangs and women chisel yamsticks.*

5. rake up, clean, sweep something with a tool ◆ Relhele rayekele altherrantye aherne. *The woman is raking the ground.* The thing you chisel or clean with has the +le³ ending and the thing you make or clean has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

althelp-althenke

drag something so that it bumps on the ground to make dust come up. ◆ Ahernelke mwetekayele althelp-althenke apeke itarre opernininkape pakethe apeke. *The car is dragging a box, which is making the dust rise.*

◆ Aherne mwetekayele althelp-althenke. *The car is hitting the ground making dust rise (the exhaust pipe might be hanging down).*

althere *n.*

homesick, lonely ♦ Althere anteyane ayenge. *I am lonely.*

= arrakelakele

altherarrenke *vi.*

feel lonely or homesick for people or country ♦ Ngarrpe arenye ayenge altherarrerrane. *When I'm on my own I get lonely.* The thing or person you miss has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Apmere atyeyengewe ayenge altherarrenke ayenge alpewethe. *I am homesick for my country and want to go home.* SEE ALSO athamarrenke sad, amperrngarrenke worry

alther-althere *n.*

1. homesick, lonely (plural) ♦ Alther-altherelke aynanthe anteyane. *We are all lonely now.*

2. lonely place ♦ Apmere tyampe arenke alther-althere. *A place might look lonely too.*
= arrakelakele OPPOSITE OF elkwatherre

alther-altherarrenke *vi.*

feel lonely or homesick

altherrke *n.*

have a hole or a leak ♦ Pakete nhartepe altherrke akake, yalpinewene. *That bucket has a hole in it; throw it away.*

SEE ALSO ltywere hole

althilenke *vt.*

1. fight people ♦ Mentye anewene althilentyele! *Don't fight!* The word for the reason for the fight has the -arlenge ending: ♦ Atewehanthe althilenke arntntenge arlenge. *They fought with each other over money.*

2. kill, exterminate, wipe out ♦ Arlewatyerre atye ayamalke althilenye. *I killed lots of goannas.*

3. hit ♦ Ittertye inenge makwerle althilenke atye. *I can hit many people.*
= alarrenke

ahenge althilenke have a big fight, fight lots of people SEE UNDER ahenge

alhwalthe, althalthe *n.*

1. wood eaten by termites. This is often found in hollows in trees and is good to use as kindling as it burns quick. Also referred to as arwele alhwalthe. ♦ Arwele nyarte entweyane alhwalthe. Enterkele aynenye arwele errpatye alhwalthe. *This tree lying here is raggedy. It's been eaten by the white ants and it's no good.*

2. weak, light, flimsy, fragile, broken down

♦ Apmere atyeyenge althwalthe window wanenye door wanenye, wele atye kwere artntwenke 'Althwalthe ketyawe apmere ketye errwanthe alpene apmere errpatye atyeyenge althwalthe.' *My house is raggedy, with broken windows and doors, so I might tell my families when they come to stay with me, 'Hey, my house is raggedy, go and stay somewhere else, it's no good here.'* SEE ALSO arapalye flimsy, apekape weak

3. kindling, firewood. Also referred to as ware alhwalthe

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrhwarrthe owlet-nightjar.

alhwalhaylenke *vt.*

pulverise something into fragments, break into tiny pieces; crush ♦ Nyartepo atywert-atywerte artntengepe ngkweltyaylerwenenke, tnwetyenke, althwalhaylengale. Nhartepe kwerelelkke akepe perryenke, aheninengale, arntetye akarre artnweyenkenkepe. *You crush native morning glory with a stone, pound it to make it flat. Then you bind it to your head if you have a headache, to make it better.*

altwele *n.dir.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

west ♦ Altwele aynanthe opewene. *Let's go west.* = Itemarle

altwelepenhe

in the far west, a long way west

♦ Altwelepenhe theye openhengerne alethange. *A stranger is coming from the far west.* = Itemarlepenhe

altwelenite *n.dir.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

west = Itemarle

altwelenye *n.dir.*

west side; western side ♦ Altwelenye nge apene atnthermeketye. *Go along the west side in case you fall down.* The -angkwerre ending goes on compass directions to mean in that direction or on that side: ♦ Altwelenye **angkwerre** ayenge ennewewene. *I'm going to sleep on the west side.*

altweleny-altwelenye *n.dir.*

north-west

altweparrenke pierce SEE arltwerrparrenke**altye** *n.*

relation, member of the same cultural or social group ♦ Marle aylewantheyenge artweye elwanthe altye atherre; elwewehanthe arlwenthinewethe. *Our girl and this man are 'family', let them marry each other.* OPPOSITE OF alethange

altyakwerre

altye amerne

1. a group of people who live at the one place or own the same country; relatives ◆ Altye amernelawé nhartepé alarrerrantye atewenhanthe. *Those people fighting with each other are relatives.* ◆ Altye amerne aynanthe anteyane, twerartaperte aynanthe anteyane altye amerne. *We are relatives. All of us here are related in some way.* = atyeyenge amerne SEE ALSO **pelyte¹ mate**

2. kinship system; family

altye anenke vi.

a. be related to a country and its Dreamings through your father's father; be the 'boss' of a country. ◆ Apmerewepe ayenge altye rtame nthewarape arretyewarle, Artarwe. *The country that I am related to through my father's father is over there, Artarre.* ◆ Arntwewe altye anenke, kwertengerle arntarntarenke. *I am an owner of water Dreaming; my 'kwertengerle's' look after it.*

b. be the owner of something ◆ Mwetekewe altye anteyane nthelarte. *The owner of the car is there.* The thing you own or are related to has the +we ending: ◆ Apmerewe nthewarte altye ayenge anenke. *I am related to that country there.* = apmerew-artweye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **altye hand**

altye inenge

people that live at the one place or own the same country; relatives ◆ Altye inenge aynenanthe anteyane, altye inenge. *We are all relatives here.*

= altye amerne SEE ALSO **apmeraltye relation**

altyakwerre n.

sweet white substance made by the lerp scale insect on the leaves of *arrke* the bloodwood tree. *Arrke* has edible bush coconuts called *arkwerlpwerlpe* which have an edible grub inside called *kathipe*. The bark of *arrke* also contains resin, which is a medicine called *arnanpe*. The leaves have an edible lerp called *altyakwerre*. Its flowers are called *kwentewale* and water in its hollows is called *kwetnharre*. Also referred to as *ngkwarle altyakwerre*.

SEE ALSO **arrke¹ bloodwood, pereltye river red gum lerp, yerrkeyerre Normanton box lerp**

altyanenke vi.

1. bend over, crouch ◆ Artepe errpatye altyanengele aperrane. *His back is bad*

and so he walks around bent over. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ 'Nyape altyanteyane artnangkepe mpele.' Arntarryteyayne kwere twele-rntwewayne. *'Hey, there's a bilby crouching!'* So we would quickly grab it and choke it. SEE ALSO **kwenarrenke duck down**

2a. be, am, are, is. Used with words for things such as hills, houses and other objects that are square but not for things that are tall, thin, long or flat. ◆ Aleke pantyele kwenenge altyanteyane. *The dog is under the blanket.* For this meaning, the verb must have the continuous tense ending, e.g. *altyanteyane* 'is' or *altyaneyayne* 'used to be.' ◆ Artnte altyanteyane Atyertepentye. *This hill is Atyertepentye (Watt Range).*

b. there is, there are ◆ Rtwerpe amerne altyanteyane kngrake. *There are sandhills in the east.* SEE ALSO **anenke sit, enwenke lie**

3. be built, constructed

altyantethenenke vi.

crouch down, sit down (cows, horses, camels) ◆ Kwetnaye rtame pweleke inenge altyantetheney-alpenhe atnkwarenge. *The cattle are tired at night and sit down.*

altyarrenke¹ vi.

excited, happy, pleased, proud ◆ Aleke kwertenewe altyarrenke. *The dog is happy to see its owner.* ◆ Nthethayartepe aynantherre alpenhe itemarleke arrtyey-alpenhe pwelekele awatyelelk. Aynanthepe altyarrenherre arrrelke aynewanthe apmere, arrrelke mpele. Aynanthe *finish-arrelparreme. From there we went west with the cattle, to the gap. We would be very happy because town was close then. That was where we would finish up.* ◆ Pwetepele team apeke win-emaylerantywet, wele altyarrenke, arnwenge ngkeyengarle apeke. Atnwenth the apeke alperminenhe altyarrenke apertame. *When your football teams wins you feel excited and if your child wins at sport you feel proud too. If someone brings meat then you also feel happy.* = rrkantarenke, tangkenke, arrparrenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **altyarrenke wave**

aleme ayenge altyarrenge-wanenye vi.

not happy, still angry ◆ Aleme ayenge altyarrenge-wanenye ngkenge. *I'm not happy with you.*

altyarrey-aytenke

feel happy because someone has come to visit you (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ◆ Akeleye apeke arre openkerne arrwekelepenhepe altyarrey-aytenke. *It might be an aunty who is coming and those people there will get happy then.*

altyarrenke² vt.

1. make someone sit or crouch down
 - ◆ Relhe inenge artnwenge kelye-kelye ye, artweyelepe altyarrelp-arrenke *business way young fella way tyampe tyelkathe tayeme altyarrenke rtame aynewanthe. Us women and children must bend over and make a hollow shape when it's ceremony time for young men.* ◆ Awatnkakerre kamelepe itarre aperineyayne, altyarrengele, kamelepe. *Harness-lh-aylengele, chain-pe kwere wayepe, kamel lead-emaylengele. In the olden days they would lead the camels with a metal chain and harness on them, and make them sit down.*

2. put a roof or shade on a frame, cover the top of something
 - ◆ Aherrke ketye altyarrewethe elye aherrkele ayenge amperrane ketye. *The sun is burning me, make shade over me.*
3. put an object down so it sits with the hole facing down, such as a cup or hat. With a hat this means putting it the right way up, but with a cup this means putting it upside down.
 - ◆ Mwekartate atye altyarrenhe. *I put the hat down (the right way up).* ◆ Pelikante atye altyarrel-aytenhe *table warle alekele awentyemeketye. I put the billycan upside down on the table so the dog wouldn't lick it, and then I left.*

4. put on a hat or scarf. A reflexive pronoun (*atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is often used for the person doing the action if they are putting on a hat or scarf.
 - ◆ Mwekartate mamperle rewenhe altyarrel-aytenke. *He is putting on a lovely hat before he goes off.* ◆ Artweyele mwekartate altyarrenke. *The man is putting a hat on.*

5. turn something over
 - ◆ Alperre inenge atewanthe altyarrenhe, alperre inenge. *Then all the leaves were turned over.* SEE ALSO akngapetyinenke *turn over*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO eltyarrenke *wave*

altyek-altyeke n.

old and wrinkled, wizened, flabby slack skin (of people) ◆ Rlwetnperre tyapenyarte

altyek-altyarrenke elkwemenarle arrenke maranye, tyapenyartepo altyek-altyeke arrenhe pwengelke aynanthe anteyane, *old people-pe anteyane. Erlwepe errpatyarrenke elkwemenarle arrenkelkeee, altyek-altyekarrenke anamelke atnwenherrantywewe the artnwenge inengele intemaperte. A forehead like this becomes wrinkled when you get old. This is what happens when we become old women. Our eyes become blind too. When we are too old to look after ourselves any more our children look after us.* SEE ALSO alyemp-alyempe *floppy*

altyek-altyekarrenke vi.

become wrinkled ◆ Wantepenhe repe altyek-altyekarrenhe? *What made his skin all slack and wrinkly?*

altyele cousin SEE UNDER altyeleye**altyeleye kin.**

1. female cross-cousin (father's sister's or mother's brother's daughter) ◆ Mpelerlenye altyeleye ngkeyenge anteyane, ayerrerake. *Your female cousin is over there on the north side.* For older speakers this word only refers to a woman's female cousin.

2. particular female relations with the same skin as your *altyeleye*, such as your daughter's husband's mother, son's wife's mother. You make the hand sign for *altyeleye* by patting your knee with the palm of your hand. A female cross-cousin is a second choice marriage partner. It is rude to be direct or argue with your *altyeleye*. ◆ Atyenge atnkele rtamawe, Penangkepe. Artweye. Marlepe atyenge altyeleye rtame. *A Penangke man is my male cross-cousin and a Penangke woman is my female cross-cousin.*

3. my female cross-cousin ◆ Altyeleye akeleye arenge. *My female cross-cousin is my aunt's child.*

altyeleyaye

A common way of addressing someone who is your *altyeleye*.

altyele

The form of *altyeleye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

altyele nhenge

women who are related as cross-cousins to each other ◆ Altyele nhenge inenge apewethe! *Let's go, us cousins!*

Altyerre

altyeleng-altyele

respectful way to refer to a female cross-cousin who has since passed away (altyele +nge- altyele)

kwaltyele

his or her altyeleye (kwe+ altyele)

ngkaltyele

your altyeleye (ngke+ altyele). If the altyeleye belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' altyeleye:

◆ Atewangke altyele. *Their female cross-cousin (of people who are siblings).*

Altyerre n.

1. creation time and its eternal existence; time when totemic ancestors formed the landscape and life, the Dreamtime
◆ Erreyakwerre awenyrarrate, twepewenhe aharlkwerre theye Altyerrepe. Awenyerrelke arlpimparrenhe, Kaytetylke angkenhe.
One bush onion shoot came up from the middle of the ground in the Dreamtime.
One (bush onion) shoot spread the Kaytetyl language out. ◆ Jesus Altyerre angampekarle. *Jesus is eternal.*
2. mother's father's country and the totemic ancestors that originate from there. Also referred to as *apmere altyerre*. ◆ Altyerre artntwenke nhartinge apmere kwerarte, arrengkwe arenge. *We call our mother's country altyerre.* ◆ Wante rtame repe altyerre? *What's his mother's country?*
3. particular plants, animals and other manifestations of creation; totemic ancestors (mother's or father's country)
[SOME SPEAKERS]
4. God

altyerre n.

1. dream ◆ Akwerke mpelawe arenherre rlengke altyerre mpele. *I had a dream about a baby last night.* Dreams often let you know what could happen in the future.
◆ Arenhe rtame rlwengkelk-arenherre rtame artweye erlkwenge altyerrepe. *The old man had a dream and then knew what to do.* SEE ALSO *erntwere premonition*
2. story or narrative. People often tell these with an accompanying drawing in the sand ◆ Awerrele altyerre ampilenke aherne warle. *The boy is telling stories on the ground.*
3. television, video, movie [SOME SPEAKERS]
◆ Kwenyele aynanthe altyerre areyayne apmwe akake. *Yesterday we watched a movie*

about a snake.

altyerre ampilenke vt.

tell a story ◆ Altyerre ampilerantye marle inengele. *The girls are telling a story.*

altyerre arenke vt.

foreknow, get a message in a dream, know that something is going to happen because of a dream ◆ Altyerre atye arenhe artnwenge atyeyenge artenyele elethnel-aytenhewe. *I had a dream about my child whom I left behind (something must be wrong with them).* ◆ Arntnewarle atye arenhe altyerrepe wele rlwampe openkerne ngwengepe. *I dreamt about money so a whitefella will probably come tomorrow.*

altyerr-altyerre angkenke vi.

talk in your sleep ◆ Atnkwe entwyanarle altyerr-altyerre angkenhe re. *While he was asleep he was talking.*

altyerre artntwenke vt.

1. tell a story
2. tell your dream to someone. People do this to stop it from coming true. The person telling the story has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

altyerre errpatye

bad dream, nightmare ◆ Altyerre errpatye atye arenhawen, kwenyele atnkwarengene. *I had a bad dream last night.*

= enwepenhe²

altyerre ertntwenke vt.

dream about a place or an animal, which shows that a person whose mother is from that place or has those Dreamings will come. For some speakers this can also include a person whose father is from that place or has those Dreamings. ◆ Altyerre ertntwel-aytenhe atnhantele rteyange alethangele. Altyerre kwereyenge re ertntwel-aytenhe. Altyerre ertntwenhengerne alethangele, alethange rtame openkernele errkawinenhe tyampe re. Altyerre ertntwenkerne re alethangele apeke rlengke apeke re openkernawe rlwarre aperte nyartawe erlwaytenhengerne. *Some stranger will come because I dreamt it. I dreamt about him. The dream was sent through by the stranger. It is a stranger coming because I couldn't get any sleep. Soon that stranger will really be here; perhaps he will arrive today.* The person or thing whom you dream about has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent

pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Altyerre ertntwenhengerne arntwewe artweyele. *I had a dream about a rain boss.* ◆ Altyerre ertntwenhe alethangele rlengke erlwayteye. *A stranger is coming today, I dreamt it.* For some speakers there is no +le ending.
◆ Altyerre ahakeye ertntwemeketye. *I might dream about native currants.*

altyerre rntwenke *vt.*

break someone's sleep, interrupt someone's sleep ◆ Atyenge altyerre rntwepy-alpenhe atnkwenparre aperrane. *My sleep was broken, I'm walking around half asleep.*

altyerrele artntwenke *vt.*

know that something might happen because you had a certain dream; be forewarned about something by a dream; premonition ◆ Altyerrelepe artntwenke aynewanthe, mayete *someone apeke* apenkerne apmere kngweretheye, mayete *something apeke happen arreye.* *A dream tells us that someone is coming from another place or something significant might happen.* The person who is forewarned has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

altyerrewe aynenke *vt.*

have breakfast

altyerrewe kwathenke *vt.*

have a drink after sleeping

Altyerr-ampetye, Altyerrel-ampetye *n.*

ancestors, things from the creation time
◆ Marle arlengarenye akake anteyane. Artweye erlkwepe Marlpwengepe aney-alpenhe *that's why* mpelartapenyे iterryepe aperrane altyerrel-ampetyeee. *That old man Marlpwenge married a woman from far away. That's why people travel around and get married to people from far away today.* It's how the Dreamtime was and still is today.
= Altyerrepenhe

Altyerrarenge *n.*

1. something from the Dreamtime
2. something from God ◆ Kwertengerle rtame alkerarenye arenge, ilwekere, Altyerrarenge. *Jesus is the son of God, he belongs to God.* SEE ALSO Alkerarenye arenge

Altyerrelampenyе, Altyerrampenyе *n.*

stories from the Dreamtime ◆ Nhardtape Altyerrelampenyе rtame yene kwere atye atnawerre apartame arntwarrantye nyartepe. *I am telling you the right stories about these things from the Dreamtime.*

Altyerrel-ampetye ancestors, things from the creation time VARIANT OF Altyerr-ampetye

Altyerrelayethe *n.*

from the Dreamtime, established in the Dreamtime, the way something has always been

altyerrepene *n.*

1. always, since the beginning ◆ Artnwenge altyerrepene anenke ilwekere elhe tyilperre. *That child's got a nose like that because that's the way he was born.*
2. birthmark

Altyerrepene *n.*

since or from the Dreamtime or creation time; the way it is ◆ Artweye erlkwertame repe arelpepe aneyayne, apmelerre rtame re, Altyerrepene rtame. *Moon has always been an old man, since the Dreamtime.*

Altyerrepentye *n.*

ritual road, Dreaming track, Dreaming line ◆ Altyerrepentye, nyarte wethapenyе atanthe atyenge ipmarremeketye. *This is a ritual road, and they may rebuke me (for being on it).*

altyerrinenke *vt.*

1. have a dream, receive something in a dream ◆ Atnkwengarle altyerrinenyerre merlalpele kwere, kwere kaltyinenyerre, angkwerrepe. *When I was asleep a spirit came in a dream and showed me the song.* ◆ Kwenyele atye altyerrinenhe atnwenthewe, weye alarrenhewe. *I had a dream that I shot an animal for meat.*

SEE ALSO altyerre arenke have a dream, altyerre ertntwenke have a dream

2. With a reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) it means tempt fate by repeatedly doing something dangerous or something you shouldn't
◆ Altyerrinenye rewenhe alekele elapenyе aveyaynenke rlwampele kwere wenhelke kwere. *The dog was tempting fate by going on this same track all the time, as sooner or later a white person would shoot him.*

al^yeye *n.*

leaf of the bush banana lkwarre. This can be rolled up, cooked and eaten. Also referred to as rlwene al^yeye.

◆ Erlkwantye akakane repe enyepe, al^yeyepe. Kwerepenhartepe erlkwantye rarte aytnarrenkepe, nhartepe anenke lkwarrelke wenhe amernte. Kelyepe, amernte rtame etnewerrantye, enyepe

altywarte

wenhepe. Kwerepenhartepe, alkenhelke repe anenke lkwarrelke re. *The bush banana has a leaf called altyeye. It also has a flower called erlkwantye. When the flower is finished there is then the young fruit called amernte. After that, the mature fruit is called lkwarrere.* ♦ Altyeye warenkelke pmerrkelelke re ampenke twetyeyayne kwere, ayneyayne renharte kwere ayneyayne. *People roll up the bush banana leaf and cook it in the coals. Then they pound it and it is eaten.*

altywarte n.



1. native millet,
Australian millet,
native panic *Panicum decompositum*. A grass about 70cm with bluish-green leaves, and large seed heads. Also referred to as *athe altywarte*. ♦ Arwele altywarte nterrenge akake. *Native millet has edible seeds.*

2. edible seeds of the native millet. Also referred to as *nterrenge altywarte*.
♦ Nterrengepe wenhe altywartepe yerrantye rtame. Yarrantye kwere kelye-kelye repe nterrengepe. Awerrkenke kwere, akwerrelelke kwere aympenke, yewewethathatthe nterrenge. Artntenge yerrantye. Arlyte kwere awentyenke. *We grind the seeds of the native millet. They are small. We wring the grass out for the seeds. We clean them in a coolamon until they are ready to be ground. We grind them with a stone, then we eat them raw.*

altywere hole, perforation SEE *Itywere*
alwel-alwel-arenke chase things around

FORM OF *alwenke chase*

alwel-aytenke come and ask for something
FORM OF *alwenke chase*

alwelp-alwenke catch up with something
FORM OF *alwenke chase*

alwene adv.
(do something) on the return, while returning. ♦ Kngerrake rtame aynanthe alwene apmere Arreparlere warle. *We'll go east and turn around to come back at Johnson's Waterhole.* ♦ Alwene apertame atyenge alperinenyerre, *Neutral warleke. Then they*

took me right back again to Neutral Junction Station. With a transitive verb *alwene* shows that the person or thing is moving in the return direction: ♦ Nhartepe atanthe alwene warleke rtame eletnheyayne ankertepe. *Then they would throw them in the reverse direction from that end.*

alwene arrenke vt.

put something back the way it was
♦ Tyweke-tyweke nte alwene arrene kwene apmerele. *Put the chooks back in their yard.*

alwene warle arenke vt.

look behind at something, turn around and see something ♦ Amengele ngkenge aremeketye alwene warle mpele. *They might turn around and see you.*

SEE ALSO *artep-arenke look behind*

alwene warle atheke

towards itself ♦ Arwele alwenarle atheke aytenye. *The tree grew back into itself.*

alwenarrenke, alewenamarrenke vi.

turn and go back the same way
= *atharrenke*

alweninenke vt.

heal, revive, bring back to life after being sung ♦ Artweyele arre aylenkepenhe arraylentyle rapertame alweninenke. *Only the man that sang the sickness can heal people.*

alwenewe athatthe

back to where you left from ♦ Kwerarle ayenge alpenherre alwenewathatthe apertame. *I went there, turned around and came back right to where I left from.*

alwenam-alwene, alwename

back and forth

alwengayenke, alwengarenke vt.

ask ♦ Iterrye nharte nte alwengayene nharte, anteyanarle. *Ask that person who is sitting down there.* ♦ Artnwenge kelyele inenge alwengayerrantyeaye 'Nthekangwarre artweye erlkwaye?' All the little kids ask, 'Where are you going, old man?'. With the ending +rrantye, this word is often pronounced *alwengayantye*. The thing you are asking for usually has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). SEE ALSO *alewetnhenke ask, Ihwelenke ask for someone else*

alweng-alwengayenke

ask more than once; (many people)
ask ♦ Kngwerepe openkerne wenheye weyewe rtame, ankeye apertame, alweng-

alwengareyaytenke. *Then lots of people ask him for meat after he gets there.* A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

alwengerathenke leave something so it will be there for later SEE lwengerathenke

alwengke *pv.*

forgetfully, absentmindedly. Goes before some verbs and joins with endings -*arre+* and -*ine+* to make other verbs to mean forget something, (do something) forgetfully. ♦ Alwengkintel-aytenye atye atyeyenge *lid apeke tyanywenge apeke, alwengkelke ayenge openhengerne. I forgot my tin of tobacco, I came without it.*

alwengkarrenke *vi.*

forget about something ♦ Ahene rtame ayengelke anteyane, awatnkenye nthewartame alwengkarrenhe rtame. *I feel alright now, I have forgotten about that old matter.* = alepalarenke SEE ALSO alwengkinenke *forget something*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lwengk-arenke *recognise*

alwengkel-arrenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. forget something, leave something behind
 2. lose something or someone
 3. lose a relative
- = alwengkinenke

alwengkinenke *vt.*

1. forget something, leave something behind ♦ Alwengkinenhe atye nharte tyanywenge atyeyenge alwengkinenhe arntwe apeke awe arwele apeke *anything* atye alwengkinenhe. *I forgot the tobacco, forgot my walking stick and drinking water, everything.* Endings such as -*rtame* and +*lke* can go in the middle of this word:
♦ Alwengkelke rtame inenyerre nge? *Did you forget it this time?*

2. lose something or someone ♦ Artnte atyeyenge alwengkinenke. *I've lost my money.*

3. lose a relative ♦ Arlweye atyeyenge atye alwengkinenyerre. Arrengeye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, tyatye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, nanye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, aperleye elhamparrenherre ayenge. *I lost my father, my father's father, my mother's father, my mother's mother, and my father's mother. That is when I became an orphan.*

= tyekertarrenke, artentye apenke, elpertelh-aylenke SEE ALSO ngarrparrenke *lose a sibling*

= alwengkel-arrenke

alwengk-alwengkinenke

forget something many times; make you forget things. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people: ♦ Artnwenge inengele alwengk-alwengkinenkelke atewehantharle ngkertarrerrane. *These kids made me forget it because they're teasing one another.*

alwengkintel-aytenke, alwengkilel-aytenke

forget about something or to do something and leave; leave something behind accidentally (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')
♦ Alwengkintel-aytenye atye atyeyenge *lid apeke tyanywenge apeke, alwengkelke ayenge openhengerne. I forgot my tin of tobacco, I forgot to bring it.*

SEE ALSO alwengkarrenke *forget about*

alwenke *vt.*

1. chase ♦ Nantewakakele atherre anhe alwarrantye rtame mpele. *There were two people on horses over there chasing something.*

♦ Alekele ilerakwe alwenke, repe artnpenke ertwep-ertwepe alekele arntarryenge-wanenye, peyakele rtame. *When a dog chases the spectacled hare-wallaby, the wallaby runs zigzag so the dog can't catch it.* The spectacled hare-wallaby is clever. SEE ALSO ywekenke *hunt away*

2. catch up to someone or something
♦ Errwanthepe arlengelke alpeyenteyane, errwantheyenyepe arlkenyepe.

Aynenanthepe antenge theye nhaperte, alelaperte aynewenhanthe alwarrantye rrkantinengele aynanthe. *You mob are way in front, you've got lots of points. We're still behind, but we will catch up with you mob soon.*

3. go looking for a particular bush tucker, seek out a particular bush tucker ♦ Kwelkartepe atywert-atywerte openyele again wareyayne, aynanthepe artnwenginengele alweyayne. *The native gooseberry was like a vine growing over and around another plant. When we were kids we used to go looking for it.*

artenge alwenke hunt someone away

[SENSITIVE LANGUAGE] SEE UNDER artenge

Alweratye

alwel-alwel-arrenke

chase lots of things round and round (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Awertewe nthakerrewarte alwel-alwel-arrerrantye ayerrere aperte. *We rounded up the cattle to the north.*

alwel-aytenke

1. approach someone to see what they want, or to see what is happening (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Iterrye kngwere apeke openkerne, alwel-aytenkelke kwere areyenewethe. *If somebody arrives then a person will go up to them and see what they want.* ◆ Arnkentyarlepe wethapenyne alwel-aytenke artweye karrarrenkelke arnkentyelepe atanthe aneyayne. *Men go to the single men's camp where they gather to see what is happening.*

2. come and ask for something, have a sticky-beak or pry, hoping to get something ◆ Kngwere angkwerrelepe ngayelarle alwel-ayteyayne. *Other people would come around asking for some food.* = alwengayenke

alwelp-alwenke

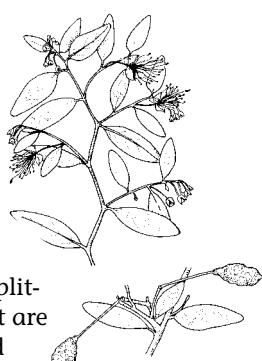
catch something after chasing it; catch up with something ◆ Arlewatyerrelke rtame alwel-alwel-arreyayne, alwel-alwel-arreyayne angketyepe ampileyayne. Angketyepe alwelp-alweyayne. *'Nyaperte! So we would follow the tracks of the goanna. We would follow them for a long time. 'Hey, there it is.'*

Alweratye n.

1. Luritja people. Also referred to as *iterrtye Alweratye*.
2. Luritja language. Also referred to as *angke Alweratye*.

alwerre n.

1. split-jack *Capparis lasiantha*. Shrubby vine with small white flowers and oval yellow fruit which splits when ripe. Also referred to as *arwele alwerre*.
2. edible fruit of the split-jack. When these fruit are unripe they are called *atnkere*. You make the hand sign for *alwerre* with a flat hand facing up and you move the hand diagonally to the floor as if making a



cutting motion. Also referred to as *rlwene alwerre*. ◆ Alwerrepe repe atnperre tangkwärle anenke nhartepe re tyarrpelke arenke rlwene alwerre. *The split-jack fruit is a whole fruit at first then it splits open when it's ripe.*

alwerrnge n.

1. vein, blood vessel ◆ Alwerrngele arrnge rtame artnperrane. *Blood travels through your veins.*

2. tendon, sinew, muscles ◆ Elperle arntnepe arakepenhe awethapenyne mpwareyayne. Atnkerelke atanthe arreyayne arwele arreyayne elperle atherre arwele wethapenyne artetye tyampe, arttelke atanthe wante elepe mpwareyayne. Nharte wareyaynelke wantelke, atnkerelke. Aherrepnelke alwerrnge ilpileyayne aherrewe renhelke wareyayne atnhelengkwe penhele tyampe. *A stone knife is made from black stone. They would get two pieces of mulga wood, then they would make a stone axe. Then they would tie the wax on the axehead using kangaroo or emu sinew. They would wrap it around and tie it like that. That's how they would make the stone axe.*

3. cramp ◆ Alwerrnge ayengawe. Nyarte twerrke-twerrke arrerrane, mayete atyewenhe arnttwemere ngangkayewelke alwerrnge atyenge atnawerrinewethe. *I have a cramp. It feels cramped so I think I'll go and see a traditional healer to make me better.*

alwerrgentyenke vi.

get stiff, cramp up, have sore muscles

alyalkarre n.

panther skink *Ctenotus pantherinus* ◆ Alyalkarre alyelke ware elpalhapanye aherne openye arkenye arle atheke. Alyalkarrelepe aynenke perrkaltye kape wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye. Nyarteppe alhwengele anteyane. *The panther skink looks shiny and slippery. It is grey and has brown stripes running from its head down to the tail. It lives in a hole and eats grasshoppers and other little insects.*

SEE ALSO *ikwarre*

alyalpere n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

long straight hair
= alparalye

Alyamatwerre n.

Alyamatwerr. Place near Stirling Station on Anmatyerr country.

Alyarnepentye *n.*

place east of Wycliffe Well

alyarnpe *n.*

(talk) fast ♦ Alyarnpe nge angkenke, elpathenge-wanenye atye ngkenge. *You talk too fast, I can't understand you.*

= elpere, aware

alyarnpenye *adv.*

(talk) quicker, faster

= awerapenye, elperapenye

alyarrentye *adv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done to something on its back or causes it to be on its back.

alyarrentye arrenke *vt.*

turn or put something on its back

♦ Alyarrentye kwere arrenke weye aherrepe. Mentye re ampeye alyarrentye intemaperte. *He turns the kangaroo meat over. He lets it cook on its back.*

alyarrentye eletnhenke *vt.*

throw something on its back ♦ Pweleke atye alyarrentye eletnhenke *brand-emaylewethe. I threw the cow on its back to brand it.*

alyarrentye enwenke *vi.*

lie on your back ♦ Ayenge ennewewethe alyarrentye. *I want to lie on my back.*

= impalkerte entweyane SEE ALSO artepelayethe *on your back* OPPOSITE OF elpper-enwenke

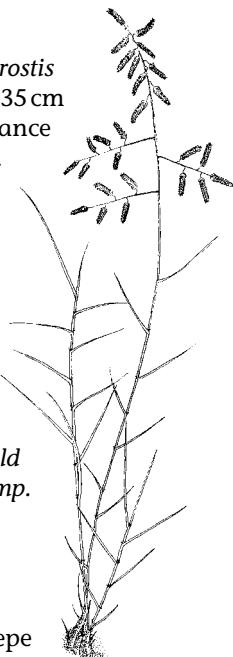
alyatywerenge *n.*

1. woollybutt grass *Eragrostis eriopoda*. A grass about 35 cm with white woolly substance at the base of the plant.

Also referred to as *athe alyatywerenge*.

♦ Atnakakerrare rntweyayne alyatywerengepe, alkenhe rtame kwere rntweyayne, ayntwete. *In olden-times a person would break off some woollybutt grass, she would break off a lot of it, a clump.*

2. edible seeds of woollybutt grass.
Also referred to as *nterrenge alyatywerenge*.
♦ Alyatywerenge nyartepe kwere yengele ayneyayne.



This seed was ground and eaten.

Alyawarre *n.*

1. Alyawarr people. Also referred to as *ittertye Alyawarre*.

2. Alyawarr language. Also referred to as *angke Alyawarre*. ♦ Kngerrake atheke atanthe angkerrane Alyawarre. *To the east they speak Alyawarr.*

Alyeke *n.*

former Greenwood Station Homestead site

alyelke *n.*

1. slimy, slippery ♦ Aherne alyelkeketyawe, atnthemeketye! *Watch out, the ground is slippery and you might fall!* SEE ALSO arler-arlere *slippery*

2. smooth ♦ Atneme alyelke mpwarende apertame kwere eltyewe aperranewethe kwere akake atneme alyelke mpwarende. *You can make a yamstick smooth so that it's easy to hold.*

3. tasteless, bland ♦ Thaltele arlenge aynewethe atnwenthie, nhartape weye alyelke. *You need salt with this meat, it's tasteless.*

4. rotten, off, bad tasting, disgusting
♦ Alyelke atye aynenyerre penhe ye, atnwenthie alyelke kwerepenhelke ayenge arntetye arrenhe. *I ate that bad smelling meat; that's why I got sick.* ♦ Arntwe nyartepe alyelkawe, ahene warle ayenge apewethe. *That water tastes bad, I'll go to where there is good water.* SEE ALSO errpatye *bad*

5. without a skin name ♦ Ikwewanenye alyelke. *Someone with no skin name is called alyelke.*

alyelkarrenke *vi.*

1a. slide, slip, skid ♦ Alyelkarrenke kwenele atheke. *He slid downhill.* = atetherparrenke SEE ALSO arlerarrenke *slip*

b. get slippery

2. get better, recover, clear up (of sores and sickness)

3. go off, lose flavour = errpatyarrenke

aleme alyelkarrenke feel sick, queasy, nauseous SEE UNDER aleme

alyelkinenke *vt.*

make something smooth, clean the ground of things ♦ Alyelkinenke kayle ahene mpwarengele kwere lepelemaylengenge sandpaper-le awe file-le apeke. *You make a boomerang smooth to make it good. You can do it with sandpaper or a file.* ♦ Apmere

alyelk-alyelke

alyelkintarrantye enwewethe. *Clean the camp so we can lie down.*

alyelk-alyelke *n.*

1. things that are smooth, slippery or slimy
2. things with no taste
3. better, recovered, healthy ♦ Alyelk-alyelke re anteyane awekelk-arrenhe arntetyepenhe. *Arlke kwereyenge alyelk-alyelkarrenhe. She was sick but then she got fat and healthy. Her body is better.* SEE ALSO *ahene good*

alyelyempe *n.*

stalked puffball *Podaxis pistillaris*. Grows to about 10cm, on a long stalk; has powdery purplish-black spores inside.

alyemp-antethenenke *vi.*

1. start to go flat or soft, shrivel up
 - ♦ Anthaylpenngarrenhe nyartepē *tyre-pe*, alyemp-antethenenhe. *That tyre is going down, it's going flat.* = anthaylpenngarrenke
2. start to get wrinkles ♦ Alyemp-antethenenke nyartepē erlkwarrenhe apekawe, elkwemene apeke arrenhe. *As men and women get older they start to go wrinkly.*

alyemp-alyempe *n.*

1. creased, wrinkled, shrivelled up, wilted, withered, sagging ♦ Erlkwarrenhelke wele alyemp-alyempe ayengepe. *I'm old now and wrinkled.* ♦ Elkwemenepe nhartepe anteyane arlpate alyemp-alyempelke. *That old woman has saggy breasts now.* = altyek-altyeke
2. sick and weak (of people)

♦ Mpweyamparrenke alyemp-alyempe, artnwenge *guts-ache* penhepe. *The child is weak and skinny from being sick.* ♦ Arrnge alyemp-alyempe artnpenge-wanenye. *A weak pulse barely moves* = mpweyampe

3. soft, mushy, flimsy; something that falls apart easily

alyemp-alyemparrenke *vi.*

1. get flat ♦ *Tyre-pe* alyemp-alyemparrenke. Nhartepe kwere arlwarintel-aytenke aptame. *The tyre is flat, come and pump it up.*

2. be creased, wrinkly, wiltered ♦ Erlkwe arengele wele alyemp-alyempelke arrenke mpelarte altyek-altyekarrenke tyampe. *I saw the old man, he had got wrinkly.* = altyek-altyekarrenke

3. lose weight ♦ Artnwenge nharte alyemp-alyemparrenhe arntetye penhe apeke. *The child has lost a lot of weight from being sick.*

alyemp-alyempinenke *vt.*

squeeze something to make it flat
= rwelharrenke

alyeve *adv.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. slowly, carefully, gently ♦ Katatele anganke arlewatyerre tyampe apmwe ketye tyampe katatele atye elketnherrantye, alyepele atye elketnhel-ethnhel-arrarrantye. *I'll dig slowly for goanna because there could be a snake in the hole as well, so I'll keep digging slowly and gently.* ♦ Alyeve alarrenke. *Smack him gently.*

2. weakly; shows that an action is done with not much force or not to the usual extent ♦ Thakwele wenke alyeve. *His left hand doesn't throw well.* ♦ Alyeve openye nte pwenawe, atnwenthe. *Don't cook the meat very much.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ayepe tar vine**

alyeve arenke *vt.*

not see well, partially see ♦ Alyeve re ararrantye. *He can only see a bit.*

alyeve pwengarrenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS] can't see well, be partially blind ♦ Alyeve pwengarrerrane arrere aperte re ararrantye, alyepaperte re pwengarrerrane. *She can only see a bit, only close up.*

alyepapenye [OLDER SPEAKERS]

slower, softer; (do something) to a lesser extent ♦ Alyeve openye, katate openye nte apewethe. *Slow down, drive more carefully.* ♦ Alyeve openye nge angkenawe elpatheme atanthe ngkenge. *Talk softer so they can't hear you.*

alyere hand-held grinding stone SEE **lyere**

-alyerre¹ *n.end.*

delicious, favourite food. Goes on the end of words for certain foods to show that it is something you love to eat. ♦ *Mango* alyerre atye aynenyne kweneyle. *I ate a delicious mango yesterday.* ♦ Atnwenthe pwetye arenje etnewerrantye atnwenthe alyerre. *Meat from the bush is our favourite food.*

-alyerre² *n.end.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

Goes on a few nominals to as a marker of respect language. ♦ Weye alyerre arrenyeyern-alperrantye pele. *My son-in-law is bringing some meat back.*

SEE ALSO **-angkwere**², **-ayerre**

alyerr-alyerre variegated fairy-wren SEE **lyerre-lyerre**

Alyewe *n.*

Spring Range

alyeye *n.*

1. age-mate of a young adult. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' alyeye you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+: ♦ Atyenge alyeye nhartep. *That's my age-mate.* SEE ALSO atyewe² *age-mate*, peltye¹ *friend*
2. food given at initiation ceremonies. The food is placed by the mother of the initiate in the morning.
3. man who has just been through ceremonial business
4. place where initiation (young man) ceremony is held (said by close relatives of the initiate) ♦ Alyeyewarle aynanthe apewene. *Let's go to the ceremonial ground.* SEE ALSO ahaylenge *no-name place*

alyeye nhenge

1. young men of the same age as each other ♦ Aherre kwetethe erlkwe inengele aynterrantye; alyeye nhenge inengele aynenge-wanenye erlkwe ampemeketye. *Only old people eat the tail-cut of meat of the kangaroo. Young men don't eat it because if they do, their hair turns grey.* ♦ Alyeye nhengewe artweye rtame ayengepe. *I'm the father of those young men.*
2. young men who have been through ceremony together

ngkalyeye

your alyeye (ngke+ alyeye)

= ngkengepeltye

kwalyeye

his or her alyeye (kwe+ alyeye)

= kwerepeltye

alyey-alyeye *n.*

young adults who grew up together or were born at around the same time

alyeyel-alyeyelarrenke *vi.*

be just visible in the distance. Only of hills or features of the landscape.

= iterlarr-iterlarrarrenke

alyeyele artnpenke *vi.*

trot or jog happily along (of animals). Dogs walk like this when they are following a scent; horses and cattle when they smell water.

alyweke *n.*

stone scraper made from white stone, used for cleaning yams and kurrajong roots; spoon

= alywele SEE ALSO karrete spoon, elperle stone knife, artnterreke stone

alyweketnhenke, alywekelinenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. scrape or spoon out the flesh of cooked yams or water from a kurrajong root. This is done with a spoon or stick, usually for old people. ♦ Alywekelinenke elperle anatye. *You spoon out the flesh of a sweet potato with a stone knife.*
2. clear dirt out of a hole
= alyweletnhenke

alywele *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

stone scraper made from white stone, used for cleaning yams and kurrajong roots; spoon = alyweke SEE ALSO karrete spoon, elperle stone knife, artnterreke stone

alyweletnhenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. scrape or spoon out the flesh of cooked yams or water from a kurrajong root. This is done with a spoon or stick, usually for old people. ♦ Erkwetyerlkwe inenge errtywerne wanenyele anatyepe kwerartepe alyweletnheyayne atanthe spoon-lapeny. *Old people with no teeth used to scrape out the flesh of yams with a tool like a spoon.*
2. Apengepe kartawerre angenke, kwere aytnenkelke, nharte kwere ilenke kwere, nharte kwere alyweletnhenke. *You dig the roots up of the desert kurrajong tree, then you poke a hole in them and spoon out the water inside.*
3. clear dirt out of a hole
= alyweketnhenke

alywelpe *n.*

Normanton box *Eucalyptus normantonensis*. Tree to 4 m with pale yellow flowers and small hard nuts. Also referred to as arwele alywelpe. ♦ Arwele alywelpele anenke ngkwarle yellkeyerre. Nyartep arwele artnenge arre anteyane. Apmere Elawarre angkwarrepe aperte. *On the Normanton box there is a sweet lerp called 'yellkeyerre'. This tree grows on hilly country, particularly around Stirling community.*

ame¹ *n.*

yellow substance found in the bottom of a sugarbag hive ilperalke; possibly larvae of the honey bee artelhe. Also referred to as kwarte ame. ♦ Ame ape re ngkwarlewe arre arrkngerte anteyane re awentyenge-wanenye rtame kwere tyekerte rtame re. Ngkwarlewe arre arrkngerte anteyane ame ngkwarle elkwerrele rtame anteyane ilperalke akepe nthenayne rtame

+ame²

anteyane. Ame kwarde kangkale akake ye ahene rtame re, ltywerinenke ahentyepe. *The larvae blocks off the honey; you can't eat it as it is bitter. The honey is in between the larvae and the head of the sugarbag. It is only good if you have a bad cold as it opens up your nasal passages.* SEE ALSO artelhe worker honeybee, ilperalke sugarbag SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnme¹ red ochre

+ame² end.

1. Goes on the end of words to add emphasis to that word. ♦ Mwetuke nharte alwename alpeyayterane. *That car keeps going back and forth, back and forth.* This ending goes after all other endings on a word: ♦ Arenke, altyarrengelame kwere areyenekenke. *He sees them, he goes up to see them and is very happy.*
2. Goes on the end of the first part of a partially reduplicated verb to show that the action happens intensely or many times. ♦ Arwele alperre atye alarrelpam- arreyayne. *I hit the bushes really hard (while going along).*

+ame- n.end.

Goes on the end of some describing nominals to show that something happens gradually, or in stages. The nominal is reduplicated after the +ame- ending.

alwenam-alwene back and forth (many times) SEE UNDER alwene

arlengam-arlenge further and further SEE UNDER arlenga¹

kelyam-akelye bit by bit SEE UNDER kelye

amalty-amaltye angkenke vi.

cry or howl to go somewhere (of dogs)

amaltyanenke vi.

grasp, clasp, hold on tight, sit close and tight together. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ Artwenge nhartepe wenhe amaltyanteyane antenge theye rtame artepele. *The child on his back holds on for dear life.*

amamerrele adv.

1. escort or help someone to go somewhere ♦ Ahepenhelle atanthe kwere amamerrele aperinenye. *Mother and father-le apeke kwere amamerrele aperinenye. After fighting, a person is escorted away. The person's mother and father might be the ones to lead him away.* SEE ALSO tywerlele in charge
2. accompany someone anticipating that you will get something that they have

♦ Itertye inenge amamerrele aperinenke ngkweltye akakepe antewaretye pange. *People are going with that young man who has money, hoping to get some of it.* ♦ Marle inengele amamerrele aperinenke, atherre apeke aye nthenayne mpwele tyangkwarre atnarrewethe, nthakerrewarrarte warlarle mpele, alkarte aperinenkelke, yawe artnte akake apeke aperte amamerrele aperinenke. *A group of women are taking those two women over there, to leave them at that house. They are taking them, hoping to get some money.*

3. defend, stand up for, support ♦ Itertye re erlwatyte angkewethape amamerrele kwere aperinenke. *He went to apologise and others went with him in support.*

amamperle lovely, nice, tasty, beautiful SEE mamperle

amare n.

1. types of mistletoe. Also referred to as arwele amare. *Amyema spp., Lysiana spp.*
- ♦ Amare alpite arltere akake kaytepe akweltyayte. *The amare mistletoe has white flowers and an edible grub called akweltyayte.* Other types of mistletoe are ngkwerrme, aytanke and pweraheme.
2. edible fruit of these mistletoes. Also referred to as rlwene amare.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO amarre scar

Amare lengkwe n.

1. waterhole in Eight Mile creek near Ankweleyelengkwe
2. name for the Aboriginal association which owns the Ankweleyelengkwe excision, south-west of Barrow Creek.

amarle girl SEE marle

amarlerkwererrkwere (carry) in front of your chest VARIANT OF amerlerakwer-akwere

Amarlpwengarenge n.

floodout area north-east of Tara in Pwerke area

amarre n.

1. blood used for healing. Women cut their upper arms and chests to get blood to feed babies who have sores on their mouth, or for babies who won't eat or drink.
 2. the resulting small cuts and scars on women's upper arms and breasts
- ♦ Amarre rntwewayne artnwenge apektay ahentye ngkerrke aneyaynewe. Artnte elperle kelye, rlteyayne artnte nhartepe rlteyaynelke. Aylpatye angkwarre tyampe

tyarlenye angkwarre tyampe rntwewayne
mpelarte arrnge erretarreyayne
artnwengelepe aylpatye kwhatheyayne,
arrngepe erretarreyayne *same time rtame*
kwhatheyayne aylpatye aue arrnge, rlente
kelyelepe. *Women made cuts if they had a*
child with a sore throat. Using small white
stones that were smashed to make them sharp,
women used to cut their breast or upper arm.
That's how the baby used to get the blood,
mixed up in with the milk. The newborn baby
would drink them both together.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **amare** *mistletoe*

amarrenke *vi.*

swell up (of body part) ♦ Angketye openke
ayenge wele ayenge amarrenke. Ngkerke
akake. Tyapenpe akake tyampe. *My*
foot swells up from walking and I get sores
and boils. = **wangkenke** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
ipmarrenke *reprimand*

amarr-antethenene

start to swell (+rr-antethene+ 'start to do')
♦ Wepele apeke ngkenge atnhenke wele
nte amarr-antethenenke. *If a spider bites*
you the bite starts to swell up.

amarrelh-aylenke *vt.*

make something swell up; cause something
to swell up ♦ Ilentyayerrele, errtywernepe
aynenkee intyelyeee, atnyemaytele,
aynenkee nhartape amarrelh-aylenke. *The*
grubs from the canegrass can hurt your teeth
and they make your gums swell up.

amarlke *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

waist ♦ Amarrke warlelke arrel-aytenke. *I*
put it on my waist and went.
= **ityente¹**, **kanpe¹** SEE ALSO **arlentye** *hip bone*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **pmerkke¹** *hot coals*

amarrkele alperinenke *vt.*

carry something back on your hips or
under your arm

amarrkele aperinenke *vt.*

carry something on your hips or under
your arm ♦ Akwerre warlelke rtame
arreyaynenke kngwerarle akwerrarle,
artnewarle. Ielp-ileyayne amarrkele
aperineyayne. *We would put the yams in*
another coolamon, and then put them in the
scrub. We would reach down, pick them up and
carry them under our arms.

amarrkele ilenke *vt.*

put something on your hips ♦ Amarrkele
nte artnwenge nharte ilel-aytenawe. *You*
pick that child up and put it on your hips.

amathe *n.*

1. someone who has lost their mother;
motherless ♦ Amathenge ayenge anteyane,
mother-wanenye. *I have no mother, I am*
motherless.

2. orphan, someone who has lost both of
their parents [SOME SPEAKERS]
= **lhamp** SEE ALSO **awelethe** *remaining sibling*
amathe **ilenke** *vt.*

raise children who have lost their mother
amatengarrenke *vi.*

1. lose a mother or mother's sister;
be orphaned. Often used to refer to a
person's deceased mother in a phrase
like 'the person who left so and so
motherless'. ♦ Kwementyayarre nharte
amatengarrenhele tyampe, nthelartame
aynekanthe arntwepe etnyeyayne. *The one*
that left Kwementyaye motherless used to give
us water.

2. lose a parent, uncle or aunt [SOME SPEAKERS].
The person who died has the +we ending
(or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5,
p. 813): ♦ Amathengarrenhe ayenge
arlweyewe. *My father passed away (lit. I've*
been orphaned of my father). = **lhamparrenke**

amateng-amathenge, amatheng-

amathe *n.*

black-faced cuckoo-shrike *Coracina*
novaehollandiae. Grey bird with black
face 33 cm; similar to the black-faced
woodswallow *alpantywerle* but is larger.
Also referred to as *thangkerne amatheng-*
amathe. ♦ Thangkerne amatheng-
amathe atnentye errpwerle arlkepe
elpalhapenyne. Artnwengele areme ketye
amatengelie paperte kwere arenke. *The*
black-faced cuckoo-shrike has a black throat
and a grey body. If children see this bird they
might become orphans. ♦ Amathengele
paperte arenke amatheng-amathengepe.
Artnwengele kngwere arentyele rtame. *Only*
an orphan can look at this bird. Other children
can't look at it (for fear of becoming orphans).

amatyeng-amatyenge *adv.*

hanging up in a group, clumped

♦ Amatyeng-amatyenge aneyayne
wampere atanthe ayntwete. *When there*
were possums, you used to see them hanging
in groups.

amek-ameke *n.*

sacred, restricted place ♦ Merlappe nyartape
athamarenye rtame repe anteyane

amele

entteyele rwengke amek-ameke angkwarre. *The spirit known as merlap lives in dark places such as caves where people aren't allowed to go.* ♦ Apmere amek-ameke ketye wele ayenge apeme pwarnerwengarre aperte. *I have to watch out for the sacred site, so I go around it, to the side of it.*
= amew-amewe, ikemike

amele n.

1. shallow hole dug in the ground to rest in during the hot weather. ♦ Apmere kwakinene nthelartelke amelele arkarlarerrane iterryele amelepe angenke, nhartepe re amelelelk entwethenenke. Alekepe amelele anenke apartame angenke ape re amelepe angenke wet-le re anteyane, aherrepe amelele entweyane apartame. *People make a shallow hole to lie in and keep cool. Dogs and kangaroos dig these too, to find a damp bit of ground to lie in.*
2. small shallow hole dug in the ground where solanum bush fruits *karnaketye, arkerre, kwenemangkerre* are put.
♦ Kwenemangkerre ane arkerre aynanthe rntweyayne. Amelarle rtame aynanthe akweyayne. Amelarle ineyayne. *We picked bush tomatoes and desert raisins. We put them in a shallow hole and covered them over. We put them in shallow holes.*
SEE ALSO alhwenge hole, kwake ditch, etnmernte kangaroos place

amel-amele n.

1. first water out of a soakage. This water is light brown and not clear. Also referred to as *arntwe amel-amele*. = ahahwerrnge
2. brown ♦ Amel-amelelk nyarte mweteke artenngelke. *The car is brown now, it's dirty.*
SEE ALSO atwempe dirty

amel-amelarrenke vi.

go brown or dirty ♦ Amel-amelarrenhe mweteke apeke ahernele. *The car got brown from the dirt.*

amelyewenke vt. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

eat ♦ Nkgengwarre arrempelinene nte! Weyapele nte arrempelinene amelyewewethe. *Go and see your husband who is my son-in-law; take this food for him to eat.*
= aynenke

amenge n.

bush fly *Musca vetustissima* ♦ Amengepe errpwerle kelye paympelhe akake. Amenge

nyartepa arrenke makwerle ahepertewepe. Ahepertewe arle arlelk openke mengelepe akngwepanginenke kape weye aynenge wanenye inenke. *The fly is black and small and has wings. In summer it can be seen in swarms. Going hunting in summer can be a nuisance as there are a lot of flies about; also, it makes it hard to eat meat.* ♦ Therretherrele amenge alarrel-arrel-arrerrrantye. *The willie wagtail always kills flies as it goes along.*

Amengarenge n.

place on Arnerre country

amengatnperte n.

part of an *angkwerre* and *ltharte* ceremony.
♦ Alaye akake rtame artweyeye atnhenke. Erlwarenke kwere amengatnperte warle, atnkwarengele, rlwenthe warle. Amengatnperte warle, alaye akake. *A man dances with a special headdress. You can see him dancing in the light with a special headdress.*

amenge atyew-atyewe n.

shooing motion used to get flies away
♦ Amenge atyew-atyewe operrane. *I'm walking along shooing flies.*

amenge errkweny-errkweny n.

1. lined fire-tailed skink *Morethia ruficauda*
2. shaded-litter rainbow-skink (?) *Carlia munda* ♦ Amenge re aynterrantye rtame, amenge errkweny-errkwenyele. Amengaynewene re. Karntapele arre anteyane. *The lined fire-tailed skink eats flies. It's a fly-eater and lives in bark.*

amengele conj.

1a. or else (something bad will happen). In sentences with two verbs, *amengele* goes before a verb to show that unless something else is done then this action will happen. Often used as a way of threatening someone. ♦ Ngkerte arranentyelawe amengele atye ngkenge alarreme ketye. *Don't be naughty or else I'll hit you.* ♦ Arntwene nte, amengele apemeketye. *Tell her or else she will run away.*

b. At the beginning of a sentence *amengele* means to avoid (something) ♦ Amengele nge ampeme ketye, arlenge nge opene. *To avoid getting burnt, sit far away.*

2a. even though ♦ Atyepe artweyele openye ilenyey-aytneyayne arleng-arlenge mpele. Amengele atyenge artweyele alarremeketye mpele. *I used to go mustering a long way, just*

like a man, even though a kurdaitcha could have killed me.

b. In a past tense sentence it can translate as ‘because something bad could have happened.’ ◆ Aynanthe aynakepe apeyayne, athe amengele ampemeketye rtame, waylpale arenge pweleke ampemeketye rtame. *We left because the grass might have caught on fire and burnt the white man’s station down.*

amenge-mweyaytenke n.

ribbon grass, spear grass, golden beard grass *Chrysopogon fallax* (*lit. flies land and get stuck*). Grass to 1.5 m with long narrow ribbon-like leaves. Also referred to as *athe amenge-mweyaytenke*. ◆ Arwele kelye menge-mweyaytenke arntwenge arrkerarre anteyane, amenge re arntarryenke. *Iterrytele rntwenke kwere one angwakiler-aperinterrantye. The ribbon grass grows near the edge of water. It catches flies. People pick it and use it like a fan to keep flies away.*

= ilayempilaye

amenhenge mother and child, uncle and niece or nephews SEE menhenge

amenpewarrenke vi.

get closer, stick close to someone or something; move in ◆ Kwerralye amenpewelke arrenke. *That star is close up (to another star) now.* ◆ Nhartape atyengelke amenpewarrenke. *He is always sticking close to me.* SEE ALSO arremarrarrenke sneak up, arrerarrenke get closer, arretharrenke get closer

amentyinenke vt.

go to hit someone but hit the wrong person by mistake ◆ Ngkengelke atye alepalele amentyinenhe alekewe athene. *Sorry, I tried to hit the dog but got you by mistake.*

SEE ALSO atheme wenke miss (hitting something), atheme alarrenke miss (hitting something)

amerlenye in a bent or curled up position SEE merlenye

amerlerakwer-akwere, amerlerrkwer-errkwere n.

(carry) in front of your chest ◆ Amerlerakwer-akwerele aperinenke arnwenge apeke, rlwene apeke. *You can carry a child or food in front of your chest.*

amerlerekwere n.

breasts that are just starting to grow, as of young teenage girls. ◆ Aleyake

amerlerekwere aylpatye. *Teenage girls have breasts that poke out.*

SEE ALSO aylpatye¹ breast

amerlerrkwer-errkwere (carry) in front of your chest VARIANT OF amerlerakwer-akwere

-amerne n.end.

1. several, some, more than two ◆ Artweye amerne atye areyenewethe. *I’m going to see some men.*

2. Even when using the word ‘three’ arrkwentye the -amerne ending still goes on the nominal ◆ Marle amernepe atyeyenge arrkwentyarte rtame. *I have three daughters.* -amerne goes after certain endings including -nhenge and +le and comes before endings +pe, +lke and -rtame:

◆ Arrere nhenge amerne. *A group of sisters.* -amerne goes in the middle of words for ‘this’ and ‘that’: ◆ nyamernarte these ones.

◆ Alek-amerne intarelparrane artnpengewarle. *We looked across at the group of dogs which were running.*

3. Following a person’s name -amerne means that person plus their family, or a known group of people. ◆ Tyangkale amernewe aperleye, angwen-angwene. *That poor granny of Tyangkale and all his siblings who have since passed away.* SEE ALSO -inenge group of

4. that person (who I can’t directly refer to). A respectful way to refer to someone. Often used when talking about someone who you have a special ceremonial relationship with. [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ◆ Ntyangkwelke amernepe nthakenhe arrerrane rtame? *Where is my ceremonial cousin?*

-amerne . . . -amerne

Goes on the end of a word which is then repeated to mean all of these, lots and lots of these. ◆ Aparte marle inenge arenge ahakeyelepe aynelp-aynterrantye akwerramerne akwerr-amerne. *The native currants are filling up every single one of the women’s coolamons.*

kngweramerne others SEE UNDER kngwere

amernte n.

young immature fruit of bush banana lkwarre. Also referred to as rlwene amernte.

Parts of this plant have special names: the roots are called atnetye, the leaves are called altyeye, the flowers erlkwantye, and the soft inside part ralharre and alhware. ◆ Kwerepenhartepe erlkwantye

a^merre

rarte aytnarrenkepe, nhartete anenke lkwarrelke wenhe amernte. Kelyepe, amernte rtame etnewerrantye, enyepo wenhepe. Kwerekpenhartepe, alkenhelke repe anenke lkwarrelke re. Kwere etnewenke etnepe lkwarrelke. *After the bush banana flower is finished there is a little fruit called amernte. After that, when it gets bigger, it is called lkwarreye.*

amerre n.

woomera, spear thrower ♦ Amerre theye errtyarte aytnenke. *Spears are launched from a woomera.* ♦ Amerre kalyarre akake. *A woomera has a hook.*

SEE ALSO ipe woomera hook, welatye woomera hook



amerre ipe

point of woomera. This is made of wood.

SEE ALSO kalyarre woomera hook

amerrarle inenke vt.

insert a spear into a woomera

♦ Amerrarlelke ineyayne errtyartepe. Ameyameyele kwerarle apertalyele wenheye kengkarreyaynepe. Nhardtaye, alepale anteyane mpele weyepe. *He put the spear into the woomera. He carefully sneaked up toward the animal. 'There, the animal is unaware.'*

amerrarte, amerrengarte n.

apparently, allegedly; shows that you know something because you heard it from someone else rather than having seen it yourself ♦ Amerrarte rtame re apeye. *I heard she was going to go.* ♦ Amerrengarte atanthe aperrane arlke arrwekele. *They go hunting when I'm not there, apparently.* ♦ Amerrengarte atewehanthae althileyayne. *Did they fight each other?*
= -akwene SEE ALSO -mpele

amethenhe n.

youngest child or baby animal ♦ *Last one* artnwengepe arntwerrantye amethenhe. *The youngest child is called amethenhe.*

OPPOSITE OF arrwekelenye

ametye blunt SEE metye

amew-amewe n.

restricted, sacred place. A place or object which can only be held or visited by kwertengerle and apmerew-artweye. Other people can only go past. ♦ Apentyele

amew-amewe ketye. *Don't go there because there is a sacred place that only certain people can go to.* = amek-ameke, ikemike

ameye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. mother ♦ Elkwmenele akerrepe ameyele akerrepe apmeyaynenke, kwentye rtame arnengayethe aperte alpern-alpernneyayne. *The old women and the mothers used to dig for several kinds of bush tucker, taking them back in a coolamon.*

2. mother's sister ♦ Ameyele kngwerelepe atyeyengelepe atyenge mentye rtame arelpathenhe aylengke. Wele kwarrerelarte atyenge alkenhinenyne atyengepe. *My other mother left my brother and me so her sister grew me up.*

3. other women of about the same age and the same skin name as your mother

4. father's brother's wife

5. woman's daughter's daughter's child

6. man's daughter-in-law

7. mother's brother, uncle

8. mother [BABY TALK]

= arrengkwe

ameyake n.

northern kurrajong *Brachychiton multicaulis.* Tree to 10m with smooth shiny leaves, green-yellow flowers, and woody pods that hang in bunches; looks similar to the desert kurrajong *penge* but it has a more bottle-shaped trunk and broader leaves. Also referred to as *arwele ameyake*. ♦ Ameyake penge openye ayerrere arenje arlperre alkenhewaty, *Tennant Creek angkwarre makwerle anteyane.* Kartawarre arntwe akake. Ikngethe ameyake arenje erlwae pwengaylemeketye rarre angkwerre. *The northern kurrajong is like the desert kurrajong but has bigger leaves. It grows around Tennant Creek. It has water in its roots. The hairs on the furry pods of the northern kurrajong make your eyes sore if you sit with the wind blowing them towards you.*

amey-ameye n.

careful, carefully ♦ Armkengepe artweyele arel-arel-arreyayne wethapenye amey-ameyele. Rlwarra arngwerrmineyayne, weyepe, kwelharre. *At the cliffs the man watched carefully as he went along. He found an animal, a wallaby.*
= etak-etake, mwantye

amile n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

fruit of the native currant *ahakeye* – *Psydrax*

latifolia (*Canthium latifolium*), *Psydrax attenuata* var. *myrmecophila* (*Canthium attenuatum*). At night-time, some people say *amile* instead of *ahakeye* to ensure that this fruit is abundant. Special words are used to describe native currants. The under-ripe fruits are called *anthwerrke*, the ripe fruits are *aketnpe* and then *artapalye*, and the process of ripening is called *twelharrenke*. You do not 'eat' native currants, you *kwenke* 'swallow' them; they are described as *ngayele* 'food' and not *rlwene* 'vegetable food'. Also referred to as *ngayele amile*. = *ahakeye*

amimpe *n.*

traditional cap made of emu down which is tied with fur string ♦ *Awatnkakerre wampere atanthe alarreyayne*. *Nharte atantherre kwerteweyayne, entyepe*. *Nhartepe re arpalhewe athathelke kwerartelke errenty-etneyaynelke kwerarte entyepe*. *Kwerartelkane arreyayne arwele kwerarlelke, renhele arre weyaynepe*. *Nhartepe atnhe arreyaynelke etnkwelthe apeke atnhe arreyaynepe*. *Nharte re mpwareyayne kwerepenhelartepe atnhelke kwerarte*. *Atnhelke kwerarte perryeyayne*. *Perryeyayne re kwerartepee atnhepe, mwekartape kwerartepe amimpe*. *Atnmengepe enkweyaynape kwerartepe amimpepe*. *In the olden days they would kill possums and pluck their fur. They would take a big heap of fur to make string. In preparation for making string they would fluff out the fur, then they would put it on the stick and roll it. They would make the string long. They would lay down a long line of emu down. After that they would make the down into a cap. They would wrap the fur string around the down to make the cap. They would rub the cap with red ochre*.

Amimpe *n.*

man from the Dreamtime associated with Warlekelange country

+ampé *n.end.*

Goes on the end of words for certain plants to mean the edible honey that comes from that plant. ♦ *ntyeyampe nectar from the fork-leaved corkwood tree*.

ampap-ampape *n.*

skinny person ♦ *Arnwenge nhartepe ampap-ampape rtame ilwekere*. *That poor child is very thin*.

= *ampwe, mpweyampe, Ityeltyerre*
amparrkarrenke, aymparrkarrenke *vi.*
be bent over, crooked ♦ *Artnwenge kelye amparrkarrentyele, ahenentyarrenke kwere*. *That small child shouldn't be bent over, she should be straight*.

ampelininke, arrempelinenke *vt.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

give, take, look, do

ampeltyeye *n.*

diarrhoea, stomach-ache (NOTE *Anmatyerr ampeltyey*) ♦ *Aleme ampeltyeye penhewepe, wele akerrthe etnyeyayne, artnwengewe, iterrtye alkenhewe*. *Children or adults drink medicine made from a termite bed when they have diarrhoea*.

ampeltyeyarrenke *vi.*

get diarrhoea, get dysentery ♦ *Atne erretarrenke one mpeltyeyarrenke*. *He has diarrhoea*.

= *atne erretarrenke, atneltyenke*

ampenge¹ *n.*

termite at the flying stage; alate; edible flying insect found in tall ant beds called *ngkwepeye Amitermes vitiosus* (*flying stage*), *Coptotermes* sp. Also referred to as *kaye ampenge*. ♦ *Awatnkakerre kayte ampenge ayneyayne*. *Akwerrele aytnpeyayne ampenge*. *Paympelhe akake alkerale ampenge aperrane arntwengareye brown one*. *Ampenge re ngkwepeye arenye*. *In the olden days people used to eat termites at the flying stage. People used to clean them in the coolamon. It's a small, brown flying insect which comes out in the rain time. It comes from termite mounds*.

= *ngkwepeyarenye*

ampenge², ampenhe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

ripe, cooked (NOTE *Anmatyerr ampeng*) ♦ *Enyepe atwakeye ampenge alkapertawe, ntingkelke mpele*. *The wild oranges are ripe and are now ready to eat*. SEE *ntingke*

ampenke *vi.*

1. be hot, get warm ♦ *Repe etnperrantye artnwenge ake amperranewe*. *He's touching the child's head to see if it's hot*. ♦ *Aherrkele ayenge ampewethe*. *I'm getting warm in the sun*. OPPOSITE OF *atntyenke¹* SEE ALSO *ntywenke* *warm yourself, tewanenke get warm*

2. get dry ♦ *Aherrkele ampewethe mantarre*. *The clothes will dry in the sun*.

3. cook, burn, boil ♦ *Arntwe amperrane*. *The water is boiling*. SEE ALSO *pwenke cook*

ampenye¹

4. ripen, get ripe ◆ Alwerre akerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke alwerre, akarletye, atwakeye. Arletyelke rtame aynanthe rntweyayne. Aynewanthe kwene amperanewethe mpele, arletyeppe aynanthe enweyaynenke katake warle aynanthe arreyayne. *We used to eat various types of wild orange. If they were not quite ripe we picked them and put them in the ground to ripen. We put them in a bag or billycan to ripen in the ground.*

5. glow, throw off light ◆ Rlwenthe amperrane ware. *The fire is throwing off light.*

ampenye¹ n.

1. empty, nothing left ◆ Ngkwarlarre atnake anenhepenhe, ampenye. Ngkwarlewe ampenyane. *It had sweet nectar before but now it is empty. It is empty of honey.* SEE ALSO peyakele nothing
2. rubbish, something used or old ◆ Ampenye ilelthe eletnhewenelke nyartepe ampenyelke. *Throw the used tea-leaves away, they're old.*

3. deserted place where people haven't lived for a long time ◆ Apmere nyartepe ampenye rtame erlkwe angwel-angwele arre atanthe lose-emaylenyerrepene. *This place has been deserted because that old person passed away here.* SEE ALSO apmerengkenye deserted camp

4. remainders, leftovers, scraps ◆ Rlwenepe ampenyelke nyartepe atye aynterranyte twerarte aynenyerre kngwerele. *These are the scraps I'm eating; that's all the others left.*
5. things belonging to the deceased or associated with the deceased which must be given out to relatives at sorry business ◆ Ampenye aynanthe alperryinewethe iterrtye kngwere inengewe. *We divide the deceased person's belongings amongst distant relatives.* SEE ALSO tempetye deceased's belongings

ampenye alwenke vt.
meet up for sorry business ◆ Anteyane rlenke-rlenkepe atanthe arrere rtame, finish up arrerrane arrere rtame, malemale pwitarrerrane, ampenye alwarrantype, mpelarte. *Nowadays when there is sorry business people stay close to the place where it is happening so they can all finish up together.*
= malemale pwitinene, tempetye alwenke

ampenyele apenke vi.

come behind, come after on the same track ◆ Arrwekelewe apenherre ayengepe, atnantenge theye rtame ampenyele re apelaperrane. *I went in front and he came behind on the same track.*

SEE ALSO antenge behind, atnantenge behind

-ampenye² n.end.

1. Goes on the end of direction words to mean on that side or in that region, area, vicinity. ◆ Mwernenye ampenye. *This side.* ◆ Stirling arkerarre kwene apmere Alarreye ayerrere ampenye. *Just down from Stirling, on the north side, is the place called Alarreye.*
2. Goes on the end of a place name associated with a deceased person as a way of showing respect for them [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ◆ Barrow Creek ampenyarle aynanthe apewenawee. *Let's go to Barrow Creek (where my deceased relative is from).* ◆ Aynanthe alpenhengernee Spinifex theye aynanthe olpey-ayteyayne angketyele aynanthe atherrke arterr-aperineyayne Kennedy ampenye policeman. *From Spinifex Bore we walked a long way, chopping all the poisonous plants on the way. This was when poor old Kennedy was the policeman (at Barrow Creek).*

ampenyakake n.

sorry camp
= tempetyakake SEE ALSO arrkwetyetye abandoned camp

ampeny-ampenye n.

1. scraps, leftovers, small bits ◆ Rlwenewe atyenge alwengayemere 'Rlwene rteyaye?' 'Peyakele, ampeny-ampenye atye elethenerre.' *Someone might ask 'Have you got any food? And I might say 'Nothing, only scraps but I threw them out.'*
= tyepetye¹

2. used things, rubbish = ilelthe

amper-ampere¹ n.

crooked, curved, bent ◆ Atneme apeke rntwewethe 'Nawe mentye, arwele nyartepe amper-ampere, errpatye. You might go to cut a tree down to make a yamstick but someone might say 'No, leave it, it's bent.' OPPOSITE OF atnawerre, aparre

amper-ampere apenke vi.

go, move or travel in a zigzag manner

amper-amperarenke vi.

bend ◆ Arwelepe atnawerre tangkwerle re anteyane, wele rarre alkenhepenhe

apeke, wele nhartepe amper-amperelke re arrenke. *First the tree was straight, then after a strong wind it bent.*

amper-amperaylenke *vt.*

bend something ◆ Amperaylenke arwele kalarte-kalate mpwarewethe. *You bend a twig to make a pretend shield.*

amper-ampere² *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of dark red fruit. Possibly fruit of the native currant (narrow-leaved variety) when it is at the red stage *Psydrax ammophila* (*Canthium attenuatum*). Also referred to as *ngayele amper-ampere*. ◆ Ngayele anteyanenke, ahakeye apenyenope, amper-amperepe, ahakeye apenyenope. ‘Amper-ampere’ is a fruit, a bit like ahakeye.

amperanenke *vi.*

sit bent over, be in a curved or bent position ◆ Atanthe arenhe mpwelarre amper-anteyanengewarle. *They saw a rainbow curled in an arc.*

amperantethenene

leaning, bend over, curled over (+rr-antethene+ ‘start to do’) ◆ Arwele awe antywe apeke amper-antethenene. *A tree or house might lean over.*

amperelh-aylenke *vt.*

bend something ◆ Crowbar amperelh-aylene nte. *Bend the crowbar so it is straight.*

amperelhe-rntwenke *vt.*

bend something, such as a tree ◆ Iterryele amperelhe-rntwenke arwele. *A person might bend a branch.*

Amperentye *n.*

Old Singleton Station

amperlanenke, amperlatnenke *vi.*

1. be tracks or footprints on the ground. With the +yane ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: ◆ Awatnkenye nyartepawe, amperlanteyane. *These tracks are old.* ◆ Angketye amperlanter-antenyenhe ilewel-ewel-arrenhe. *The tracks go along here, they went in each other’s footsteps.* ◆ Perrnyepe apertelke nharte mentyelke ltware artnkenhe penhepe amperlatnteyane. *Leave it, the witchetty has already come out, only its tracks are left.*

2. be a mark or sign of something

◆ Nhartepe arlkenye inenge amperlanteyane, marlele arlenge ane artweyele arlenge. *Those stripes there belong to women and men.*

◆ Matyawanke atye arwele artenke nharte

amperlanteyanewethe aveyawarengae atyeyenge. *I’ll break this tree so when I’m gone it will remind my family of me.*

amperlarenke, amperl-amperlarenke *vt.*

see tracks of something, find tracks

◆ Aherne pate angkwarrelke openhe amperlarenge-wanenye. *You can’t see tracks on hard ground.* ◆ Atnkwe enweyaynengelle wele elpatherrantye tyampelke ante ngtwentyanpelke wethapenye amperl-amperlarenke ‘Yekaye, tyelengarte re apeyaynenke, terangkepe.’ *You might be lying asleep and think you hear something and in the morning you see lots of tracks and think ‘Hey, someone was here last night, maybe a drunk.’*

amperne *n.*

hungry, starving ◆ Mentye aynene ampernele. *Let him eat, he’s starving.*

ampernarrenke *vi.*

1. be very hungry, starving

◆ Ampernarrerrane ayenge ngayele. *I feel very hungry.*

2. get angry, be furious ◆ Ampernarrengele atyenge alarrenhe mpele, artweyele apeke no chance etnyenhe, ampernarrengele. *He was furious and hit me. I had no chance, he was that angry.* SEE ALSO ahaytenke angry, ahengarrenke angry, errwampenke furious

amperrarrenke collapse, cave in [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnperrarrenke

amperrkenke *vi.*

1. shine, shimmer, glisten. Not used of stars. ◆ Nthelarte ake amperkarrerrane rewenhe arlpankinenye. *The sun is shining off that person’s head.* SEE ALSO arraly-arralyarrenke shine

2. be see-through, clear or transparent

SEE ALSO alim-alimarrenkeshire

amperrnge *n.*

worried, sad, depressed ◆ Someone apeke angkenhe ‘Nthakenhay?’ ‘Aynanthepe amperrnge rtame anenke.’ *Some might ask ‘What’s up?’ ‘We are worried.’*

amperrngarrenke *vi.*

1. feel concerned or worried about something or someone ◆ Aleke atyeyenge apeke go bush arreme, wele ayenge kwere amperrngarrenke. *If my dog gets lost I feel worried about it.* The person or animal who you feel sorry for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Ayenge amperrngarrenke

Ampetyakwerte

artnwengewe. *I feel sorry for the child.*

2. feel sad ♦ Relhe akenke aleme amperrngarrengele, akayele akenke, rapekaye angke elpathenhe. *A woman cries when she is sad, such as when she hears bad news.* SEE ALSO athamarrenke sad, altherarrenke lonely, etepetarrenke homesick. This word often goes with the word aleme 'stomach' to show that it is a deep or strong feeling.

3. be generous towards someone because you feel sorry for them

♦ Amperrngarrengele mwetekaye etnyenhe family-we artnwenge atyengele. *My son gave a car to his family because he felt sorry for them.*

amperrngarrengele akenke vi.
wail, cry (after a death) ♦ Akenkepe amperrngarrengele rtame re etepetarrengele akerrane kwereyengewe amperrngarrerrane. *She is crying out of sadness; she is thinking about it and is crying for her family.*

SEE ALSO akayele akenke cry in mourning

Ampetyakwerte female skin name SEE Mpetyakwerte

Ampetyane skin name SEE Mpetyane

ampewe against. Goes before some verbs to mean leaning on, or on an angle doing this thing. SEE mpewe

ampeyampe, ampweyampe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

man's mother-in-law, woman's son-in-law ♦ Nthekangkwarre ampeyampe arrempelarenke? (*To wife:*) Where's your mother going?

= rtwaltye, meye-meye SEE ALSO artnmane²

ampeyamp-ampeyamp n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

spotted harrier *Circus assimilis* (NOTE Alyawarr ampeyamp-ampeyamp). Large grey bird with barred tail and brown face, 53–60 cm. ♦ Ampeyamp-ampeyampele kaperle aynenke, athernenge aynenke, rapete aynenke, pwetyekate aynenke. *The spotted harrier eats central netted dragon lizards, emu eggs, rabbits and cats.*

= aleraperapere

ampilenke vt.

1. follow a track or trail of an animal

♦ Artweye rartepe kwere ampilenke arrngepe, erretarrelp-arrenke artnke warlepe. *The man follows the animal's trail of blood; it is bleeding as it goes along the cliff.*

♦ Angketye kwere ampilenke. *Follow the footprints.* SEE ALSO interalwenke follow

2. tell a story, recount, narrate, explain

♦ Altyerre ampilarrantyengele, marlele inengepe, altyerre ampilarrantyeye nyetyepewe, kwerelame ararrantyengele rtame. *In their cubbies, girls tell stories about things that happened during the day.* The person you are telling the story to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Ampilenke atye artnwengewe. *I am telling (it) to the child.*

ampwe n.

person or animal having no fat, especially a lean kangaroo ♦ Aleke rtame ampwe. *The dog is skinny.*

= Ityeltyerre, mpweyampe, ampap-ampape SOUNDS SIMILAR TO mpwe urine

ampwale n.

1. thing, object, something that you can see and touch ♦ Ampwale etnpentyelawe! *Don't touch that thing!* = arne

2. poison ♦ Aleke imewarle ampwale etnyenhepenhe. *The dog died after it was given poison.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO mpwarle foot side

ampwarrenke vi.

1. die ♦ Errennge tangkwerle alkerarle alpenke intemapertelke re ampwarrenke. *First a person's spirit returns to heaven for good, then his body dies.*

2. cease, finish ♦ Arntwe apmelerre apertame entweyane, ampwarrenge-anenye. *There is always water there; it never runs out.*

= peyakarrenke, ayenke¹ SEE ALSO ayerlinenke extinguish

ampwarr-antethenke

fall down and die ♦ Apmwengepe kwere karlekerte atherrarte kwere ilenke, atherraperte. Ilel-aytenke apmwe nthelartee. Karlekerte wanenye antengepe entweyane. Repe arrenyelke alperinenke, ayney-alpwetthe. Iterryte rtame antenge ampwarr-antethenke. *The snake spirit takes the two kidneys out. The snake spirit takes them and goes away. The person is left there with no kidneys. The snake spirit takes them (the kidneys) over there and goes back to eat them. The person left behind dies.*

rrkante ampwarrenke laugh hysterically

SEE UNDER rrkante

ampwerrke *n.*

something new, fresh, unopened
= atnperre

ampwerte¹ *n.*

a. ampurta, Hillier's mulgara *Dasyurus hillieri* ♦ Ampwerte, nyartepe weye ahene atyerte openye. Pwengele kwere aynenkepe. Ampwertele aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye artntarenaye. *Ampurta is good to eat like a quoll. It is eaten cooked. It eats little animals and insects that live on and around the hilly country.* ♦ Ampwerte openke arlekke, atnkwarengele. Nhartepe re angwerrminenke kngwere, marle. Nhartepe re arntartryenkelke, arnkentye arenylepe. Nhartepe re alperinenke, apmre kwereyenge warle, aney-alpwewethe. Kante errpwerle kelye etnkwelthitarre artepe errpwerle ape re. *The ampurta goes hunting at night. The male mouse finds another mouse, a female, and catches her. He takes her back to his single men's home. The ampurta has a long black tail and a dark back.*

b. mulgara (?) *Dasyurus cristicauda*.

Also referred to as weye ampwerte. SEE ALSO ilkwenng mouse

ampwerte² *n.*

newborn baby ♦ Artnwenge ampwerte kelye rtame re. *A newborn baby is called ampwerte.*

= rlente SEE ALSO arnathe²

ampwetyampe *n.*

thin, old person ♦ Ampwetyampe etnewerrantye erlkwe, elkwemene apeke. *Old men and old women are called ampwetyampe.*

SEE ALSO erlkwetyerlkwe old man, erlkwerlkwenye old person

ampweye *n.*

1a. kurapuka, scrub wattle *Acacia stipuligera*
b. *Acacia acradenia*. Shrubs to 3 m with broad leaves and cylindrical yellow flowers. The seeds are cooked and eaten. Also referred to as arwele ampweye. ♦ Etnwinde openye apertame re, ampweyepe artnte angkwarre cyterane. Errtyarte mpwareyayne kwerele. *The scrub wattle grows where the spear wattle grows in hilly country. People used to make spears from it too.*

2. edible seed of the scrub wattle.

Also referred to as nterrenge ampweye.

♦ Ampweye kwerele arre alkenharrenhe

atanthe arrwekelenye. Rlwene wanenye atanthe ayneyayne awatnkakerre. *The old people grew up on the scrub wattle. When there was no flour they used to eat it.*

ampweyampe man's mother-in-law SEE ampeyampe**ampweyampe** skinny, thin SEE mpweyampe**amware** *n.*

wooden shovel, scoop ♦ Karntape iley-alpeyayne, karntape amware openye. Ilenyey-aytneyayne atanthe, apelke kwentye atnarreyayne nyetyepe warlepe artnwengelepe. *They would come back with a piece of bark. They used it as a kind of coolamon. They had no bowls or plates. They would get the bark, go to the creek, fill it with water and come back, and set the coolamon inside their cubbies.*

= arekenye SEE ALSO arne deep coolamon, akwerre coolamon, karntape long coolamon

amwarenke, amewarenke *vt.*

1. be stopped from doing something; be unable to get somewhere or do something ♦ Arntwelke aynanthe nyarte amwarerrantyelke. *The water stopped us from getting across.* ♦ Iterryele amwarenke arntwe alenyen entweyanengewarle.

People couldn't get across because of the water. SEE ALSO ahentyele arenke thwarted, arrkngertinenke stop someone

2. avoid someone or some place, keep away from something, avoid doing something; follow avoidance rules, adhere to social restrictions ♦ Atnkeleye atyeyenge atye amwarenke. *I avoid my male cousin.*

♦ Meyemeye ketye atye amwarenke ertwep-ertwepe ayenge openke. *I avoid my son-in-law and go a long way from him.*

3. refrain from punishing someone, let someone go without punishing them. People might amwarenke if there are lots of people around when the person is supposed to receive their punishment, because the people giving punishment would feel shame. ♦ Artweyele apeke amwarenke atyerreye kwereyenge kwerarle ipmarrenhepenhe, wele mentye re amwarenke kwere. *The man let his younger brother go, even though his brother had been yelling at him.* SEE ALSO mentyinenke forgive SOUNDS SIMILAR TO amwarrenke pile up

amwelye central bearded dragon SEE apmwelye

ane¹, ante *conj.*

and (from English 'and') In Kaytetye, words can simply be put next to each other and the meaning is 'and.' ◆ Atye atnwenthe, rlwene ane kayte aynenyenye. *I ate meat, vegetable food and grubs.*

SEE ALSO -apertame *and*, kape *and*, -tyampe *too* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ahene *good*

ane *good* SEE ahene

+ane² *end.*

really, very. Goes on the end of a word to add emphasis. ◆ Areyayne. 'Aye, rlwarre apertaye, twerartelke ampenherre, enyepane mpele apanpelkane mpele.' *They would look, 'Hey really, now all of them are ripe, there is fruit all over now.'* ◆ Kaltye rtamane arrwekeleyepe atanthe anenhe. *All the old people were very knowledgeable about these games.* SEE ALSO -rtame

+ane SEE +rrane

anakapeltherreye, anakapeltherre,**anepeltherre** *n.*

type of green cricket that makes a kissing noise. It is associated with kurdaitchas; when people hear this insect they know to move on. ◆ Anakapeltherreye kelye atherrkepe. Atnkwarengele angkerrane rtame atwerpp-atwerppe tyampe. *This cricket is small and green. You can hear it at night and in the late afternoon.*

SEE ALSO ltyweltye type of cricket

aname *adv.*

helpless, unable to do things for yourself ◆ Terangke apeke anteyane, aname etyene kwere mwetekayarle. *If a person is drunk you might tell someone to help the useless person into the car.*

aname arntartryenke, aname**arryenke** *vt.*

look after someone who is sick or helpless ◆ Aname errwanthe arrtyenaw! *Look after that weak one!*

aname atewarrenke, aname etnyenke *vt.*

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

give a daughter or young sister away in marriage ◆ 'Ye, mpwelanthe anenelke' mpele. Newe ayengepe aperte openherre, nawe, aname aperte atyenge atewarrenherre aperte etnyenyerre. *You two live as husband and wife now', I was told. I wouldn't go on my own, I had to be given by my relative as a wife.*

aname atnewinenke, aname watntenke *vt.*

feed someone who can't or won't feed themselves ◆ Aname watnterritantye aname atnwewinterrantye kwarrengkwele artnwenge. *The child's mother is feeding that poor little child.*

anamewe *n.*

helpless, unable to do things for yourself; lazy ◆ Anamewe re anteyane. *He can't look after himself.*

anatyne *n.*

1. bush potato, desert yam *Ipomoea costata*. The bush potato has a flower called *nalale* or *kinteltyewe*; the stem below the ground is called *arle*, and the cracks above the ground from the yam tubers are called *kwerrpere*. Also referred to as *arwele anatyne*.

2. edible yam of this plant. Also referred to as *rlwene anatyne*. You make the hand sign for *anatyne* by turning your palm face up and moving it at an angle to the ground. ◆ Anatye, ayerrere makwerle anteyane.



Apengelepe kwere apmemere rtame, makwerle rtame, anatyeye re kwene rtame anteyane, antale. Aynewethe, pwemerepe kwere warele rtame. Warelepe re anthwelarrenke rtame. *Yams, to the north there are plenty. If you go there you can dig them, a lot of them; the yams are underground in a row. To eat them, you can cook them in the fire. In the fire they become nice and soft.*

SEE ALSO apite pencil yam

anaty-anatyne *n.*

heart ◆ Anaty-anatyne alarrenhe pwelekele. *The bullock horned him in the heart.*

Anatyatenge *n.*

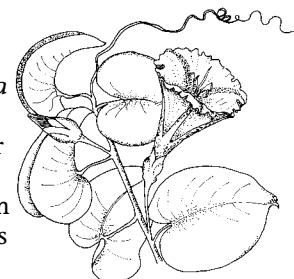
Waterhole on Runaway Creek

anatyaylewene *n.*

1. type of small black beetle found on bush potato vines *anatyne*. This beetle is heard when yams are ready.

2. various legless lizards that are heard or seen when yams are ready. Possibly

a. Burton's snake-lizard *Lialis burtonis*



- b.** excitable delma *Delma tincta*
c. sharp-snouted delma *Delma nasuta*

SEE ALSO paripe¹ *Burton's snake-lizard*

anatyelepwerreye, anatyarenge n.

- 1a.** Horsfield's bronze-cuckoo (?)
Chrysococcyx basalis
b. black-eared cuckoo (?) *Chrysococcyx osculans*. Also referred to as *thangkerne anatyelepwerreye*.
2. small black beetle found on yam vines [SOME SPEAKERS]. When people hear this beetle they know that yams are ready.
◆ Anatyelepwerreye anatyale apertame anteyane, errwelaperte aynterantye rtame re. *This beetle lives on yam vines and eats them.* = anatyalewene

anekwarre n.

- 1.** slender pigweed *Portulaca filifolia*. A plant about 20cm, with thin leaves and grey seeds. Also referred to as *athe anekwarre*.
2. edible seeds of slender pigweed. Also referred to as *nterrenge anekwarre*.
◆ Nterrenge anekwarre arltere. Ayneyayne atanthe awatnkakakerre. *The seeds of this plant are white. People used to eat them in the olden days.*
= ngkwiteke

anelp-anenke stop for a while and go SEE UNDER *anenke sit*

anelyapwete n.

- type of small plant that grows on the side of creeks. Possibly:
a. wire bush, tangled lechenaultia (?) *Lechenaultia divaricata*. Leafless tangled shrub about 50cm with creamy-white flowers.
b. narrow-leaved Goodenia (?) *Goodenia armitiana*. A shrub with yellow flowers. Also referred to as *arwele anelyapwete*.

-anenhe SEE +weth-anenhe

anenke vi.

- 1.** sit ◆ Arlemenye anenke arlelparrenkelke. nhartepe rllerrenwenkelke. *Sitting cross-legged you get a cramp and need to stretch out.* ◆ Thangkerne akwerke atherre antharkwe errwele anteyane. *Two baby birds are sitting up in the nest.* SEE ALSO *alayterane sit in a group*
2. live (somewhere); stop or stay (somewhere) ◆ Tyelaperte nge anteyanene, rlengke rtame ayenge alpenkerne. *Stay here, I'll come back later.* ◆ Nthekelarte

anteyane nge? *Where do you live?* = anter-anteyane

3a. be, am, are, is. Used for things whose stance is perceived as sitting and things whose stance is unknown, such as feelings, thoughts, games and abstract things.
◆ Kaltye rtamane arrwekelenyepe atanthe anenhe. *All the old people knew these games.* For this meaning, the verb must be in the continuous tense: *anteyane* 'is' or *aneyayne* 'used to be.' ◆ Nharte re anteyane! *There he is!* In many situations where an English translation would have a form of 'be', *anteyane* is often left out.

b. there is (something), there are (some things). ◆ Iterryte makwerle anteyane. *There are lots of people.*

4. Appears after a verb with the +wethe ending to mean an action nearly or could have happened. In this context *anenke* has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form. SEE +weth-anenhe

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnenke stand, aynenke eat anenke . . . +we*

make the country plentiful with something by performing appropriate ceremonies. The thing that people are performing ceremonies for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Atanharle erlkwe inenge aneyaynenke *everything-we* atanthe, akwethineyayne *everything. The old people used to make the country plentiful with things, perform ceremonies for things.*

SEE ALSO *akwethinenke pile up*

anelp-anenke

- 1.** stop for a while and go, have a spell and go (+lpe- 'do once on the way')
◆ 'Wenherteyaye?' 'Anelp-anenhe ilwekere ngwetyanpe aperte.' 'Where's so and so?' 'She just stopped for a bit and then kept going.'
2. get in and go ◆ Arrwekele nge anelp-anenhe. Ayengepe atnantenge theye rtame anelp-anenke. *Jump in the front (of the car) and I'll jump in the back.*
3. travel sitting down, such as by car or bus (when used with a continuous verb ending)
◆ Ayengepe anelp-anteyane *Hatches Creek warle athekelke. I travelled by car towards Hatches Creek then.* ◆ Intenge aperineyayne artnwenge akem-akeme anelp-aneyayne. *The child is sitting quietly while being carried*

anenkeye

on the person's shoulders.

aney-alpenke

1. return to a place to stay; settle down at a place (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do')
2. go back and sit down
3. (something) happens suddenly. Used to describe actions where the thing comes to rest on the ground. ♦ Arntwenge aynenyerre kwenyele atnkwarenge. Arntwe alkenhele aywerre anenherre akerre aywerre aney-alpenhe. *The rain fell heavily last night. The rain pelted down noisily all of a sudden.*

aney-enenke

stay somewhere for a while (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ♦ Erreyakwerrepe ileyaynenke erreyakwerrepe aynanthe elketnhengele, aneyenekile ileyayne, ileyayne, ileyayne. *We would clear away the dirt and gather all the bush onions together, we would stay there for a while collecting them.*

anter-alperrane

1. return by car or bus
2. stop lots of times while returning
♦ Nhartepe tyewalhe rtame alwenelke anter-alpeyayne atnkere ntharlarle awatnkenyarlelkie rtame, tyerrempe warle. *Then the ants stop lots of times while going back to that old spinifex wax.*

anter-anter-enyerrane

1. be, are, exist, sit, live (plural) (+rr-... +rr-nye+ 'do all the way'). Often used to describe where certain animals or plants are found. ♦ Arlangkwe amerne anteyane wenharte angwarlpe inenge anter-anter-enyerrane akngwerrelenyne angkwarre. *Lots of 'arlangkwe' bloodwoods grow there, those good shady trees over there on the east side.*
- ♦ Nyartepa kwerelayethe intemapertame artnwenginengepe anter-anter-etyerrane aynekantheye nyetyepelepe arrwekelenye. *In the same way, children sit in their cubbies today learning about things.*
- ♦ Tneyele apmere warle artwey-alpeyayne alhileyayne. Erekwe repe cook-rtame anter-antertnyeyayne. *Eventually we got to the station and took all the things off the horses. There were a few cooks at that place.*
2. sit down in lots of places on your way, rest at places along the way, stop many times along the way

anter-aperrane

1. travel by car or bus (+rr-ape 'do while

going') ♦ Mwetekaye re apeke arrwelaperte anter-aperrane. *He is sitting there while the car goes along.* This form of the verb is usually heard with the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne and not +nke or +nhe.

2. stop lots of times while going along
♦ Elkwerr-elkwerre aynanthe anter-aperrane. *We kept stopping all along the way.*

anter-aytenke

stop and rest before continuing (+r-ayte-'do and then go') ♦ Elyenge apeke ayleme anter-aytewenawe arlengaye aperranepenhe. *The two of us should sit down and rest in the shade after travelling so far.* SEE ALSO angwerlarrenke rest

anterwenenke

1. have a short rest, stop for a short while (+rwene+ 'do quickly') ♦ Anterwenewene ayenge. *Wait, I'll sit for a moment.*
2. live or stay at a place for a while. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':
♦ Kwerelaperte ayenge anterwenteyane. *I'm still living at the same place.*

anenkeye n.

1. selfish, someone who does whatever they feel like and doesn't think about others
♦ Iterrye nhartepe anenkeye. Elperterre anteyane, aytnane kwere alewethherrantye aynanthe apewethe apmere kngwerlarle, repe nhartepe iterrye elperterre anteyane. *That person is selfish. I ask him to go to another place, but he's too stubborn and hard to move.*

2. lazy, tired, can't move = apmerrkarenye
OPPOSITE OF errngerneye

anenkeyarrenke vi.

get lazy

anentye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

baby at the sitting-up stage, around six months old. Also referred to as *artnwenge anentye*. ♦ Artnwenge nhartepe anentye rtame, apenge-wanenye. *That baby can sit now, but not yet walk. = anathe*
SEE ALSO arengkelepenhe *crawling baby*, rtente *newborn baby*, ilkere *newborn baby*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnentye*¹ *neck*

-anenyе without, not [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE -wanenye

anenyе n.

rump of kangaroo

SEE ALSO ilperte *hip*, arlentye *waist*

Anenyanenge n.

place name

anepeltharre *n.*

type of bird (?)

Anetyele *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. Anetyl. People from the Utopia area.

Also referred to as *iterrtye Anetyele*.2. Anetyele language. Also referred to as *angke Anetyele*.**Anewanyenge** *n.*

Rockhole west of Barrow Creek on Warlekerlange country

anewarte *n.*

1. spouse, husband, wife

2. married, de facto, as a couple; as husband and wife ◆ *Re alpenherre kwenyele anewarte. They went off yesterday as a married couple.* ◆ *Anewarte rtame apeyayne elwanthe, artnangkepe. Alhwengewe awenyerrewarate atnkwelke entweyane. Biblies go around in pairs, a male and a female. They sleep in the one hole.***aney-alpenke** happens suddenly SEE UNDER *anenke sit***Aneyangkepe** *n.*

place on Rtwerpe country

aney-enenke stay somewhere for a while FORM OF *anenke sit***+ange, +angaye** *end.*

1. Goes on the end of the first word of a sentence to make a question.
◆ *Ahenangaye? Are you alright?* ◆ *Apange aynanthe angkerrane? Are we just going to sit here and talk?* ◆ *Pwelekange nte aperninenyne? Did you bring any meat?*
◆ *Tyangkwerrartepange thewe warlepe? Is this the way to the store?* SEE ALSO -rteye
2. maybe; shows that you are not sure about the truth of what you are saying
◆ *Kwerange rlengkepe wey-aytenye. Maybe (the one who stayed out) killed the emu (I saw).*
3. can, should, may, is it okay
◆ *Mentyange aylenke? Should we sing it anyway?* ◆ *Ahenangaye ayenge apeme errwanthele arlunge? Is it okay if I go with you lot?*
4. Within a sentence +ange on the end of a nominal shows that something is not real or not the way it should be.
◆ *Atnyweyaynelke that blanket pretty one atanthe aneyayne erlteye. Wele nyartepe dress rtamange nyartepe. They used to wear blankets for dresses all the time; well, they were hardly dresses.* = -arpanteye, -apartentye

5. On verbs +ange shows that you are uncertain about whether the action is or isn't going to happen. ◆ *Aperteye alpenhengernange? Did they come back?* SEE ALSO -rteye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ahenge fight***angalthene** *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

man's older sister

= arrereye

angampekarle *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]1. eternal, ever-lasting ◆ *Jesus Altyerre angampekarle. Jesus is eternal.*

2. place of origin, especially Dreamings = aknganentye

anganke little crow SEE *nganke***Angarneye** *n.*

place south of Barrow Creek

+angaye Goes on the end of the first word of a sentence to make a question VARIANT OF +ange**angayele** hungry SEE *ngayele***angelyawelyawe** fine rain SEE *ngelyawelyawe***-angene** *n.end.*

1. on that side or edge of something. Goes on nominals after the +le ending (+nge² on short words): ◆ *awenyerrele angene on one side.* ◆ *Atnwerretele angene re anenke, aherretanke. The kangaroo tail fat is found where the tail meets the spine.*
2. while something is at that stage, when something is at that stage ◆ *Artepwele katyerre kwartele angene anenke. The yellow, ripe desert raisin has sticky stuff on it.*
3. After words for times of the day shows that the action happens throughout that time ◆ *Ngwetyanpele angene. All morning.*
4. After number words shows that the action happens within that amount of time ◆ *Etelarerrantye rtame re, nhartape arelpe awenyerrele angene apeke, atherrele angene apeke, apmwenge kwere alarrewethe. The victim knows he has been made sick by sorcery, then in one or two months the snake will kill him.* SEE ALSO -ngere
5. over, because of, about. Shows the thing that someone is fighting over or talking about. ◆ *Erlkwety-erlkwele atewehanththe alarreyayne, imayelepe. Atyeyengele nyanye kerle pwenhe kwere nyanye kngwerepe. Pwenhe atyeyengelepe imayele, nyanye lepe tyatyle angenepe. The old people had a big jealous fight. My nanna burnt*

angenke

her sister in that fight. My nannas all fought each other over my grandfather. SEE ALSO -theye from

awenyerrele angene on one side; have the same end SEE UNDER awenyerre

rrkantele angene for fun SEE UNDER rrkante

angenke vt.

1. dig, scoop with a yamstick or other tool
◆ Tyelarte arlewatyerre atnter-aytenyawe, angkwetye atye kwere angewenawe!

Hey, a goanna stopped here! Wait a minute, I'll dig him out. ◆ Arekenyele rtame angeyaynenke. *People used to dig with a wooden scoop.* SEE ALSO angerletwenke dig down, arnwengkarrenke dig a soakage, errkenke scratch

2. scratch ◆ *Pussy cat-le ngkelthelhele angel-aytenyerre. The cat scratched with its claws and ran off.* SEE ALSO atelp-atenke scratch, terpenke rub against, errkenke scratch

3. gouge something out
= apmenke SEE ALSO ilpilenke pull out

angenke rewenhe

scratch yourself. A reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person doing the action.

angentye soakage. Water in a creek bed or in sandhill country. SEE ngentye

angerange n.

1. baby at the stage where it is too young to move around properly and too young to know how to do things ◆ Angerange apertaye, artnwenge nharte apewethe laleyewe. *He's not strong enough, that child trying to get the lolly.*

2. uncoordinated, unable to look after yourself properly

angerang-angerangarrenke vi.
unable to do something because of weakness or immaturity; try to do something but not able to do it properly
◆ Thangkerne angerang-angerangarrerrane artnwengele wenhepenhe. *That bird is trying to walk after a child threw something at it.*

Angerangenthe n.

place south of Redbank on Rtwerpe country

angrl-angerle n.

1. uvula (the small fleshy thing that hangs down at the back of the mouth)

2. flesh under the tongue that joins the

tongue to the mouth ◆ Angerl-angerle alenyepelkwerrele rtame. *The flesh under the tongue is in the middle.*

angerletwenke vt.

dig deep ◆ Anatye kwene entweyane angerletweyayne. *You have to dig a long way for yams that are deep down.* ◆ Angerletweyayne intemarte atyeyengamernaye! Atnaympange angeyayne kwene theyelke re angewethepe. *She dug deep down; gosh it was deep! She dug a seat so she could dig down even further.*

SEE ALSO angenke dig, apmenke dig

angerrentye spirit [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE angerrentye

angerterrke n.

1. gidgee wild orange, narrow-leaf bumble *Capparis loranthifolia.* Shrub to 3m, with rough bark and creamy flowers. It only grows in the east, such as around Ntarrengeny and Ipmangkere. Also referred to as *arwele angerterrke.* ◆ Atwakeye apenye apertame, angerterrkepe repe. Iwerrerrkwe etnewenke tyangkwarre kngerake thayetepe. *The gidgee wild orange is like the wild orange. To the east they call it 'iwarrarrkwe'.*

2. the edible fruits of the gidgee wild orange. Also referred to as *rlwene angerterrke.*

= iwerrarrkwe

angilke mosquito SEE ngilke

angimarrre zebra finch SEE ngimarrre

angke¹, akngke n.

1. language ◆ Angkepe aynanthe arntwarrantye Kaytetye. *The language we talk is Kaytetye.* The name of the language you are speaking in has the +le or -theye ending.

2. speech, sound; noise that animals and people typically make

3. story, message, news, yarn, chat, talk
◆ Angke nte atnawerrilene. *Check that story is correct.* ◆ Aleme amperrngarrengele, akayele akenke, rapekaye angke elpathenhe. *When you hear a sad story you feel sad and start crying.* ◆ Angkerranelke wenheye angkelke. Karrmathelke. *They have a yarn then. There is no worry now, it is alright.*

4. word ◆ Atnawarrinenke apertame angkepe, kwerartepe arwelepe. *We are*

correcting some more words, some plant names.

5. permission (for something to happen)

◆ Angke ntepe etnyenhe iterrye kngwre? Alkaperte atye artntwenhe. *Did you give that person permission? Yes, I said it was okay.*

6. matter, subject, issue ◆ Ayenge angkenge etarreyayne. *I was thinking of the matter.*

The thing you are thinking of has the +le³ ending (+nge⁴ on short words).

7. Aboriginal language, vernacular. You make the hand sign for *angke* by touching your finger tips close together and pointing them towards your chest, so that they touch your chest. ◆ Angke theye ayenge angkewethe? *Should I talk in my own language?*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ingke claw*

angke alkenhinene *vt.*

spread news

angke angkenke *vi.*

1. tell a story

2. boast

3. tell lies = errtywarrenke

angke arrkwinenke *vt.*

tell lies, spread rumours ◆ Aparte nte arrkwinterrantye aynewantheyenge angke, apanpelke nte artntwel-artntwel-arrarrantye. *You've been telling lies about us, telling people everywhere.*

angke artntwenke *vt.*

1. tell a story, tell something that happened

2. boast

3. tell lies ◆ Nthekelarte angke artntwerrantye? *Who is telling stories?*

= errtywarrenke

angke aymperrinenke *vt.*

spread news

= angke alkenhinene

angke kelye

high-pitched voice OPPOSITE OF *arwerrpe*, angke ntyeltye

angke elpathel-aytenke *vt.*

let someone know about something (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Apenkelke ayenge, Ngamperle atye angke elpathel-aytenke apenke ayenge tawene arle. *I let Ngamperle know that I am going to town, then I go.* The thing you are talking about has the +we or +warle ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813.)

angke elpertelhe

language which is hard to understand.

It might be spoken in a heavy accent, or someone might not be able to talk properly, or it may be a difficult thing to understand.

◆ Angke elpertelhe elpathenge-wanenye.

Angke elpertelhe arlenge arenye elpathenge-wanenye Apekane. *I can't understand that language. Afghans are hard to understand, they come from a long way away.*

angke errpatye

1. lies, gossip

2. bad news, such as a death ◆ Marle inenge nhamernarte akerrane angke errpatyarre atanthe elpathenhe penhe rlengke. *Those women are crying because they heard bad news today.*

angke ethwenke *vt.*

send a message

angke lwethe rntwenke *vt.*

interrupt someone; cut someone off as they are talking ◆ Angkepe lwethe artntwel-aytenye re, elkwerre angkwarre re openhe. *He interrupted us; he came right through the middle of us.*

= elpertaylenke, arrmathinenke

angke peltye

chat, friendly talk ◆ Arlwenthe amerne ayanthe angkerrane angke peltye nhamernarte. *Us married people are just chatting to one another.*

angke tangkerle angkenke *vi.*

be cautious; not jump into something; think about something before you act

angke theye

in an Aboriginal language

angke² *n.*

emu heart or back (?)

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ingke claw*

+angke³, +angkerre *n.end.*

Goes on certain pronouns to show that the people are in the same patrimoiety and the same generation group. ◆ Atye, errwewangkerre, alarreye. *I'll hit you and your brother.* ◆ Arretyele aynekangkerre alarreye. *He'll hit me and my brothers.*

angkakake¹ *n.*

messenger (*lit. having a story*) ◆ Relhe nharte angkakake openkerne mpele. *This woman is coming with a message.*

angkakake² *n.*

thunder, thunderstorm (*lit. having language*). Also referred to as *arntwe angkakake*. ◆ Angkakake apeyayterane.

angkalyeye

Thunder is coming.

= nhaperte¹

angkalyeye, angkaltye *n.*

young man

SEE ALSO angwerretye male

Angkangkere *n.*

soakage near Nelson Bore

angkarleparle etnyenke *vt.*

give a message; give permission

◆ Angkarleparle etnyel-aytenye atye artnwengewe erlkwe kwerele arlenge anewethe. *I gave a message to him to tell my daughter that the old man should stay with her.* ◆ Angkarleparle etnyenyerre atyawee alkaperte ngwenge re aperrernenyewethe. *I gave him permission to come tomorrow.*

angkarre *pv.*

Goes before verbs to show that someone is planning, threatening, or trying to do the action.

angkarre alarrenke *vt.*

raise your arm as if to hit someone

angkarre apenke *vi.*

planning or trying to go ◆ Pwetepele warle ayenge angkarre apenke. *I'm planning to go to the football.*

angkarre arenke *vt.*

threaten to hit someone ◆ Wele atye angkarre arenherre, alarrenge-wanenye operte. *I threatened to hit him but I didn't.*
= arrangarenke

angkarre artntwenke *vt.*

1. planning to tell someone
2. threaten someone

angkarre atnhenke *vt.*

threaten to attack someone and tear them to shreds

angkarre pwenke *vt.*

plan to cook something

angkarre wenke *vt.*

threaten to throw something at someone, raise a gun as if to shoot ◆ Angkarre wenherre maketele apeke angkarre wenke. Arrangarenherre. *You can aim a gun ready to shoot.* = arrangarenke

angkarre rntwenke *vt.*

threaten to cut someone

angkarr-angkarre *adv.*

(do something) threateningly, plan or try to do an action lots of times ◆ Angkarr-angkarrele alarrerantye. *He keeps threatening to hit him.* ◆ Ngwenge atye angkarr-angkarre anatyae apmewethe.

Tomorrow I will try to dig for yams.

-angkarrenye *n.end.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. so that he, she, or it (can do something).

In sentences made up of two parts

-angkarrenye goes after the pronoun *re* or words for a person or animal to show that this person could do something if the action in the first part of the sentence happens. ◆ Nthewartelke nte etnyene re angkarrenye kwatthewe. *Give it to him so he can drink it.* ◆ Kerrkerlantye ketye rtame arlpatepe etnperrantye, arlpate angkarrenye alkenhe aytewethe. *They cover their breasts for fear of the brown falcon, so that their breasts grow big.* SEE ALSO -aytenga, -are³ which

2. more (of a quality). Goes on the end of descriptive words to show something has more of this quality. Similar to the English ending '-er' in 'bigger'. ◆ Nyarte arletye ketye atnwenthе ntingke angkarrenye atyenge etnyene! *This meat is raw, give me that bit which is properly cooked.* SEE ALSO -aytenye, +watye

-angkelayle+ SEE -angkelh-ayle+

-angkelene+ SEE +ny-angkeletne+

angkelh-angkelh-aylenke *make someone talk FORM OF angkenke talk*

-angkelh-ayle+, -angkelayle+ *v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

Goes on some transitive verbs to show that the person comes and does the action quickly, or does the action before another action happens. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action.

◆ Pelangkete atyeyenge atye tet-angkelh-aylenke, aherne akake. *I'll quickly shake the dirt out of my blanket.*

SEE ALSO +ny-angkeletne+

angkelpathenke *vt.*

tell someone that you are going, give notice, resign ◆ Angkwetyaye, atye angkelpathel-aytewene ayenge apenkarrele, atyenge apeke artntenge enthwerranemereketye. *Wait, I'll let them know that I'm going in case they look for me in the hills.* ◆ Ngwenge ayenge alpenkelke mpele, angkelpatherrantyelke atyewenhe. Intemapertelke mpele. Newe ayenge holiday apenke intemaperte ayenge apenke mpele. *I'll leave tomorrow, I told myself then. I'm not going for a holiday, I'm going for good.*

angkengarrete Australian kestrel SEE
ankengarrete

angkenke *vi.*

1a. say, speak, talk, chat ◆ Atyenge rtame nyartepē angkerrane? *Is that person talking to me?*

b. plan, discuss, arrange

c. ask for something = alwengayenke.

The person you are talking to has the *-arlenge* ending and the thing you are talking about has the *+we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Ayenge angkenke artnwengèle arlenge artntewe. *I'm talking to the child about money.* If the thing one is talking about has already happened it has the ending *-penhewe*: ◆ Angkerrane ayenge arrereye atyeyengele arlenge meeting kwenyele penhewe. *I'm talking with my big sister about the meeting I went to yesterday.* A reflexive pronoun (*atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used if someone is talking about themselves: ◆ Atyewenhe angkenhe. *I talked to myself.*

2. make the sound that something usually makes, especially an animal or some other creature; twitter; chirp. Only for dogs is there a unique word *parkwenke* 'bark.'

◆ Mweteke nhangangarte angkeyern-alpeyayne atnkwarenge. *Then we heard the sound of a car coming at night.* ◆ Erreme nyartepē atnkwarengele arle angkerrane. Nyartepē elpathenke artweyarle apenkerne-ngareye. *The cricket is a night insect and can be heard only at night. When we hear it we know that there is someone dangerous coming.*

3. Combines with words that describe a type of sound to mean make this sound, e.g. ◆ anterrke angkenke *burp*
SEE ALSO werrtye anenke

angkenke errwelarlathèke
pray

angkelh-angkelh-aylenke *vt.* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

1. make someone talk or cause something to make a noise

2. start up a car or some other machine
◆ Mweteke nharte angkelh-angkelh-aylewethe. *Let's try to start the car again.*

angkenyey-aytnenke

have a talk, a chat (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth') ◆ Angkenyey-aytnteranewethe aynanthe. *We have a talk some time.*

angkerr-angkerr-enyerrane

talk or make a noise over a large area or long way (+rr- ... +rr-nye+ 'do all the way')

◆ Alenyeelke angkerr-angkerr-enyerrane karlarrangkerne. *The western collared frog calls all the time while the river is running.*

angkew-angkewinene *vt.*

1. make someone talk

2. chat someone up

aylkwaylke angkenke talk loudly, say silly things, such as a child or a drunk SEE UNDER aylkwaylke

elhe angkenke rubbish someone, say bad things to someone SEE lhangkenke

inteme angkenke talk non-stop, talk over someone SEE UNDER inteme

re aperte re aperte angkenke

talk incessantly, not let someone else talk ◆ Nhartepe re aperte re aperte angkerranenke kngrerewe ilpewe atnenganyene. *He keeps on talking and not listening to anyone.* Other pronouns can be used instead of *re* 'she or he': ◆ Nge aperte nge aperte angkenke. *You're not letting anyone else talk.*

tyerte-tyerte angkenke whisper SEE UNDER tyerte-tyerte

-angkere *n.end.*

1. with this quality or characteristic ◆ Mpe, erreyakerre mpele alkenh-alkenhe angkere. *Let's go, lots of really big bush onions are there.*

2. lots of ◆ Elpayewe perlinewe rtame aynanthe erlwareyayne 'Yekaye pweleke angkerelke kwere erlwarewene mpele!' *We were watching at the side of the creek; 'Wow, look at the big mob of cattle this time!'* SEE ALSO makwerle lots

3. Goes on words for types of behaviour to show that someone always acts like this, or is this sort of person. ◆ Kwerre nharte rkante angkere. *That girl is a joker, fun loving.* SEE ALSO -wene ought, +althe²

4. After a verb it means that this action always happens ◆ Atyenge alarreranty-angkere-ketye, ayenge tyerte-tyerte aperrane boy-apenyè warrkarerrane nantewewepe, boy-lapenyè atye ilenyey-enterantye mpele. *I'm always being picked on. I'll run away, they always work me like a man, making me go and get the horses.*

◆ Apentyele ntharlartawe! Atyengarle alekelarle atnhenhe angkere. *Don't go*

+angkerre

there, that's where the dog is that always bites me. SEE ALSO +wene ought

+angkerre same generation group VARIANT OF +tangke³

angkerralye rib, ribs SEE ngkerralye

angkerretnhenke, angkerr-

angkerretnhenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS] cut someone up with something; rip into someone ♦ *Knife-le angkerretnenhe ilwekere nhartepe entweyane. Someone slashed that poor person there with a knife.* = artethetherre rntwenke

angkerwengke bad news SEE ngkwerengke

angket-angkete n.

types of earless dragon lizards, including earless dragon *Tymanocryptis lineata*; long-tailed earless dragon *Tymanocryptis tetraporophora* ♦ *Angket-angkete artnte arenye wethapenye, kelyamperle. The long-tailed earless dragon is small and lives on stony country.* = tyeperneye

angketye n.

1. foot, feet ♦ *Angketye apenke ayenge wele ayenge amarrenke. My foot swells up from walking.*
2. toe = angketye kelye, angketye akwerrke
3. tyre
4. track, footprints ♦ *Artnangke atnke anteyane. Ltemarle angkwarre amperlarenhe artnangke arenge angketyepe. The bilby is still alive. To the west we saw its tracks. The person or animal whose tracks they are does not have to have the -arenge 'belonging to' ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):* ♦ *Angketye kwere ampilenke. Follow his footprints.*

5. back hooves or paws of animals
♦ *Arlemeniyineyayne kwere angketye atherre tyampe, renhe ampewethelke. Before they are cooked the hind paws of small animals are bent back so they break.*
6. adv. (travel) by foot, (go) by foot
♦ *Alweyayne kamele inengepe angketyepe. We rounded up the camels on foot.* ♦ *Nawe ayenge atrntheyayteyayne nantewepe kwerarlartepe; angketyele atye iley-eneyayne. I didn't muster them on horseback; I had to muster them on foot.*

angketye akwerrke, angketye kelye
toe (other than big toe) ♦ *Ilekepe arlanteryane angketye atyenge akwerrke elkwerre penhele. I have a prickle stuck in my*

middle toe.

angketye akwerrk-akwerrke

toes (other than the big toe)

angketye amper-amperc

splayed foot, with feet pointing outwards

= angketye rlwinteme SEE ALSO arntayle

pigeon-toed = eletetherpe

angketye apenke vi.

walk, go by foot. For some speakers +le goes on the end of *angketye*.

angketye arpanke

bare feet

angketye arntayle

splayed feet; feet pointing out

= angketye rlwinteme, angketye amper-amperc

angketye atnerte [SOME SPEAKERS]

sole of foot; arch of foot

= elpay-elipaye

angketye atnhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. kurdaitcha (*lit. feather foot*) = rlwaylpe, artweye¹, angketye atnywenke SEE ALSO aylpatye-ywekekewene type of kurdaitcha

2. feather shoes worn by kurdaitcha

angketye atnywenke

1. vi. put on feather shoes. Kurdaitchas wear these.

2. n. kurdaitcha, someone who can change their form or change their appearance.

Also referred to as *artweye angketye atnywenke*. ♦ *Merlappe thalpe rtame pwetyele atanthe apmelerre anteyane mpelaperte. Nawe apmere arenype artweye rtame angketye atnywenke rlwaylpe rtame. Artweye rtame ngarrpe rtame angketye atnywenke, atherre apeke aperrane alarrarrantye. Spirits that have always been here are called 'merlappe', whereas the kurdaitcha is a man from camp who has sung himself to be one. They can be one or two men going out to kill other people.* = aylpatye ywekekewene, rlwaylpe, angketye atnhe

angketye atwatye

gap between the toes

angketye elkwerrepene

middle toe

angketye erltwe

big toe

angketye kantye

toes (of people) ♦ *Iterryepe aperte angketye kantye akake. Only people have angketye kantye.*

angketye karlwerrke

soft feet ◆ Angketye karlwerrke aherrkele ampemeketye, aherre angkwarre apenge-wanenye. *If your feet are soft then they get burnt in the sun so you can't walk while it's sunny.*

angketye kelye-kelye

toes

angketye kwenenge

sole of the foot = elpay-elpaye sole

angketye ngkelthele

toenail

angketye pwerepe

sensitive feet, such as those of an animal that has been in hibernation, or a person used to wearing shoes, or someone tired from walking a long way

angketye rlwinteme

splayed foot; duck footed

SEE ALSO arntayle pigeon-toed

angketye thilenge

webbed feet

angketye tyarrpe-tyarrpe

cracked, tough feet ◆ Angketye tyarrpe-tyarrpe aperrane aherre angkwarre, ampenge-wanenye. *If you have tough feet you can walk while it's sunny and your feet don't burn.*

angketyele elethnenke vt.

kick

angketyele errwatenke vt.

stomp on something

-angketyarre n.end.

having lots of something, with lots of something. Goes on the end of nominals to show that someone or something has this thing (NOTE Anmatyerr -angketyarr).

- ◆ Ware angketyarre warle alpwetethe, aleke angketyarre ketye. *Go back to the camp fire because there are dogs around here.*
- ◆ Arntwepe repe aneyayne akwertitenge angketyarre rtame. *The water there has a rainbow snake living in it.* -angketyarre doesn't combine with tye- 'this' and nhe-'that.'

= -akake

Angketyl-atneterre n.

soakage near Coulter's Camp

angkew-angkewinenke make someone

talk; chat someone up SEE UNDER angkenke

-angkwarre through, via SEE -angkwerre²**angkwere¹** n.

echidna backbone

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **angkwerre men's ceremony**

-angkwere² kin.end. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

Goes on third person pronouns ('he', 'they', 'them' etc.) to show that you are in an avoidance relationship to them. ◆ Elweme angkwere ntarrelp-arrenhe. *They (my two sons-in-law) went past.*

SEE ALSO -ayerre

angkwerengke story, language, word [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE ngkwerengke**angkwerey-angkwereye** n.

ant-lion, lacewing larvae *Neuroptera spp.* A yellow insect about 2 cm long with a black head and pointed bum. ◆ Angkwerey-angkwereye wenhakweye kelyamperle aherne arenye, errtywerne atherre, rewelyeye atherre atnepethengelle re aperrane. *The ant-lion larvae is a small insect that lives in the ground. It has two large teeth, two feelers and goes backwards. It is also called 'kwatyarle ntyenye-ntyenye'.*

= kwatyarle ntyenye-ntyenye,
tyarlikwingkwinkwe

angkwerre¹ n.

public corroboree where men and women sing, although primarily a men's corroboree ◆ Antethenenke kwerarlepe altharlepe. Nhartepe aylenkelke, nhartepe etnhenkelke, angkwerrewepe, lhartewe apeke. *People sit down at the corroboree ground. Then they sing, and they dance the angkwerre or lhartate ceremonies.*

SEE ALSO lhartate men's ceremony SOUNDS SIMILAR
TO **angkwere¹** echidna backbone

-angkwerre², -angkwarre n.end.

1. through, over, around, across, via
- ◆ Arwele angkwerre apeke atntheyaytel-aytenke mwetekaye apeke. *A car might drive over a tree log.* ◆ Aynanthepe erlwarenhe, 're aynekantthe angkwerre apenyne aperrane.' *We watched and thought, 'He's coming sort of around us.'*

2. along, down, lengthwise ◆ Warengue pwengelte artnangke pmerrke warle akwenkelke, etnpenke kwere, aherre apenyne. Mpelarte etenke artepe angkwerre, tyarrpinenke, rapete apenyne apertame. *You singe the bilby in the fire, and cook it like you do a kangaroo. First you cut it lengthwise along the back; you split it just like a rabbit.*

3. With verbs such as 'sit' and 'stand'

angkwerr-eletnhenke

-angwerre means 'amongst, in'. ♦ Aylanthe pwetye angwerre aneyaynenke, ateralthe inenge aynanthe. *We stayed in the bush, we were all scared.*

4. alongside, with ♦ Rwendke rtame nhartepe atmakakerrepe apeyayne. *Only atye know-emaylerrantyepe wenharte waylpale angkerrelke aynanthe alpeyayne, apeyaynenke. I don't know how we lived in the real early days. When I was a child we lived alongside white people.*

♦ Arntwenge aleyakepenhe learn-arrenhe ayenge rlwampe angwerre now ayenge learn-arrenhe. *When I was a teenage girl I learnt things from white people.*

5. v.end. about, to what, which. When there are two verbs in a sentence -angwerre goes on the second verb to show that this verb is the object of the first verb. Marks a complement in a subordinate clause.

♦ Nharte nte elpathene elwewenhe ipmarrerrantye angwerre. *You two listen to what they are arguing over.* ♦ Atnwenthe atye aynterrantye re alarrenhe angwerre. *I'm eating the meat that he killed.* ♦ Nheterrarte tangkeye areyenene tyethethe arntwenhe angwerre. *Those two found a donkey, just as Jesus had told them.*

-angkwerre aperte

1. on only, in only, across just
2. in front of, in view of ♦ Artweyelepe marle alarrenhe atherre angwerre aperte. *The man hit the girl in front of two people.*

tyangkwerre here, this way SEE AS MAIN ENTRY
ntheke angkwerre whereabouts, which way SEE ntekangkwe

arlenge angkwerre far away SEE UNDER arlenge¹

angkwerr-eletnhenke vt.

cure someone through massage

♦ Ngangkayele angkwerr-eletnherrantye arntetye ngangkaye akakele. *A traditional healer is a person with healing powers who massages a sick person with their hands.*

SEE ALSO angkerrewenke massage, aheninenke heal someone

angkerrelthel-aytenke vi.

1. hair stand on end; get goosebumps from sickness, cold or fear; get the shivers from fright or cold; bristle from fear or cold ♦ Entye eltyenge ayenge artepele angkerrelthel-aytenke apmweketye. *The hair on my arm stood up because I was*

frightened by a snake. ♦ Arntwenge rlenke wele angkerrelthel-aytenke. *When it rains I get goosebumps.*

2. know something bad is going to happen because of a feeling you get; have a feeling that someone is behind you ♦ Angkerrelthel-aytenke rtame ayletyeye arre apeyayterane arlepe akngwerrelthel-aytenke. *Nyerre arrenke ape re. The hair on the back of my neck is standing up, my son-in-law must be coming. He must be feeling shamed.* SEE ALSO aterarrenke scared = ltheletnkenke, ilekarr-anenke

angkwerrerenke vt.

1. feast, eat lots of food ♦ Iterrytele ngayelele rlwene angkwerrerantye. *Those hungry people are eating lots of food.*

2. graze, eat (of animals) ♦ Tharrkarre rtame etntetele anter-anter-enyerrane tharrkarrele, ngkwarlepe angkwerrerrantye rtame atanthe, iwerepe. *The golden bandicoots used to be sitting all the way along the base of the honey grevilleas feasting on the honey.*

SEE ALSO aynenke eat

angkerrewenke vt.

cure someone through massage; use healing massage on someone

= angkwerr-eletnhenke

angkwetye n.

1. short time ♦ Weyepo angkwetye rtame amperrane. *The meat is cooking for a little while.*

2. wait first, just a sec, hang on ♦ Tyelarte arlewatyerre atnter-aytenyawe. Nhaperte alhwengepel! Angkwetye atye kwere angewenawee! *Hey, a goanna stopped here! Just there is its hole. Wait a minute, I'll dig him out.* ♦ Shutem-up-aylene tangkwelle angkwetye etelarerrantye ketye. *Turn it off, just let me think for a second.* ♦ Angkwetye atyewenhe arrewene. *Hang on, I'll try it on.* = alele SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ankwyte still

angkwetyaperte

1. for a short while ♦ Aneyayne aynanthe angkwetye enweyayneketye, angkwetyaperte keltyepe enweyayne. *We sat as she slept for a bit, waiting while our big sister slept for a short while.*

2. wait first, just a sec, hang on ♦ Angkwetyaperte, arrenye atye artntwey-enewethe. *Wait first, I'll go over there and tell them.* = alelaperte

angkwetyaye part.

wait a moment, stop, hang on!

◆ Angkwetyaye, antethenewene. *Hey, let's stop for a moment.*

angkwetyarrenke vi.

wait ◆ Intemapertame angkwetyarrentyele rntwele-rntwel-arrene! *Don't (stop and) wait, keep cutting it through!*

angkwayeange edible nuts of the desert kurrajong *penge* SEE ngkwayeange**angwarenke** vt.

1. copy, imitate ◆ Angke angwarerrantye apertame, wele angwarengele angke arrel-arrell-arrerrantye pipe warlepe. *They copy the words and write them on paper.*

2. want something that someone else has, want to join in on what someone else is doing ◆ Kngwerele taletale ilenyē wele artnwenge atyeyengele angwarenke. *Another child got a doll so my child wants one too.* ◆ Rlwenewe aynanthe apenhe, pathekkelke angwareyenene artnwengele repe. *We went for tucker but the child changed her mind and wanted a bicycle.*

3. choose, pick out, see something you like ◆ Mantarre pretty one angwarerrantye atye. *I'm choosing a pretty dress.* SEE ALSO erlwelarkenke select, akgakenke sort out

4. inflict sudden sickness or disease, strike someone down with sickness ◆ Rarre aretharrele pwenkerne ayerrere theye apeke itemarle theye apeke angwarenke aynewanthe. *When the wind blows from the other direction, especially in summer, say from the west or the north, it can make us suddenly sick.* ◆ Entyerrm-entyerrme mpwarentyele, arntetyele angwaremeketye. *Don't burn the fat as the smell will make you sick (lit. Don't burn fat as sickness might strike).* The word for the sickness has the +le ending on it: ◆ Mantalyarrpele angwarenhe atyenge. *I came down with a severe boil.*

angwarlpe n.

shady, bushy, dense, thick, lush

◆ Angwarlpe atherrke, arwele tyampe angwarlparrenke. Iterryte tyampe errweperte penhe wele ahenerrenke re entyeye angwarlpe arrenke aytanke re angwarlpelke. *When a tree looks green and bushy it is angwarlpe; also when a person's hair looks healthy after they've been sick for a while.* OPPOSITE OF errkerlerrke

angwarlparrenke vi.

get thick and bushy ◆ Arwele alwerre rlwene angwarlparrenke atherkenyele.

The leaves of the split-jack becomes very bushy in the green time (after the rains). OPPOSITE OF errkerlerrkarrenke

angwel-angwele respectful way of referring to someone who has passed away SEE -angwen-angwene**-angwene** n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. respectful way of referring to someone who has passed away. Goes on the end of words for people.

2. way of referring to someone you are familiar with whom you haven't seen for a long time ◆ ERLKWE angwene atyeyenge Erretne arenye. *My poor old man from Erretne country.*

= -angwen-angwene

-angwen-angwene,**angwel-angwele** n.end.

1. respectful way of referring to someone who has passed away. Goes on the end of words for people. ◆ Elkwmene angwen-angwene elwanthe aperle nhenge atwemenye aneyayne. *That old lady and her husband (in the opposite generation group to me) used to stay here when they were alive.* Following a pronoun *angwen-angwene* means that one or more of the people are no longer alive: ◆ Aynake angwen-angwene aveyawae inenge thakemane inenge twerarte apertame, aynake aveyayne. *I and all my Kapetye and Kngwarraye relatives who have since passed away, went with him as stockmen.*

2. Way of referring to someone you are familiar with and feel sorry for, whom you haven't seen for some time. ◆ ERLKWE angwen-angwene aytnarrelparrenhe penhe rlengke alpenkerne elkwemene tyampe. *That poor old man is back now after he disappeared for a while.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO angwerl-angwerle cool of day SEE ALSO +nge⁻⁷, -akwerle

angwenhangwe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

who

= atnhante

angwerle n.

1. alright, good, healthy, better, relieved of pain ◆ Angwerlelke ayenge anteyane arntetyepenhepe. *I'm healthy now after being sick.* SEE ALSO ahene good

angwerl-angwerle

2. a rest, relax or spell

3. unscathed, unhurt ♦ Alarrenge-wanenye aperte angwerle aperte re alpenhengerne, alarrenge-wanenye kwere mpele. *He didn't get hit, he came back completely unhurt.*

angwerlarrenke vi.

1. rest, relax, have a spell or break

♦ Ayenge anewethe kwetnaye ayenge anewethe angwerle arrengele. *I'm tired, and want to sit down and have a rest.* = anter-aytenke

2. heal up, recover, get better ♦ Ngkerke atyeyenge angwerlekarenhe, ahenelkarrenhe. *My sore has healed up, it's better now.*

3. have a rest to cool down (of people)

♦ Angwerlarrer-aytewethe aynanthe apmere arkarle. *We arrived there and stopped to rest in a cool place.*

angwerlinenke vt.

1. give someone a spell, let someone rest ♦ Altaye aynanthe warkareyayne, rlwampele angwerlinenge-wanenye. *We worked all day and our boss never gave us a break.* ♦ Alele ngkenge angwerlintel-aytenke. *Wait, I'll give you a rest.*

2. make someone better ♦ Arntetye angwerlinenke iterryte kngwerele.

Someone else made the sick person better.
= aheninenke

angwerl-angwerle n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

cool time of day ♦ Ngwetyanpe ayenge apenke, aherrkeketye, angwerl-angwerle aperranewethe. *I must get up before the sun, while it's still cool.* = aherrke arkarle SEE ALSO arkarle cold

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO angwen-angwene deceased person

angwerlenye n.

afternoon ♦ Angwerlenye angkwarre nthepelarte entweyane. *The afternoon is when we lie down and rest.*

= atwerrpe

angwerretye n.

1. male animal or person ♦ Thangkernepe alpartywerle rtame. Alpartywerle enwenge errpwerle angwerretyepe. Marlepe peyakertame. *The woodswallow is a bird. The male has a black chest but the female doesn't.*
OPPOSITE OF marle SEE ALSO awerre boy, artweye¹ man

2. edible seeds that have the top yellow bit (the aril) removed. A seed with the top

yellow bit is called *marle*.

angwerrme n.

1. visible, real, in sight, in person

♦ Tyenartaye, enape tyelarte rerkarrerrane kwene, etnetyele. Wele ilpewanenke angwerrme rerkarrerrane. *Ilekingarte re rerkarrerrane. Hey, right here the echidna is making noise inside the cave. When you hear it rustle you know it's really there. Its prickles rustle together.* SEE ALSO aynaynte obvious

2. true ♦ Nhartepe atyepo wenhe

angwerrmelke. *Then I hit it with a good shot this time (and really got it).* ♦ Artweyele arre arraylentye ethwenhe, artweyewe, marlewae apeke. Altyerrele kwere atnherrantye kwere. Angwerrmele artweyele arretyele aylenye arraylentyele. *The poison song was sent by a man through sorcery. It could be sent to a man or a woman. In a dream it bites you. But the man is really singing him from over there with that magic song.* SEE ALSO rlwarre true, iterrye real

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ngkwerme mistletoe

angwerrmarrenke vi.

1. be 'found' or spiritually conceived in a particular place or country, come from a particular place or country, be born. People have a special connection to the place where they are spiritually conceived and to the Dreamings from that place. This refers not to the baby's actual conception or birth itself but rather to when an ancestral spirit enters the unborn child.

2. be born ♦ Barrow Creek-le ayengepe angwerrmarrenke. *I was born at Barrow Creek.*

SEE ALSO akngananhe originated

angwerrminenke vt.

1. find something, come upon something
♦ Anatyelke rtame angwerrminey-alpenhe, kape arkerre. *Then we came across lots of yam bushes and bush tomatoes.*

2. 'find' a child in a place (spiritual conception) ♦ Nyartelkaye, nyartepo nthekame kelyamperle mpwelanthangwerrminenye? *Where did you two 'find' this child?*

3. find people to join in with

angwey-angweyarrenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

be created, be born, come into being

♦ Wampere angwey-angweyarrenke Akalperrele. *Possums originated at Akalperre.* ♦ Repe Altyerrele angwey-

angweyarreyaynepe artnwenge inenge arenge. *The children's games were created in the Dreamtime.*

SEE ALSO **aknganenhe originated, angwerrmarrenke born**

anhe *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. that, that one
 2. there ♦ Nantewakakele atherre anhe alwerrantye rtame mpele. *There were two people on horses over there chasing something.*
 - ◆ Relhe anhe apeyayterane. *A woman is coming (said by a woman).*
- = nharte

anhe+ that, those SEE **nhe+**

anharte that, that one SEE **nharte**

anherre daughter-in-law SEE UNDER **anherreye**
anherreye kin.

1. woman's mother-in-law ♦ Rrile errkenke anherreye apeyayterane. *You touch your cheek to show that your mother-in-law is coming.*
2. woman's daughter-in-law
3. young child of a cross-cousin *atnkeleye* and *altyeleye*. The child also calls their mother's cousin **anherreye** [BABY TALK]
- ◆ Altyeleye atyeyenge arenge artnwenge kwerre kelye wele anherreye atye arntwenke. *I call my female cousin's little girl anherreye.*
4. my mother-in-law, my daughter-in-law (said by a woman). It is rude to be direct or argue with your mother-in-law. If you want something from her you get someone else to ask her, but a woman can be direct with her daughter-in-law. The person you call **anherreye** also calls you **anherreye**.

SEE ALSO **ayletseye**

anherreyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your **anherreye**.

anherre

The form of **anherreye** that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

anherre nhenge atherre

a person together with one of their **anherreye**

anherre nhenge amerne

group of people related to each other as mother-in-law and daughter-in-law

anherreng-anherre

respectful way to refer to a person's

deceased **anherreye** (anherre +nge- anherre)

kwanherre

her **anherreye** (kwe+ anherre)

ngkanherre

your **anherreye** (ngke+ anherre). If the **anherreye** belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' **anherreye**: ♦ Elkwemene nhartepa aylewe anherre rtame. *That old woman is our mother-in-law (lit. That old woman is the mother-in-law for us two sisters.)*

anike *n.*

1. well-behaved, peaceful, harmless, someone who doesn't fight ♦ Nyamernarte anike inengepe, rrepwerle, etnweye, ilpeletyewenhe. *The stimson's python, woma python and black-headed python are all harmless snakes.* ♦ Nhartepe anike rtame ahewepe. *That person isn't a fighter.*
2. tame OPPOSITE OF **awelengke**

3. someone who isn't good at hunting
◆ Weye wanenye peyakele anike. Weye wanenye aytnane enthewewene, tnwenthe wanenye. *We call someone who is no good at hunting meat anike. They look for meat but they can't hunt so they have no meat.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atnike heel**

ankengarrete, angkengarrete *n.*

Australian kestrel *Falco cenchroides*. Pale hovering falcon 31–35 cm. Also referred to as **thangkerne ankengarrete**. ♦ Thangkerne ankengarrete nyarte etherrantye errwele repe aynterrantye kaperle apertame perrkaltye kelye-kelye apmwe tyampe. *The kestrel hovers in the air and eats lizards, grasshoppers and small snakes.*

= eleterrekamekame SEE ALSO **kerrkerlantye brown falcon**

ankere spinifex gum, resin [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SEE **atnkere**¹

anker-ankere Eurasian coot SEE **atnker-atnkere**¹

anker-ankere *n.*

ankar-ankar *Cyperus ixiocarpus*. A sticky sedge to 0.5 m which grows in creeks and has black seeds (fruits). Also referred to as **athe anker-ankere**. ♦ Anker-ankere arntwe arennye; yerreyakwerre openye. *This sedge grows near water; it looks a bit like the bush onion plant.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atnker-atnkere**¹ *Eurasian coot*

ankerengke

ankerengke *n.*

heavy-soil handflower, tobacco handflower
Goodenia lunata. A herb about 10cm with yellow flowers and leaves shaped a bit like an emu's foot (NOTE Anmatyerr ankerringk). Also referred to as *tyanywenge ankerengke*.
◆ Angketye atnhelengkwe openye arwele ankerengke. Artetye angkwarre rtame re anteyane ntyerele re anteyane. *The handflower looks like an emu's foot. It grows in mulga floodout country.* ◆ Ankerringke awatnke ayneyayne iterrtinengele, tyanywenge wanenyele. *In the olden days when people had no tobacco they chewed handflower.* = atarenye

ankerryte, atkerryte *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

hungry for meat, craving meat
◆ Weyewelke rtame aynanthe arel-arel-arrewethe. Ankerrytele mpele anatyepenhele. *Hey, we should look around for meat. We are hungry for meat after eating yams.* ◆ Ankerryte ayenge anteyane, atnwente aynewethe. *I'm craving for some meat, I'll eat some meat.*

ankerrytarrenke, ankerry-anenke *vi.*
feel hungry for bush meat ◆ Aleme ayenge ankerrytarrenkawee, weywewe aynanthe apewethe. *I am hungry for bush meat. Let's go hunting.* = arrelkarte aytenke SEE ALSO arrangkere anenke crave

ankerte *adv.*

in a spinning, rolling or bouncing motion
◆ Nhartepe atanthe alwenarlekke rtame etelnheyayne ankertepe. *Then they would throw them in the reverse direction so that they spun.*

ankerte openke *vi.*
spin, go sideways ◆ Ankerte openke ahernele. *Roll across the ground.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ngkerte naughty

ankertele wenke *vt.*

throw (a boomerang) ◆ Kayle ankertele wenke artweyele arlengarle. *The man threw the boomerang a long way.*

ankertarengke *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

clearing or playing field where boomerangs are thrown
= arlpanke

-ankethene *n.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of words for relations (mother, granny etc.) to show that this relation is still alive. ◆ Ayenge atyerreye ankethene. *I still have my young sister.*

OPPOSITE OF -artwemenye, +nge⁷

ankeye *n.*

1. loafer, cadger, thief. Someone who bludges things from other people ◆ Artweyepe nhartepe ankeyewe. *That man's a thief.*
2. greedy, selfish. Someone who doesn't share things with other people. ◆ Marle nhartepe ankeye repaperte rlwene kwereyenge aynterrantye. *That woman is selfish; she is not sharing her food.* = ertntere

OPPOSITE OF ipmenge

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alkeye room

ankeye anenke *vi.*

bludge off someone, loaf, wait around for someone to give you something ◆ Kngwere apeke atnwente the akake anteyane, wele ayenge kwere ankeye aneyenewethe. *If there is someone there who has meat, I'll wait around for some.* ◆ Re angalpeleye ilenyerre kwarape, atanthepe apelke ankeye anenhe. *He found the egg by himself and the others just bludged on him.*

= apayatnенke

ankeye angkenke *vi.*

ask for something that isn't yours, beg for something ◆ Nyartepe awerrepe iterrke. Repe intemartelke ankeye angkey-alpenhe ampwale atyewarte. *This boy is a humbug. He's been here for a long time asking for that thing.* SEE ALSO alwengayenke ask

ankeye openke *vi.*

go looking for people who have something you want, go to other people to bludge off them, go and beg for something

◆ Aynenanthe aveyaynenke ankeyepe, teyepe aynanthe ileyeneyayne. Ratyene aynekanthe lwenge-lwenge etnyey-ayteyayne warrkene inengele. *We went to try and get some tea and other rations. We went and saw our relatives who worked and they gave us rations.* ◆ Station warle ayenge openherre rlengke, ankeye ayenge openherre ankeye weyewe rlwampe pwathe atyeyengarle. *I went to the station today to see if I could get some meat from the station manager.*

ankeyele aynenke *vt.*

1. steal something to eat ◆ Ankeyele atyeyenge aynenyerre rlwene apeke. *Somebody stole my food.*

2. eat things on your own without sharing. ◆ Ngarrpe aynterrantye ankeyele

kngwerewe etnyenge-wanenyele. *That greedy person is eating on their own and not sharing with others.*

ankeyele ethwenke *vt.*

sell ♦ *Necklace-like kwere mpwarerrantyepre rlengke-rlengkepe. Money-we ankeyele, ethwarrantywetthe. These days women make necklaces and sell them.*

ankeyele ilenke *vt.*

steal, take without asking, cheat
♦ *Tyanywenge atyeyenge ankeyele ilenye. He stole my tobacco.*
= ayenke²

ankeyewe elpenke *vt.*

blame the wrong person, accuse the wrong person for stealing ♦ *Eltyemwerneyele atyenge ankeyewe elpenhe. The policeman accused me wrongly for stealing.* The person who is blamed has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ *Atye ankeyewe elpenke artnwenge. I blamed the wrong child.*

SEE ALSO elpenke¹ *blame someone*

ankeyarrenke *vi.*

be greedy ♦ *Artnwenge nhartepe ankeyarrenke rlwenewe. That child is greedy for the food.*

ankeyalthe *n.*

thief, greedy person, loafer ♦ *Nhartepe ankeyalthe aperrane. That greedy person is going by.*
= ankeyangkere

ankeyangkere, ankeyangke *n.*

thief, greedy person, loafer
= ankeyalthe

ankwarengele night, dusk VARIANT OF atnkwarenge

Ankweleyelengkwe *n.*

1. outstation south of Barrow Creek,
Walkabout's Camp

2. place on Rtwerpe and Akalperre area

ankwerleye bush plum SEE nkwerleye

Ankwerrape *n.*

Utopia homestead ♦ *Apmere nyarte Ankwerape anenke Barrow Creek theye kngerrake. Utopia is east of Barrow Creek.*

ankwerrentye middle of the night [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnkwerrentye

ankwetye *n.*

still, not moving, stopped, stationary
♦ *Arntwe ankwetyelke entwylene. The water has stopped flowing now.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **angkwetye** while

ankwetyele anenke *vi.*

stay in one place, not move ♦ *Angkwetyele anteyane, apenge-wanenye. He stays in one spot and doesn't go anywhere.*

ankwetyarrenke *vi.*

1. stop moving, cease moving, become still ♦ *Etnkwele re ankwetyarrengeleke re wenheye atnneyane, alkerele errwele. Arerrantyepre, alepalinterrantyepre. The black kite becomes still and hovers high in the sky. It watches and catches animals by surprise.*

2. stop doing something [OLDER SPEAKERS]

♦ *Ngwenge, re ankwetyarreye. He'll stop tomorrow (have a rest).* ♦ *Arntwe ankwetyarrenhe. The rain stopped.*

♦ *Ankwetyarrenhe nge, kwathentyele. Stop drinking.*

ankwetyinenke, ankwetyaylenke *vt.*

settle someone down, relieve someone from worrying, tell someone to slow down and relax ♦ *Aleme atyenge errwatenhengerne ankwetyinenhengerne. He came and I stopped worrying about him.* ♦ *Artnwenge atyeyengele atyenge ankwetyaylenhengerne. My child came so I stopped worrying about him.*

Anmatyerre *n.*

1. Anmatyerre people. Also referred to as *ittertye Anmatyerre*.

2. Anmatyerre language. Also referred to as *angke Anmatyerre*. ♦ *Angke nyarte Anmatyerre angkerrane Ti Tree angkwarre. The language Anmatyerre is spoken around Ti Tree.*

annege *n.*

1. seed ♦ *Athengepe annege makwerle rtame kwerele anteyane. There are a lot of seeds on the grass.*

2. eye [SOME SPEAKERS]

3. bullet [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ♦ *Annge atyenge etnyewene weyewe atye aperinewetthe. Give me a bullet so that I can go hunting.* = erlwe¹

anngapantye eye SEE ngapantye

anngayerre *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

bullet = erlwe¹

anngayte eyebrow [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnngayte

Anngaytertewe *n.*

place on Taylor Creek north-west of Taylor Crossing

anngente *n.*

solid, hard, thick (of food) ♦ *Antere akake ngaye? Antere anngente aperte nyartepre.*

aanngenyanngelle arenke

Have you got any oil? Only solid fat here.

- ◆ *Custard* anngente openye mpwarewene.
Make the custard thicker.

anngentarrenke vi.

go hard, get thick (of fat), coagulate, solidify ◆ *Antere nhartepe anngentarrenhe aherrilele atnkwarengelle. This fat has become frozen during the icy cold night.*

OPPOSITE OF *arrweltharrenke, arntwaylenke* SEE

ALSO *artntarrenke go hard, elperterrarenke get strong*

anngentaylenke vt.

freeze something, make something go solid

- ◆ *Kwenyele atye anngentaylenye antere.*

Yesterday I froze the fat.

OPPOSITE OF *arrwelthaylenke*

aanngenyanngelle arenke vt.

not take revenge because of fear of what the other person's family will do, put an issue to one side to avoid large scale conflict ◆ *Tyelarte arenhe aanngenyanngelle kwereyenge amerne apartaperte atye mentye arenhe ipmarrenge-wanenye. That person looked at all the other person's family and let the matter go; I didn't get angry at him.* The person's family has no endings and the person you let go has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

aanngenyanngelle arenge-wanenye vt. ignore the family of a person you want to fight with, not take into account the family of the person you have a dispute with, fight someone without thinking of the consequences, risk pay-back
◆ *Anngenyanngele arenge-wanenyele atye kwere ipmarrenherre kwereyenge inenge kwartwaleye amerne kwartemperreye amerne. I told that person off without thinking about what his family would do, all his nephews and children.* The family you are ignoring has the -ketye ending and the person you are fighting has no endings (or the equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

angerrentye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

skeleton, ghost ◆ *Ngwernepe apertarre aperrerrane newe arrge, newe arlke, ngkwernepaperpte, anngerrentyawe ape ltare-ltare aperrane. An animal or person with only bones, no flesh and no blood, we call anngerrentye; you can hear the bones creaking as it walks.*

= angerrentye SEE ALSO *kwerrene spirit, merlalpe ghost-like being*

anngetherre in front of someone [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *atnngatherre*

Anngewanenye, Annganenye n.

place on Taylor Creek

anney-anngeye n.

1a. desert broom bush (?) *Anthobolus leptomerioides*

b. smooth spiderbush *Clerodendrum floribundum* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Shrub to 2 m with bright green leaves, white flowers, and small fleshy pink or purple fruit.

Also referred to as *arwele anney-anngeye.*

◆ *Anngey-anngeye altyeye openye alperrepe re. The smooth spiderbush has leaves like that of a bush banana.* = *arrngerne*

c. tall salt bush (?) *Rhagodia eremaea*

2. edible roots of this plant. Also referred to as *rlwene anney-anngeye.*

anngwangkenke caw (of crows) [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *atnngwangkenke*

anngwannginenke, ngwannginenke vt.

1. comfort someone, settle someone down SEE ALSO *erlwaperinenke distract someone*

2. keep someone busy, occupy someone with something, distract someone

◆ *Anngwannginenke nte aperinenke ngkatyerre ayenge apewetheketye. Take your little brother away and keep him busy while I go.*

anngwenhenke vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]

feel jealous towards someone of the same sex about your husband or wife ◆ *Nthelarte, artweyele, atyenge anngwenherrantye. That man is jealous of me (over his wife).* The person you are jealous over has the +we ending (or equivalent dative pronoun) and the person you feel anngwenhenke towards has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

= *imaye angerrane, arwelthe anteyane* SEE ALSO *artengepwitinenke accuse someone in jealousy, arnkampeye jealousy*

anpanpelethnhenke vt.

form well-defined clouds ◆ *Arntwe mataye anpanpelethnhenke ngwetyanpe aperte. Sharply defined clouds formed this morning.* The word for the cloud has no endings and the thing doing the action, such as wind *rarre*, has the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words), although this word is usually left

out: ♦ **Rarrele** mataye anpanpeletnhenke.
The wind forms well-defined clouds.

anpanpetnhenke vi.

dust off, shake things off ♦ Relhele arlpe anpanpetnhenke rlwene theye. *The woman is shaking the ashes off the damper.*

anparrenke vt.

1. save something for later on or for someone else ♦ Iterryele enye apeke atnwenthene apeke anparrerrantye. *People might save their tucker or meat for someone.* The thing you are saving has no endings and the person you are saving it for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). Words for the thing you are saving can go in the middle of this word: ♦ Anpepe tyweke arrarrantye. *People save sugar.* = kenge arenke
2. give birth (of people) [OLDER SPEAKERS]
♦ Anparrenhe apertame re atnkwarengre aperte artnwenge arrengkwele. *The mother gave birth to a child at night.* SEE ALSO akwerrke arenke give birth

anpatyarrenke, artnparryarrenke vi.

1. go quickly, leave quickly, take off
♦ Apmere mpwarewethe aynanthe anpatyarrewene, alpwene aynanthe kngerrake apertamepe. *Let's take off to a better place in the east to make a camp.*
2. run away, get away, escape ♦ Alekepe atere anparryarrenke arwele akake ketye alarremeketye. *A dog runs away scared when it sees someone with a stick.*

anpew-anpewe n.

saved things, things put aside to be consumed later ♦ Atnakakerrepe atanthe ikelhe mpwarayne nhartepe kwere anpew-anpewe arreyayne kelyame kelyelke kwere ayneyayne. *In the olden days people made certain dry foods into a cake to keep and put away, to be eaten little by little.*

+ante just, right, exact, only (NOTE Anmatyerr +ant) SEE -aperte**ante** and SEE ane¹**antaperwenge** n.

damper made of edible seeds, seed cake. Also referred to as *rlwene antaperwenge*.
♦ Antaperwenge mpwareyayne ilawepenhe tyampe, akwetelhepenhe tyampe, arlepenhe penhe tyampe. *Traditional damper was made from seeds such as munyeroo, desert sedge and desert Flinders grass.*

antarrenke sit, is [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE ntarrenke**antarrkerte** n.

shallow water. Also referred to as *arntwe antarrkerte*.

atathenke lay someone down to sleep SEE atntathenke**antatherre** n.

branch, tree trunk. Also referred to as *arwele antatherre*. ♦ Ngkwärle rtame re, atnyerampe, ngkwärle. Alperrele anenganenyre rtame re, arwelele antatherrele rtame re wenheyre anteyane. *The supplejack gum isn't on the leaves but on the branches of the tree.*

SEE ALSO kartawarre root, etntete stump, arlke body

antay-antaye alperinenke vt.

return carrying lots of things strapped over your shoulder

antay-antaye aperinenke vt.

carry lots of things strapped over your shoulder ♦ Anatye ntingke inengelke, arleye alperineyayne ntingke antay-antaye aperineyayne apmere warle alpeyayne. *We took raw yams and cooked yams back to camp, carrying them (in coolamons) strapped over our shoulders.*

antayele alperinenke vt.

return carrying something strapped over your shoulder

SEE ALSO amarrkele alperinenke carry on hips, atnhwertele aperinenke carry over shoulders

antayele aperinenke vt.

carry something under your arms by means of strapping it over your shoulder
♦ Ware atye antayele aperinenke twatyle. *I'm carrying firewood using a strap over my shoulder.*

SEE ALSO amarrkele aperinenke carry on hips, atnhwertele aperinenke carry over shoulder

antekakarle ring-tailed dragon SEE ntekakarle**antekerrake** n.dir.

south (NOTE Anmatyerr antekerr) ♦ Iterrye aynanthe arenke, tawene angkwärre tyampe, Alice Springs angkwärre, artweye antekerrake arenke. *We see people from down south in Alice Springs.* SEE atnteyerre

antekerrepene n.dir.

far south, long way south ♦ Aynanthe alpenhe arrere wanenye antekerrepene. *We went a long way south. The -angkwärre ending goes on compass directions to mean*

aantekwernite

in that direction or on that side.

SEE ALSO atnneyerre *south*

antekwernite *n.dir.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

south

= atnneyerre

antenge, antengaperte *n.*

1. (stay) behind, (stay) back

◆ Nyerewanenyele atyeyenge ayneyayne rlwenepe, enyepe atyeyenge ayneyayne antengepe. *That shameless person who stayed behind ate all my food while I was away.* ◆ Waylpelepe mpwareyayne windmill nhartepa arrenhe antengaperte. *The whitefella stayed behind to fix the station windmill.* SEE ALSO artenyre *remain behind*

2. (coming) last, behind ◆ Wele arkenye kngweramerne arengepe antenge apertame apeyayne kngweramerne arenge arrwekelarreyayne. *Well, one team would be coming last and the other team would be winning, having more points.*

3. youngest ◆ Atyerreype atyeyenge antenge anteyane; ayengepe arrwekelepe openherre. *My younger brother is the youngest, I am the oldest.*

OPPOSITE OF arrwekele

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arntenge *older sister*

antenge apenke *vi.*

1. come too late for something or someone
2. lose (a game) ◆ Wele arkenye kngwere amernarengepe antenge apertame apeyayne kngwere amernarenge arrwekelarreyayne. *Well, one team would be losing and the other team would be in the lead, having more points.*

antenginenke, antenge theye inenke *vt.*

1. compete, beat someone at a game
◆ Atewehanthe, rrkantele atewehanthe antengelkineyaynepe, pweltye kwerelarte. *They would compete at traditional football.*
2. go past something, leave a place behind

[SOME SPEAKERS]

antenginterr-aperinenke

play against, race, compete (+rr-aperine+ 'do while going') ◆ Rlenkartee atewehanthe artnwenge amerne antenginterr-aperinterrantye. *Today the children are competing against each other.*

SEE ALSO aynenke *do well*, yalpinenke *do well*

anteng-antenge *n.*

(do something) after (doing something else) ◆ Atyenge arrlperrantye, atyeye errewanthe ipmarrel-ayteye anteng-

antenge arrarleyelelke. *You are making me do all the singing, I'll tell you off after.*

antengetherrineneke *vt.*

compete against many people, win against many, beat many people at a game ◆ Nthelartelke, kwerelarte atewehanthe, rrkantele atewehanthe antengetherrineyaynepe, pweltye kwerelarte. *People would use a traditional football to play against each other, they would compete for fun.*

antengetheye, antenge theye penhe *n.*

1. behind, back, rear ◆ Waylpelepe repe antenge theye enthweyayne. *The white man looked behind for me.* ◆ Truck-pe akngwakarreyern-alperrane antenge theye penhepe. *The back of the road train is swaying all over the road.* To say 'on the back' the -angkwerre ending comes after antenge theye: ◆ Artepe antenge theye angkwarre rtame. Arlpatepe arrwekele angkwarre rtame. *Your back is on your back side and your breasts are on your front.*
2. last, after ◆ Errwanthepe arlengelke alpeyenteyanaye, errwantheyengepe arkenyepe. Aynenanthepe antenge theye nhaperte. *You mob are in front, you've got lots of points, we're still behind.*

3. youngest = atnantenge penhe, mwernakeletheye, atnantenge theye

antengetheye apenke *vi.*

come behind or later; arrive after someone else

antengethey-arenke *vi.*

come behind, follow behind ◆ Waylpele apenhe Barrow Creek warle, wele waylpalepe repe, antengethey-arenherre. *The whitefella went to Barrow Creek, he followed behind us.*

= interalwenke, artenhe apenke

antengetheyakake *n.*

tray-back of car

antengethwerrpe *n.*

single file, in a straight line, one behind another, one by one ◆ Antengathwerrpe apewethe pweleke apeke awenyerrelaperte iteyele. *Cattle often go in single file on the one track.*

= ntwengatherre SEE ALSO atnawerre *straight*

antenginenke leave a place behind SEE

antenge

antere *n.*

1. fat, lard, oil, butter ◆ Antere

arrwelthineneke ntawe rlwene pwewethe.
Melt the fat, I'm going to cook some food.

- ◆ Anterele arlenge rrethe pwenke, tyapenpe kwerele rntwewethe. *The leaves of the native fuchsia are mixed in with hot fat to rub on boils.* ◆ Marlele awelye mpwareyane antere rntwewethe. *Women rub on fat when they are preparing for women's ceremonies.*
- ◆ Antere akake ngaye? Antere ann gente aperte nyartep. *Have you got any oil? Only solid fat here.*
- 2. fat, plump (of an animal) ◆ Errtyartele atye aytneweth-anenhe antere, mpweyampelke aytneny. *I tried to spear a fat kangaroo but I speared a skinny one.*
- 3. petrol

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertntere *greedy*

antere alkenhe

1. fat from the lower stomach area of a kangaroo
2. lamb chops [SOME SPEAKERS] (*lit. much fat*) ◆ Chops-pe antere alkenhe. Anterepe rengele-rengele rntwewenawae, arlape aperte aynewene. *(We call) chops antere alkenhe. We cut off the fat and eat the meat.*

anter-angkere

fat one, fatty

anterinenke vt.

perform increase ceremonies to make lots of animals (*lit. make fat*) ◆ Awatnkakerre atanthe weyewe anterineyayne. *In the olden days people performed ceremonies so there would be lots of animals.*

anter-alpenke go back and stay FORM OF anenke sit

anter-angkere fatty SEE UNDER antere

anter-anter-nyerrane be, are, stay, sit, live (of things spread out) FORM OF anenke sit

anter-antethenenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. sit down, stop, land (on something)
- ◆ Nhaperte atanthe anter-antethenenhe. *They sat down there.*
2. start, begin doing something (anenke sit +rr-antethene+ start to do)

anter-anteyane vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. sitting
2. live, be, exist ◆ Kwerele aynanthe anter-anteyane. *That's where we live.* SEE ALSO anenke sit

anter-aperrane travel by car or bus FORM OF anenke sit

anter-aytenke stop and rest before continuing FORM OF anenke sit

anterewaneny n.

unsuccessful hunting trip (*lit. without fat*)

anterinenke perform increase ceremonies to make lots of animals SEE UNDER antere

anterrke angkenke, arnterrke angkenke vi.

1. hiccup, get the hiccups. In the olden days people used to put grass on babies' heads to stop them getting the hiccups.
- ◆ Anterrke angkenke aynenkepenhe. *You can get hiccups after you have eaten.*

2. burp, belch

anterwenenke have a short rest, stop for a moment FORM OF anenke sit

antethe n.

1. flower of various *Senna* sp. ◆ Lyermewe re enwenke antethe wethapeny lyermewe pertipelawe re anenke. *Antethe anenke lyermewe. The senna flowers are in bloom during the winter.* SEE ALSO pwerethe senna

2. flowers = alpine

3. white silky substance inside bush banana fruit

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ntethe (*pronoun*)

antethe artnkenke vi.

get painted up for a ceremony

- ◆ Apertangkwerle atantherre aveyayne aperrpetnkeyayne, antethe artnkeyayne wantineyayne apangwineyayne. *They used to go about everywhere and those old people who have since passed away used to get painted up and sing increase ceremonies.*

SEE ALSO artnkenke *metamorphise*

-antethene+ start to . . . SEE +rr-antethene+ **antethenenke** vi.

1. sit down ◆ Ngepe mwernakeletheye antethenenene, atyepe tyangkwarre rtame angewethe. *Sit down on the other side, I'll dig on this side.* OPPOSITE OF atneyaytenke

2. set up camp

3. arrive, stop or land somewhere.

- ◆ Anthethenenherre nganke, ilenyerre kwere. *The crow landed on it and took it.* The place where something stops has the -warle ending: ◆ Ayenge antethenenke arwele warle. *I stopped at the tree.*

4. start, begin ◆ Nhardtape yerrampe arenge ahentyelke angwerrminenke, antethenenharre. *Here is where the honeyant's nest shaft starts.*

5. start to do something. This usually comes after the main action which has the +wethe ending. ◆ Aherke lwem-apeny-anenke, errwelelkie lwemanenke re

antetherke

akerupe aherrke, ernwinkelke atanthepe ernwewethelke atanthe antethenenke.
When the sun is just about to come up, when the tip of the sun starts to show, the girls begin dancing. ♦ Artnwenge nhartepe akerlite anteyanenke, nhartepe arnerrkerranewethe antethenenke. *At first the child sits quietly, then he starts wailing.*
(anenke sit +thene+ start doing)

antetheney-alpenke

return and stay ♦ Alpeyayne atantherre apmere warlelke. Antetheney-alpeyayne atwerrp-atwerrpe. *Then they would head back to camp. In the late afternoon they would arrive back there and stay.*

antetheney-etnyenke

arrive and stop at a place, come and land on something (+y-etnye 'come and do')
♦ Alarrewethe nte, wele re kwerarle openke altyerre, alkerele openke altyerrepe. Wele kwere warle antetheneyenkenke kwere arlke warle kwene atnywenke, apmwe. *If you want to kill someone, the curse goes to the person in a dream, the curse travels in the sky. The snake lands on that person and gets into their body.*

antethenterr-aperrane

stop many times while going along (+rr-ape 'do while going') ♦ Marnte antethenterr-aperrane itertye inengewe. *The bus stops for people as it goes along.*

anteth-anteth-aney-alpenke

go back and sit down (plural). A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times or to lots of things. ♦ Relhele amernepe enye alatyepe alpernineyayne. Nharte apmerelepe anteth-antetheney-alpeyayne atwerrp-atwerrpe. *The women would take pencil yams back to the camp. In the late afternoon they would all go back to camp and then stay there.*

antethenenkerne

come down from the air; descend from the air

antetherke n.

Centralian carpet python *Morelia bredli*. Also referred to as *weye apmwe antetherke*.
♦ Arwelele entweyane antetherke, ahenele entweyane perlape aynterrantye alperre aynterrantye. Ntyeltyemarteye antetherke, alkeny-alkeny. *The Centralian carpet python lives in trees and on the ground. It eats foliage and conkerberries. It's a big fat snake with patterned markings.* ♦ Antetherke alkerele

aperrane arritne akake rtame re. *The carpet python can jump in the air, it has a special song so it can do this.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arntatherke algae

antewangkarre n.

lots, large amounts of, many ♦ Kwerartelke aynanthe arenherre, arengkilparte, rarre antewangkarre rtame. *We saw the dog-eye bush tomato plant then, which grows in great numbers.*

SEE ALSO makwerle lots

antewangkenke vi.

1. be lots of something, be plentiful, be large amounts of something ♦ Atnyemayte antewangkerrane atnyem-atnyeme angkwarre. *There are lots of witchetty grubs where the witchetty bushes are.* The thing that there is plenty of has no endings.
- ♦ Atwakeye antewangkerrane. *Lots of bush aranges are on the bush.* SEE ALSO arrkwarrenke become plentiful, areyarrenke become plentiful
2. have lots of food ♦ Nhartepe nte ilenke room warle, atnwenthе kwerepenhe nge antewangkenke. *Get the meat from the room, there's enough there for you.* ♦ Ayneyayne aynanthe starving penhe. Ngayele aynanthe antewangkeyayne kelye-kelyepe ayneyayne weye tyampe atne tyampepe. *We were starving. We ate any sort of meat, even the guts; we did not have a lot of meat.*
3. talk in a way that makes others feel sorry for you ♦ Poor old me mpelaperte ayenge ilwekere nyarte antewangkerrane aperte. *When I say 'poor old me' and talk like that, it makes people feel sorry for me. That's antewangkerrane.*

antewaretye n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. man, male. Antewaretye is used instead of *artweye* in ceremonial and avoidance contexts. ♦ Artnwengewe arntetyewe, antewaretyelepe artweyelepe aylenke apertame, aylenke antere, artnwenge kelyewe arntetyarrerranewepe, aylenkepe nhartepe rntwenke. *A certain man sings over fat for a sick, skinny child. He sings the fat and then rubs it on the sick child.* = artweye¹
2. son-in-law (of woman) ♦ Meye-meyelepe etnewenke antewaretye. *A woman calls her son-in-law 'antewaretye'.* = rtwaltye,meye-meye

anteyernenyе n.dir. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

south side; southern side ♦ Ilperalke akake arwele repe anteyernenyе angkwarre

atnteyane elpaye theyepe. *The tree with the sugarbag is standing on the south side of the creek.* The ending *-angkwerre* goes on compass directions to mean in or on that direction: ♦ Wenhe Aileron theye anteyerneny-angkwerre artnte. *Those hills on the south side of Aileron.*

SEE ALSO atnteyerre south

+anthe, +antherre *n.end.*

Part of some pronouns that shows that the people being referred to are in different patrimoieties, or when you are not sure of the relationship between the people you are talking about, see Table 5, p. 813. ♦ Erlwanthe amenhenge aveyayterane. *A mother and child are coming.* ♦ Apenerne nge aylekanthewarle. *Come here to us (man and wife or two cousins).* ♦ Nthekele mpwelanthemanteyane? *Where do you two live?*

anthe+ that (one), those (ones) SEE ntthe-

Anthangeye *n.*

place on Arnerre country

antharle, anthale *n.*

row of yams ♦ Nyapertawel Anatye warlene nge apenerne tyewarlapertawel Anatye angewethe, apernene errwantherre. Antharle nyarte entwewaye. Anatye. *Right here! Come over here to the yams! Let's dig the yams. Come here you mob. There is a row of yams here.*

SEE ALSO kwerrpere crack made by yam

antharlkwē *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

nest ♦ Thangkerne akwerke atherre antharlkwē errwele anteyane. *Two baby birds are sitting up high, in the nest.*

= ntyarlkwē SEE ALSO mparlkwe mouse nest

anthaylpennge *n.*

deflated, flat (tyre) ♦ Tyre anthaylpennge. *That tyre is flat.*

anthaylpennngarrenke *vi.*

go flat, go down ♦ Anthaylpennngarrenhe nyartepe tyre-pe, alyemp-antethenenhe. *That tyre is going down, it's going flat.*

= alyemp-antethenenke

+anthelke *n.end.*

When referring to people, Dreamings and places this ending shows that you are fond of them, or that they are dear to you. ♦ Kele rtame kngweranthelkepe aylewethe. *Alright then, let's sing other ones.* ♦ Atnkeleyanthelke. *My dear cousin.*

ilwekeranthelke people who you are close to, or fond of who have since passed

away SEE UNDER ilwekere

athenayne behind SEE nthenayne

athenke fall [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnthenke
anthetye *n.*

1. young adult male kangaroo. Also referred to as *weye aherre anthetye*. ♦ Weye aherre ahenepe anthetye alarrenke, anteraytenye kape ikwe akake. *It is best to kill a young male kangaroo because it has got some fat which makes it tastes nice.*

2. young and handsome (of men). Also referred to as *artweye anthetye*. ♦ Nharte aperleye atyeyenge artweye anthetye tangkwerle rrwete wanenye. *My grandson was a young handsome man then, he didn't have a beard.*

anthewarte that thing, that one, that person
SEE nthewarte

anthime, atnthime *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

flat (of nose) ♦ Elhe anthime nharte mple. *He has a flat nose.*

SEE ALSO elhe nose

anthimaylenke *vt.*

flatten or pound something. This is often done to meat to make it easier for old people to eat. ♦ Atnwenthe nte anthimaylene nhartawe erlkewe. *Pound the meat for the old man.*

SEE ALSO tnwetyenke crush

elhe anthimaylenke *vt.*

cause a blocked nose ♦ Elhe anthimaylenke kankalele ape. *A cold has made my nose blocked.* The thing that makes your nose blocked has the +le ending. The person with the blocked nose has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 823).

anthiperre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

good-looking, lovely, beautiful (NOTE Anmatyerr anthiperr) ♦ Anthiperre ntepe ipmarrerantayaye! *You told off that good-looking person.* SEE mamperle

anthwekarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS] get wet SEE UNDER anthwek-anthweke

anthwek-anthweke, anthwekanthwe *n.*

1. wet, watery, dripping, soaked, drenched ♦ Aherne anthwekanthwe arntwepenhe. *The ground is soaked in water.* = antyerte

2. bleeding a lot

anthwek-anthwekarrenke,

anthwekarrenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

get wet (clothes, road) ♦ Anthwek-anthwekarrenhe mpele iteye tyampe. *The*

anthwele

road is wet and slippery.

anthwek-anthwekaylenke *vt.*

make something wet ♦ Arntwenge erlenke alkere arenyele nhartepa anthwek-anthwekinenke terethe tyampe. *The rain has made my dress wet.*
= antyert-antyertaylenke

anthwele *n.*

1. soft and ripe or well-cooked ♦ Enyepe ampeyaynenkeee anatyepa atanthe anthwele, rtame ayneyaynenke. *They would cook the yams and eat them when they were nice and soft.* = tywerlperre, ntingke
2. boggy ground, soggy ♦ Aherne nyartepe anthwele rtame, mweteke aynewantheyenge atnyweme ketye. *This ground is boggy, our car might get bogged.* = ertwe SEE ALSO apilk-apilke sloppy, arparleye boggy
3. cry-baby, sook ♦ Artnwenge nhartepa anthwele rtame intemaperte akerrane. *That child is a sook, she is always crying.*
= akeyalthe

anthwelarrenke *vi.*

1. get soft and well done from being cooked ♦ Anatye amerne alele anthwelarrerrane amperrane warele. *The yams are cooking in the fire to become soft.* SEE ALSO artnngarrenke dissolve
2. get sooky, cry for something

anthwelininke, anthwelaylenke *vt.*

cook something so that it becomes soft and well done ♦ Kngweramernepe anatyepa pweyayne atanthe, anthwelinengale atanthe pweyaynenke, anatyepa. *They cooked some of the yams until they were soft and well done.*

SEE ALSO artnnginenke moisten something

anthwengarrenke *vi.*

drink to quench your thirst ♦ Arntwe kwathey-alpenke anthwengarrey-alpenke arlelke penhele. *After going hunting you come back and have a good drink of water.*
SEE ALSO kwathenke drink

anthwenginenke *vt.*

give someone or something a drink
♦ Ltywerineyayne tapepe pweleke inengewepe anthwengineyayne, tap open-emayleyayne. *They used to turn the tap on to give the cattle a drink.* The person or thing you give a drink to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Atye anthwenginenke artnwe

arthnwengewe. *I gave water to the child.*

anthwerrenge *n.*

shivering, shaky

anthwerrenge anenke *vi.*

shiver from being cold or scared; quiver
♦ Artnwenge pwelparrenhepenhe anthwerrenge anenke. *The child is shivering after swimming.* ♦ Anthwerrenge anteyane arntetye apeke. Anthwerrenge anenke apertame kngwerelarle ngkenge aterelilenke. *You shiver when you're sick. You shiver when something is frightening you too.*
= apmwernarrenke SEE ALSO atntyenke¹ make you cold, tenhapenke cold

anthwerengarrenke *vi.*

shiver from being cold or scared ♦ Arlkere anthwerengarrenke. *His whole body is shaking.*

= apmwernarrenke SEE ALSO tenhapenke cold

anthwerrek *n.*

1. unripe fruit of the native currant *ahakeye* and wild currant *yernte*. The newly ripened fruits are called *artapalye* and then *aketnpe* and the process of ripening is called *twelharrenke*. ♦ Rlwene ahakeyepe alelaperte anthwerrek aperte. *The native currants are still unripe.* ♦ Ahakeye wethapenye twelharrenhe ape re?

Anthwerrek tangkwerle kwere arenhepe. *Have the native currants ripened yet? When I saw them the first time they were still unripe.*

2. green watery stuff from kangaroo's stomach; bile ♦ Mpelarte wet-em self-aylewethe arrwekelenyele. *That's what they been live on, anthwerrek kwathenke, when they been travel in desert country. You can keep yourself cool with anthwerrek like the mob in the olden days. That how they lived, by drinking it and using it to cool off when they travelled through the desert country.*

= atnwerrek

anthwerrnge shivering, shaking SEE anthwerrenge

antilakake *n.*

half-light, as in when you can see a bit at night ♦ Arntilakake arelpe rewe openye entweyane. *The half-light is like when the moon is out.* ♦ Antilakakele atnkwe enwenke. *I slept through the half-light.*

antwekernite SEE antekwernite

+antye SEE +rrantye

antye *n.*

1. native pear *Cynanchum floribundum.*

Shrub to 1 m, with twining branches and milky sap. Usually grows near watercourses. Also referred to as *arwele antye*.

2. edible leaves of the native pear. Also referred to as *rlwene antye*. ♦ Awatnke *rlwene antye aynanthe ayneyayne*. *In the olden days we ate the leaves of the native pear.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ahentye¹ throat, ahentye² shaft*

antye anenke SEE *ahentye anenke*
antyalkenhe *n.*

1. giant sweet potato *Ipomoea polpha* ssp. *latzii*. A shrub to 1 m, with branches that creep for up to 4 m along the ground, big pink trumpet-like flowers and large round tubers under the ground. Only grows to the south-east of Stirling *Ilewarr*. Also referred to as *arwele antyalkenhe*.

2. edible yam of this plant. Also referred to as *rlwene antyalkenhe*.

antyalkwe forked stick or tree, split stick or branch [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *arntalkwe*

antyanty-eletnhenke *vt.*

spread something out, spread something around ♦ *Arntwenge mataye antyanty-eletnhenke akwerke kwereyenge*. *The rain is spreading the small clouds out.*
♦ *Npernpe re anter-anter-enyerrane aknganentyelelkane*. *Atewanthelke renhe, antyanty-eletnhenhe re anteyerrakelke*. *Rock pituri is now found all around at its Dreaming places. The Dreaming threw seed for them in the south then.*

antyarlke *n.*

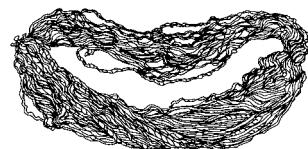
elephant grub *Sphingidae* (family). Large caterpillar that lives on leaves of *ayepe* tar vine. Probably the larval stage of a type of hawk moth (NOTE *Anmatyerr antyarlk*).
♦ *Ntyarlke arwele grape-le apeke anteyane, aylpelele apeke*. *Arrwekelenyele aynenye kwere*. *The elephant grub lives on grape vines and river red gums. People used to eat it in the olden days.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ntyarlkwе nest*

antyarne *n.*

hairstring belt or strap. This is made from human hairstring *aylepe* or animal hairstring *arpalhe*. ♦ *Ngarrpepe, artweye erlkwety-erlkwe kaltyarenyelepe, ngkengarle atnhenke, apmwenge, antyardepe aperinenye, aylepe apeke*. *Aylepe aperinterrantye wethapenyarte akwerre warle, kwere warle*

aperinterrantye, antyarne. If someone is on their own and gets bitten by a snake, wise old men carried a hairstring belt (to tie around the snake bite). They carried a hairstring belt. People use it to carry a coolamon.
SEE ALSO *enngwerre¹ gift of hairstring, twatyele strap*



antyarrkarle, antyarrkarl-antyarrkarle *n.*

broken, old, not working properly; rubbishy
♦ *Mwertekaye antyarrkarl-antyarrkarle nharte apeyayterane*. *Atnhante arengerteyange errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke?* *There is a car coming with something wrong with it. Who owns that rubbishy car?*
♦ *Mwetekaye atyeyenge antyarrkarle, errwewantheyenge ahene rtame*. *My car doesn't go, but yours is good.*
= *aynterrk-aynterrke, errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke*

antyartale apenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of shuffling or hopping step women do before a fight. They stand with their feet slightly apart, jiggling their thighs and holding their nulla-nullas (NOTE *Anmatyerr antyatar-irrem*). ♦ *Antyartale nge apenhengerne atyenge warle*. *Ayengepe ngkenge etarrerrane ape angkeyerre atyenge*. *You came ready to fight me. I thought you were just coming to talk with me.*
= *ararrparrenke* SEE ALSO *arryatnarrenke men's fighting dance*

Antyaye *n.*

Wood Duck Swamp ♦ *Apmere wethelarte Antyayele arntwe alenyne alkenhe entweyane*. *At Wood Duck Swamp there is a lot of water.*

antyekantye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

stick insect, praying mantis *Eurycnema osiris* (?) (NOTE *Anmatyerr antyekanty*)
♦ *Antyekantyepe arwele openye arwelele arre anteyane*. *Nyartepe errpatye*. *Wantakerretetyele arle kwere aynenke, atanthe ampwarenke*. *Iterrtyele arle kwere atnpenke kwerepenhe ake rtame artnweyeneneke*. *The praying mantis looks like a stick and it lives on a tree. It is not good. Everything that eats it will die. When a human being touches it they will get a headache.*

antyelp-antyenke

antyelp-antyenke jump FORM OF antyenke

antyeltye big, large, huge SEE ntyeltye

Antyeltyewarle, Antyeltyewarne,

Antyeltyewe *n.*

soakage north of Atnyemarenge on Arnerre country

antyenke cool down, get cold SEE atntyenke¹

antyenke *vi.*

jump ♦ Antyene nge mwenarte. *Jump this way.* ♦ 'Nyarte anteyane-ee' Kengkarrerrane angketye akake kwere warle antyeyayne yewel! *'There it is!' So sneaking up on it we would stamp on it with our feet.*

antyelp-antyenke

jump over. The thing you jump over has the -angkwerre ending: ♦ Ayenge antyelp-antyenke arwele angkwerre. *I jumped over a stick.*

antyerr-antyerr-enyerrane

jump along, hop along, skip along (+rr- ... +rr-ene+ 'do all the way along') ♦ Antyerr-antyerrenyerrane arnathe; antyenke antyerr-antyerrenyenkepe artnpe-ngelepe; artnpenke. *The fat-tailed dunnart jumps as it goes along; he jumps while running.*

antyey-antyenke, antyey-antyeyenenke

jump up and down excited about something ♦ Ayengepe antyey-antyeyenenyerre atyeyengele arre oyntel-alpenhe. *I jumped up and down with excitement as my team won.* Irregular reduplicated form of antyenke.

antyey-etnyenke

come up and jump (+y-etnye+ 'come and do') ♦ Nhardtpe atyenge antyey-etnyenye. *That person came and jumped on me.*

antyey-antyey-enteyane

bounce up and down lots of times; bounce up and down (plural) (+y- ... +y-ene+ 'do continuously while going along') ♦ Trampoline-le artnwenge inenge antyey-antyey-enteyane. *Children bounce up and down on a trampoline.*

antyenye *n.*

little one, dear, poor thing, friend, little one, sweet one, darling, little one, friend or family of any age. Familiar way of addressing someone you love or are fond of, such as a child or husband or wife.

♦ Antyenaye, apenerne ngawel! *Hey, come here little one!*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO entyenye red-bud mallee

antyerrenenke break loose, spread out,

scatter SEE entyerrenenke

antyertarrenke *vi.*

get wet, soaked ♦ Tnwanentye atyeyenge twerante antyertarrenhe. *All my belongings got wet.*

= anthwek-anthweke

antyert-antyerte *n.*

drenched, soaked, really wet ♦ Antyert-antyert akake atherre openhengerne. *Those two came soaking wet.*

= anthwekanthweke

antyert-antyertarrenke *vi.*

get drenched or soaked ♦ Anwengere arre rlengkepenhe mantarre awenyerre akakarte aperranengele arlelke antyert-antyertelke artnpeyayterane aytnane antyert-antyerte arre aylenyerre arntwenge. *You can get soaking wet if the rain catches up with you out in the open in the hunting grounds and if you have only one layer of clothing.*

antyert-antyertaylenke *vt.*

make something wet, drench something in water ♦ Arlekarengarle arntwenge rlenherre wele antyert-antyerte oylenke. *The rain caught up with me when I was hunting and soaked me.*

= anthwek-anthwekaylenke

antyetyerre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

Spencer's burrowing frog *Limnodynastes spenceri* (NOTE Alyawarr antyetyer)
SEE ALSO karlarrangkerne Main's frog SEE kalyeyampe

antyewarle *n.*

1. bush tomato (hill variety) *Solanum chippendalei*. Plant about 80cm (though it may grow to 1.5m) with purple flowers and fruits which are pale yellow when ripe. The black seeds inside the fruit called *karrnge* are inedible and are cleaned out with a tool called *karrete*. Antyewarle is similar to *karnaketye* but has smaller fruit and only grows in the hills. Also referred to as *arwele antyewarle*.

2. edible fruit of this plant. Also referred to as *rwene antyewarle*.

SEE ALSO kwenemangkerre bush tomato (sandhill form)

antyeye *n.*

sweat, sweaty ♦ Artnwenge nharte nte arene ilwekere aparte antyeyepe kweretheye alpeyenteyane. *Look at that poor child, he's got sweat running down him.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ntyweye** *fork-leaved corkwood*

antyey-apenke *vi.*

sweat, feel sweaty ◆ Relhe arntetye antyey-aperrane. *The sick woman is sweating.*

Antyimele *n.*

waterhole east of Murray Downs
◆ Alwename *muster-emayleyern-alpenhe*. Arntewarntarrenherre alpenherre aynenantheee, Antyimele warle. *We mustered cattle on our way back. We separated, and us lot went to Antyimele.*

antyipere type of bat SEE **ntyipere**

antywe *n.*

1. shelter made with grass covering; grass humpy ◆ Antywe altyarrenke arntwe ketye. *Make a humpy because it might rain.*
2. nest made of grass or small twigs
◆ Antywe thangkernele mpwarenke athe penhe. Athre re ilerantye nhartepe antywelke re mpwarenke errwele arwelarle. Antywe thangkernelepe mamperle re mpwarenke arwele tyampe. *Birds make their nests out of grass. They collect grass then make a nest in the tree. Some birds make good nests with sticks.* SEE ALSO **ntyarlkw**
3. thick grass ◆ Errime repe anteyane arwele kape antywenge tyampe. *The 'errime' cricket lives in trees and thick grass.*
= athe, atherre
4. house, home ◆ Wepepe anteyane alhwengele kwene ahernele kape antywenge tyampe kwene. Kngweranthelkepe arleyale awelengke. *Spiders live in holes in the ground but can also be seen in homes. Some can be very dangerous.*

antywantye *n.*

hip bone or rump of kangaroo ◆ Weye aherre ilepere atherre rntwenke. Kwerekenehartepe, antywantyelke alhileye, rntwenke. *The legs of the kangaroo are cut off. After that the two rumps are cut off at the hips.* = artepimperrenge

antywarrme *adv.*

by wrapping it up, by putting it in a bundle
◆ Antywarrme apeyayne kayle erlkwe inenge awatnkakerre. *In the olden days men travelled with a bundle of boomerangs tucked under their arm.* ◆ Artepele artnwenge apeke aperinenke antywarrme. *A child can be carried as a bundle on your back.*

antywarrm-antywarrme *n.*

1. things wrapped up, bundles
2. lots of people with bundles of something or wrapped up ◆ Ayanthe alethele ape apeyaynenkee antywarrm-antywarrme apeyaynenke tnwanentye akakepe, arne akake, akwerre akake apeyaynenke atneme akake. *We travelled a long way carrying all our things bundled together; we had water dishes, coolamons and digging sticks.*

antywelenye *n.*

1. whipstick wattle (?) *Acacia adsurgens, Acacia tenuissima.* Shrub about 3m with narrow leaves and cylindrical yellow flower spikes. Also referred to as *arwele antywelenye*. ◆ Antywelenye nharte rntwenke aherrke eletnhenke kwere. Nhartepe ngkwltyewenke rtameee, ngkwltyewenke anterarle, *boil-lkarrenke*. Arlkarlalre. Rntwarrantye apertame. *Pieces of the whipstick wattle are broken off and dried in the sun. Then it is ground with fat. It is nice and cold. We rub it on then.* ◆ Arwele antywelenyepe arntetye arenge apertame, atnakakerre atanthe pweyayne arntwenge arlenge apelke atewehanthe kwerele errkweyayne arntetye. *The whipstick wattle is medicine. People used to boil the leaves and wash themselves in it.*

2. edible seeds of the whipstick wattle. Also referred to as *nterrenge antywelenye*. ◆ Nterrenge antywelenye etnkwelth- etnkwelthe ape re. *The edible seeds of the whipstick wattle are found in long thin seedpods.*
= elerrenye

antywempe *n.*

fierce snake, inland taipan *Oxyuranus microlepidotus*. A very dangerous pale coloured snake with a large head and sunken eyes. Also referred to as *apmwe antywempe*. ◆ Antywempe nyartepe apmwe arleyale awelengke alkenhe. Apmwe nyartepe arntre arenye, repe aynenke weye wantakerrettetye arinenge kape kwelharre. Antywempe nyartepe ake alkenhe, erlw ilpere. *The inland taipan is the biggest, most dangerous and deadliest snake known by Aboriginal people. It lives in the hills and eats meat such as euro or hill kangaroo and rock wallaby. The inland taipan has a big head and hollow eyes.* ◆ Awelengkepe antywempe and pwekerrenye. Atnhenhepenhe

Antywempatherre

nothing, aylenge-wanenye peyakele rtame, nyamernarte. The inland taipan and king brown snake are very dangerous. If you get bitten there is no song that can make you better. ♦ Antywempe arrengkere warle apenkepe. Nate apmwe wethapenyne aherne arenye inenge apenye. Repe atnawerre rtame. *The antywempe snake can move in a straight line, not like other snakes that curl as they move along the ground.*
= erlwilpere

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atywetnpe perentie**

Antywempatherre *n.*

place on Armerre country

antywere *n.*

bed made of grass or twigs, nest on the ground. Also referred to as *athe antywere*.
♦ Nawe awenyerrarte atnywey-alpeyayne, iwerepe angketyepe ampilel-lilel-arreyayne, nyartepe mpwerelenge anteyane antywerelepe. *Not only one golden bandicoot would go in the hole; you can follow their tracks all the way to their hole and there they would be in their grass nest.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ntyere watercourse, ntywerre water [RESPECT LANGUAGE]**

antywernenenke *break loose, spread out, scatter SEE entyerrenenke*

anwekarre *slender pigweed SEE anekwarre*

anwengere *n.*

1. outside ♦ Elkeparre penhe anwengerelke anteyanewethepe aperranewethepe. *After hibernating animals come out and walk about outside.* ♦ Etnteyele nhartepe anwengere rtame enweyayne. *They are outside of the cave.* = arpanke
2. out bush, away from camp ♦ Ahakeye warle aynanthe apenke, anwengere rtame, arlenge. *We go a long long way from the camp to collect native currants.* ♦ Ayenge apeyayne waylpalele arlenge anwengerelke, artntewelke enthweyayne. *I went out bush with a whitefella prospecting for minerals.*
3. far away, some distance away
♦ Lhangkele arlepe, anwengerane alpenke arlenge, elyenge aney-alpeyayne. *People used to go a long way out and sit in the shade for ceremonies.*

anwengere angkwerre

behind something, on the outside of something

anwentarrenke *vi. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]*

not wanting to do something ♦ Marle

nhetherrate anwentarrerrane awelye ketye nthelaperte. *Those two girls are keeping away from the women's ceremony.*

SEE ALSO **akngwarrenke**

anye *dem. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

this, here, the ♦ Aye, nantewe akake atherre rtame, anye! *Hey, there are two people on horses here!*

= nyarte SEE ALSO **nye+¹**

anyarte this, the SEE **nyarte**

-anyimpe small SEE **+ng-anyimpe**

anywerrarrenke *vi.*

1. look at someone as if you don't know them, feel shy around someone because you haven't seen them for a while ♦ *Family atyeyenge apeke arlenge theye atyengarle apemere, wele atyepo atewanthe arey-ayteme anywerrarrengele rtame. If my family come and I haven't seen them for a while I might look at them and feel shy.*
2. look at someone in such a way that shows you don't like them
3. criticise or run someone down, say bad things about someone

ape¹, apange part.

a. for no particular reason, for nothing in particular, for no definite purpose

♦ Nthakenhe errwanthe angkerranaye? 'Ape ayenge angkerrane.' 'What are you talking about?' 'Nothing much, just talking.'

For this meaning *ape* is usually the first part of a phrase. ♦ Na, nhartepe mentye rtame alkaptame, kngwere tangkwerle, ape. *No, leave that one, do another now, any one.* ♦ Ntheke angkwarre aynanthe apewethe? *Ape-pangaye.* 'Which way should we go?' 'Any way.' OPPOSITE OF **apewanenye**

b. (do something) without worrying or thinking too much about it; whatever, any way ♦ Alkaperte, ape atye elperterre arre mpwarerantye kwerartepe arntwertenante. *Alright, I am just telling you about the hard (seeds) that they prepare.*

c. even though, regardless, anyway

♦ Mentye ape aylenke? *Should we sing it anyway?*

d. Sometimes this word doesn't seem to add much to the sentence, other than to say that something is just the way it is.

♦ Ikarle anteyane arntwenge. *A crab lives in the water. It just goes about in the water.* ♦ Kwenenge ape athengepe re anteyane, kangwetheke. *The*

toad just sits under grass.

2. completely (some way), entirely (that way), all, really, very, so ♦ Arrangkere anteyane; ape ayenge ngayele. *I'm really hungry; so starving.* ♦ Ye, ilpe alkenhe ape re, artnangkinge. *It's got really big ears that bilby.* = aparte SEE ALSO -rtame, +ame², -ane

ape alarrenke *vt.*

hit someone accidentally, hit someone for no reason

ape etnyenke *vt.*

lend something to someone

= apertangkwerle, arletnyenke

apelke *part.*

1. because of that, then (in that state), then just ♦ Re ngarrpele ilenyerre kwartepé, atanthepe apelke ankeye anenhe. *He found the egg by himself and the others around here just bludged on him then.* ♦ Apelke aperineyayne apmerewarle pwayewe katye alperineyayne nhalke atanthe ayneyaynenke lwenge-lwenge atanthe ayneyaynenke. *Then we took all the yams back to camp. We took them back for the boys to eat.*

2. now with nothing, having nothing now ♦ Apelke re alpenhe. *He went back with nothing then.* ♦ Arntety-arrenhe ayenge. Apelke aneyayne warke wanenkelke, ayenge apelke aneyayne. *I was sick, I just sat there then with nothing to do because I was sick.*

+ape² *n.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of words to add emphasis to what you are saying. ♦ Paympel**ape** tyapenyarte Kaytetyele kwere etnewarrantye, wen**ape** tyapenyatherre, tyarlenye atherre. *We call these two things here 'paympelhe', these two wings.* Often followed by *re* 'he', 'she' or 'it': ♦ Ikarle anteyane arntwenge. Arntweng-**ape** re aperrane. *A crab lives in the water. It goes about just in the water.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +pe¹

-apakweye *n.end.*

Goes on the end of pronouns referring to more than one person to show that these people are all in the same generation group as each other. For example, a person and their grandparents or their cousins. ♦ Aylenanthe apakweye. *We (our generation group).* ♦ Errwanthe apakweye. *You (who are all in the opposite generation group to*

me). ♦ Kngwerelepe elwanthe apakweye pwetepale them-arrtarrrtyeyayne. *The people in the other generation group would all miss the ball.*

apale *n.*

1. ripe seeds of the dogwood tree *awetnthe, Acacia sericophylla.* Also referred to as *nterrenge apale*. When the seeds are dry they are called *pilale* and *erkertatyé*. ♦ Apale ape nhartepe awetnthe theyepe. *These ripe seeds are from the dogwood tree.* ♦ Awetnthe kwerarte rntwenke, warelke lywenkenke alperre arrenke akenge errwelenge. Pwenkelke warenge alperrele, ilenke anwengere, elyewarleke. Ilerantye aynterantyelke. Artnngepe aynterantye alkaperte. *You pick the dogwood (seed). Then light a fire of dry leaves. You pile the seeds up high then cook them on a fire of dry leaves. Then they take them off the fire and put them outside in the shade. They take the seeds and eat the juicy stuff.* SEE ALSO *aylwere* young dogwood seeds, *ntyerrme* dogwood seed, *twengarre* dogwood seedpod

2. sweet liquid made from dogwood seeds *ntyerrme*. The seeds are soaked in water and the yellow part that joins the seed to its pod gives the sweet flavour. Also referred to as *ngkarle apale*. ♦ Ntyerrme re aynterkarrenkelke pilaleke arrenke.

Nhartepe kwere rntwenkelke *calico* warle nhartepe arwele alarrenke *that got to fall down.* Nhartepe kwere ntywerre arryenkelke kwere *milky one* kwere mpwarenkite rterryelepe kwere awentyenke aynenkelke kwere, apale. *When the dogwood seed becomes dry it is called pilale. Then it is gathered up onto calico and beaten with a stick so that the seeds fall onto it. Then it is mixed with water so that the mixture gets milky and people can drink it.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pale worried

apalapale anyway, without concern SEE palepale

apamarre *n.*

1. placenta
2. womb

apanenye serious, important SEE *apewanenye*
apange part.

1. for no reason, nothing in particular, for no definite purpose ♦ Wante rteyange apertame aherne apeke aynterrantye,

a pangwe

enyepo kwereyenge. Apange re anteyane; na, ngayelame aynterrantye. *I don't know what it eats, perhaps soil. Perhaps it just sits around for no reason; no, it eats food.*

2. for some unknown reason ♦ Alkenh-alkenhe peyakeleke rtame aynanthe arre aneyayne. Rwendkelke, apange arengewanenye, artnangkepe. *When we grew older the bilbies weren't around much, we just didn't see them for some reason.*

= apepange SEE ALSO ape¹ just

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO apangwe storm

apangwe n.

1. rain, storm ♦ Awely-awelyele nthelarte alewatyerri atyewineye apangwele awely-awelyele wengele weye kwere. Nharte re elpatheye nharte apeyelke nthetheteyartape elkeparrele anenhe penhepe. *That lightning, storm and rain will wake goannas when it strikes. When that happens, the dormant goannas will become active, after having stayed inside.*

2. water on the side of the road and run-offs ♦ Apangwe arntwe entwewaye, road arrkerarre entwewaye, parewe. *Water lying on the side of the road, such as puddles, is calle 'apangwe'.* SEE ALSO akwelye rain

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO apange no reason

apangwinenke vt.

make rain, make a storm through ceremony. Also referred to as *arntwe apangwe*. ♦ Artweye erlkweyenengene arntwe apangwineyayne. *Old men used to make rain (through ceremonies).*

apanpe adv.

(be) all over, throughout, everywhere, anywhere ♦ Apanpe aynanthe anteyane apmelerre. *We have always lived throughout (this area).* ♦ Anteyanengele arerrantye iterrye inenge apanpepe. *While I'm sitting down I can see people everywhere.*

aherne apanpe

anyone, everyone ♦ Mpelarte aherne apanpe rtame angkerrane mpele. *Anyone can say that.* SEE ALSO makwerle lots, ayamalke everywhere, alpertye scattered **alkere apanpe** everybody, people from all over SEE UNDER alkere¹

apmere apanpe everywhere, all over, in lots of places SEE UNDER apmere

apanpe angkwerre

(be) everywhere ♦ Arlperrepe arwele alkenhe kape etnkwelthitarre. Arwele

nyartape anenke apanpe angkwarre. *The whitewood tree is very big and tall. This tree grows almost anywhere.*

apanparrenke vi.

spread out, go everywhere ♦ Apmwenge awatnkakerrepe atnheyaynenke, wele rratherrkele perryeyayne. Nharte poison, errwerarl-arremeketye tyelartemeketye, poison apanparremeketye. *When someone was bitten by a snake in the olden days people would tie the snake vine plant around the bite to stop the poison from rising and spreading.*

= alpantharrenke SEE ALSO ayeyarrenke spread out, aymparrarenke spread out

-apantaye, -apante n.end.

Goes on the end of number words and some descriptive words to mean that there should be that many or that much of something. ♦ Iterrye inengele makwerle apantaye aylkenge-wanenye, atanthe aneyayne apmerelepe. *There were lots of people there in camp who should have stopped them.* ♦ Alkenhe apantaye repe arkerre, atyepe atnarrel-aytenhe akwerrele. *There should have been lots of bush tomatoes, I put lots in the coolamon.*

+apantye SEE +rr-ape+ do while going

apapenye n.

quickly, quick ♦ Pwekerrenye atyewe rtye anteyane kngwerepe, him apapenye antey-aytenke iterrye apengewarlepe. Angketye apeke rlerre atnheyaytenke, awelengke. *Some king brown snakes, when they are awake, are quick to jump up at someone going past. They might bite you on the foot or shin, they are dangerous.*

= aware, elpere

-apapethe n.end.

Goes on the end of possessive pronouns to show that you think something belongs to that person but you're not sure.

♦ Ngkeyenge apapethe mantarre inenge, pantye akerre, ngkeyenge apapethe. Ayengepe peyakele. *All these things seem to be yours, the blankets, clothes and that. None of them are mine.* ♦ Tyarengarte apapethe. *I think (it) belongs to this person.*

aparle n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

for no reason ♦ Aparle nharte apenkerne alyeye nhenge apanke alarremeketye. *The two friends came up for no particular reason and nearly ended up in a fight.*

= ape¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **apale** ripe dogwood seed, pale worried

aparnelh-aylenke, aparnelakwenke *vt.*

stop someone from doing something or going somewhere

SEE ALSO **arntarrtyenke grab**

aparre *n.*

1a. straight branch or tree used for making spears. Also referred to as *arwele aparre*.

◆ Errtyarte kelye etnkwelthitarre errtyarte aparre. *A small, straight branch is used for making spears.* OPPOSITE OF **amper-ampere**¹

b. smooth stick, branch or piece of wood = **marlere, alyelke** OPPOSITE OF **pelpe-pelpe**

2. butt of spear = *errtyarte aparre*

aparte *part.*

1. completely (some way), entirely (that way), totally (that way), really, very ◆ Ware alkenhele aparte aynterrkarrenkape atnwenthepe. *The meat is getting really dry now.* ◆ Aye aparte atnngaympelhepe ngkeyenge errpwelre kngwere. *Hey, you have very black eyelashes.* ◆ Ayank-ayanke aperrane aparte. *That person is walking with very heavy footsteps.* = **+ape**²

2. lots, many, all ◆ Aparte aynenke. *Eat the lot.* ◆ Aparte elkwemene inengelepe rapete akerre olarreyaynenke apmwe tyampe. *All the old women would kill snakes and rabbits.* = **makwerle**

3. everywhere, all over ◆ Aparte apey-alpenhe intemaperte artnwenge nyarte.

This child has been walking around everywhere (for a long time now). = **apmere arrpanenhe, ayamalke, arremrale**

4. always (doing something); (doing something) without having a break; continually (doing something)

◆ Pwelekelke muster-emaylerantye killer atewanthe weye soldier inengewe. Aparte apeyaynenke. *I got cattle for the soldiers staying at New Barrow to eat. The mustering went on and on, and never stopped.*

5. only this and nothing else, just that and no more ◆ Aparte mpewewenhe angkene, ipmarrene. *You two should just talk to each other, argue (but not fight).* ◆ Aparte ngkwarle tyelamernarte intemarte kwatherrantye, aparte. *Those people only drink grog.* SEE ALSO **-aperte only**

6. for no particular reason or definite purpose ◆ Aparte nhamernartepe itey-anteyane intemaperte *Barrow Creek arlepe.*

That mob there are always going back and forth to Barrow Creek for no reason. = **+ape**¹

SEE ALSO **apartange**

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **-aperte**

aparte ahentenyte

beautifully, fantastically, very well

◆ Atywetpelepe arlewatyerre arkenyepe arrarrantye, etak-etake aperte, tyepalele. Aparte ahentenyte aperte mpwararrantye. *The perentie is painting the goanna carefully, using a special stick for painting. He is painting him beautifully!* (Dreamtime story)

aparte alpenke *vi.*

return empty-handed

aparte kngwere

completely (with that quality), entirely (that way); totally (that way) ◆ Rtwerpe nharte errwanthe arene aparte kngwere rntere-rntere. *You mob look at that sandhill; it's totally red.*

apartelke

still (be) lots of something or have lots of a particular quality ◆ Apartelke mpele, anatyte alkenhe mpele. *They're still there, lots of yams.* ◆ (Ngwarlele) alperrepe therreleyayne rtwatheyayne. Repe apartelke ahernarlepe erretarreyayne ape ngkwarle. Pwerre atntheyayne. *The sugar would cover the leaves and bend them down. The sugar would just run out all over the ground.*

partange *part.*

why, how come ◆ Apartange nge parretty-arrerranengele? *Why are you always thirsty?*

◆ Thangkerne nthewarte apartange re alkerarle arreng-anenye? *How come that bird there isn't flying away?*

apartaperte *part.*

1. all, the lot, everything (aparte-aperte)

◆ Apartaperte aylenge-wanenye ape tangkwerle akertarenhe. *You didn't sing it all, you only started singing it.*

2. (do something) straight away without doing something else, (do something) quickly before something else happens

◆ Apartaperte riengkepe aytnarrelp-arreyle! *Quick now, before it runs out!* ◆ Aparte aperte ayenge alpenhengerne, nawe ayenge angkenhengerne. *I left straight away, with no time to say goodbye.*

3. without finishing something because it was forgotten or because something else happened ◆ Apartapertawe, peyakele

-apartentye

ayenge alpenhengerne. *I couldn't do it, I came back without having done it.* ♦ 'Nyanye ntepe arenhe?' 'Peyakele, apartaperte ayenge alpenhengerne.' 'Did you see grandmother?' 'No I didn't have time, I just left.' ♦ Apartaperte too much artnwenge nyarte akeyayne ngwengelke atye ileyenewethe. *I couldn't get it because the child was crying so much, I'll get it tomorrow.* SEE ALSO eltyante empty-handed, peyakele nothing

4. for no particular reason ♦ Apartaperte ayenge angkerrane mpele. *I'm just talking.* = +ape¹

-apartentye *n.end.*

1. something which is an imitation of the real thing, a pretend thing ♦ Marlele amernepe areyayne arlwekere apartentye theye, atewantheyenge nyetyepe theye. *The girls would look out from their pretend women's quarters, from their cubbyhouses.* ♦ Alekepe 'Entyelkaye.' Name apartentyepe 'Entyelkaye' rtame. *We had one dog called Entyelkaye. It was a kind of name we gave it.*

2. something that is not up to standard or is not what it is supposed to be, 'so-called' ♦ Rlwene apartentye errpatye, aynterrke nyarte. *This so-called food is dry; it's terrible.* = -arrpanteye

apaw-apawe *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

tattered, old, rubbishy ♦ Atnhante apenkerne mantarre apaw-apawe akake, errpaty-errpatye akake. *Who's that coming in those ratty, raggedy clothes?*

= tyarrpe-tyarrpe, errpaty-errpatye

apaw-apawarrenke *vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]* get raggedy, fall into tatters ♦ Mantarre apaw-apawarrenke errpatye awatkenyene. *Those clothes are becoming raggedy, they're old.* = errpaty-errpatyarenke SEE ALSO mantarre alkwempe *tattered clothes*

apawerre¹ *n.*

healthy, strong, fit ♦ Etnkwerre wanenye, kangkale wanenyele aynanthe aneyaynenke. Proper ahentye malangkele aynanthe aneyaynenke, apawerre. *We didn't get colds when we ate our bush foods. Our throats were healthy. We were strong.*

SEE ALSO ahene

apawerre² *n.*

anywhere, somewhere, an unspecified place ♦ Arlewatyerrewe apawerre aynanthe

apewenawe! *Let's go somewhere (to look) for goannas!*

apayarryyenke *vt.*

1. beg, ask for food ♦ pelikante apeke atye apayarryyenke enyewe apeke arntwewe apeke. *I might beg for food or water by putting out a billycan.* The person begging has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the thing you are begging for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun). The thing you are begging with, such as your hands or a hat, has no ending.

2. spoil someone. The person who is spoiling someone has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the person who is spoilt has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). The thing that you have spoilt them with has no ending:

♦ Kngwere angkenke arrengkwewe 'Ntepe kalty-etnyenhe artnwenge ngkeyenge apayarryerrantyengele rlwene kwerewe.' *Someone might tell a mother, 'You've spoilt your son, you do everything for him.'*

apayatnenke *vi.*

stand around waiting to be given something, sit around hoping for something. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ apayatnteyane ♦ Laleye akerre aynewanthe tyepetye etnyeyayne altaye waylpalelepe. Tyekewewe aynanthe apayatneyeneyayne. *The white man used to give us lollies. We'd always sit around waiting to get lollies.*

= ankeye anenke

apaytenke *come, arrive* VARIANT OF apeyatnenke

-apeke *end.*

1a. maybe, perhaps, might. Goes on the end of nominals and verbs.

♦ Wanterteyange apertame, aherne apeke kangwethetekete aynterantye, enyeye kwerenyenge. *I don't know what else the toad eats, maybe soil is its food.* ♦ Atnawerre atye aytnenye, kngwerelayethe apeke? *Have I written it right, or perhaps it should be a different way?* ♦ Altyerre apeke re arewethe, kwelp-kwelpe arrerrane re. *Perhaps she wants to stay and watch TV (because) she is hanging back.* ♦ Awenyerrewarle aperte kenge atnarrenke, rlengke apeke ilewethe. *Put it to one side for later, we might get it later on today.*

- b.** can, is possible ♦ Anatyele, apitele apeke kartnwenthe wenke. *Bush potatoes and pencil yams can make cracks in the ground.*
- c.** if, when. Used to show that the sentence is hypothetical. ♦ Alekele apeke aynenye karrmethelke anteyane. *When a dog has eaten then it is content and happy.*
- 2.** or ♦ Artweye apeke etnkwelthe, arwele apeke etnkwelthe. *A man or a tree might be tall.* = +awe²

yapeke *n.*

maybe

Apekane *n.*

- 1.** Afghan people
- 2.** Afghan language. Also referred to as *waylpale apekane*. ♦ Apekane apmere arlenge arenye elpatheng-anenye. *The Afghans are from far away, I can't understand them.*

apekape *n.*

- 1.** crippled ♦ Artweyepe enweyayne aveyawae rtame poor bugger can't atntheyayteme, nantewe arre kwere alarrenhe, enweyayne apekape. *That poor old man who has since passed away couldn't get up on a horse. A horse had bucked him and crippled him.* = arlamarre, lerrpe SEE ALSO arinarre lame
- 2.** weak, uncoordinated. Unable to move well enough to do things properly; unable to look after yourself properly. = arapeke
- 3.** unconscious

alenye apekape stutter SEE UNDER alenye¹

apekape apenke *vi.*

limp

apekapinenke *vt.*

cripple something, severely injure something ♦ Apekapineyern-alpenege wenhe alarrenke, ilpertenyele. Arwengerrpe re alarrelp-arrenke. *Coming down, the wedge-tailed eagle cripples the bush turkey. It kills it on the move.* ♦ Arntetye alkenhele alarrenhe apekapinenye kwere. *A severe sickness can cripple a person.* = arinarrinenke

apekathe *n.*

part-Aboriginal person (from English 'half-caste') ♦ Artnwenge nhamernarte apekathe inenge arlenge alperinenyerre. *Those Aboriginal children of mixed descent were taken a long way away.*

apele *n.*

- 1.** kangaroo kidney fat SEE ALSO karlekerte

kidney

- 2.** fat in the flesh from the thigh of a kangaroo [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *antere apele*.

apelapenke *vi.*

- 1.** walk off, go away, leave, fly away, set off (from the direction of the person speaking)
- ♦ Apelapene ngawe nthekeyarte.

Leave him alone and walk off. ♦ Kngwere angkwarre warrkarreyayne, kngwere angkwarre tyerte apelapeyayne warcke theye apartame, atmwarengelle. *Some used to work and some used to sneak away from work at night-time.*

- 2.** fly away, take off ♦ Enterke paympelhe akakepe re apelelke apenke kwerethayeye alkerelelke. *Once termites get wings they take off from there into the air.* Endings such as +lke and +rtame can go in the middle of this verb: ♦ apelelk-apeye will then take off = apelpapenke OPPOSITE OF apeyatene, apenkerne SEE ALSO apenke go, alpeyenteyane go past

apelke because of that SEE UNDER ape¹

apelkere crested pigeon SEE pelkere

apelpapenke *vi.*

get up and walk off, start to walk away, set off away from the direction of the person speaking ♦ Mpe, apelpapene akngwerrelepenhe. Mentyelke nyartepe elethel-oytenye, aylengkepe apelpapene. *Let's go, let's head off east now, leave her behind. Come on, just you and me, let's go!* = apelapenke SEE ALSO apenke go

apelye mate, friend, relation, age-mate SEE pelyte¹

apelye *n.*

drops, drips. Also referred to as *arntwe apelye*.

= ipmerre SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pelye loin cloth

apenerne *vi.*

come here! Command form of *apenkerne 'come.'* ♦ Apenerne ngaye! *Come here!* In Kaytetye, when telling someone to do something you must also use the word for 'you': ♦ Apenerne errwanthe! *Run over here (you lot)!*

apenge desert kurrajong SEE penge

apeng-apengarrenke start walking (of baby) FORM OF apenke

Apengarlinteme *n.*

Apungarlintem. Outstation on Utopia Aboriginal land trust. ♦ Ayenge anteyane

apengarte

apmere Apengarlinteremele. *I live at Apungarlinterem.*

apengarte skin name SEE Pengarte

apenhengerne came, arrived irregular form of apenkerne 'come'

apenke vi.

1. go, move ♦ Ayenge apenke arlelke. *I'm going hunting.* ♦ Ntheke angkwarre nge apenke? *Where are you going?*
2. walk, travel by foot ♦ Alkaperte mwetekepe antethenenherre. Nhartepē aynanthe apenhelke. *So then the car stopped. Then we went on foot.*
3. sing or do other activities that stretch over time or place ♦ Aylakepe aperte aperrane ngarrepe atherre. *Only we two are singing.* SEE ALSO aylenke sing
4. was (at a place). Used in the past tense to show that someone or something has been at a place, but not where they were going or where they came from. The place where someone is or was has the +le ending: ♦ Apenhe ayenge nthelaperte Barrow Creek-le. *I had only been at Barrow Creek.* ♦ Tyelarte arrete me re apeyayne. Tyelartame kaperle rarte apeyayne. *That lizard was just over here.*

5. go for certain things, such as certain foods ♦ Nyartepe ikwe wanenye, kngwerewe aynanthe apewene mpele. *These haven't got any taste, let's go and look for some other ones.*

apeng-apengarrenke

start walking (of baby) (+nge- ... +ngarre+ 'do bit by bit')

apenyey-aytnerane

go back and forth lots of times (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth'). This is usually heard with the 'continuous' endings +rrane or +yayne and not +nke or +nhe. (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth') ♦ Rarte atherre openyey-aytneyayne erlteye apmelerre. *Those two go back and forth all day.*

apeyaytenke, apaytenke

come, arrive, approach in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story) (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Elewarte ngepe apeyayteye? *When will you come?* ♦ Apeyaytene ntaw! *Come here!* ♦ Arrete me arlengae apeyayterane. *Listen, it's coming towards us from far away.*

= apeyern-alpenke OPPOSITE OF apelapenke

apeyeneneke

walk around (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

♦ Arntwenge tangkwerle aynanthe aneyayne, kwatheyayne arlelke apeyenyayne. *We would stay at the waterhole for a bit and drink while we were walking about hunting.*

apenkerne vi.

come, arrive. Move in the direction of the person speaking, or the main person or place in a story. (apenke +rne) ♦ Errkenke rrwengkengke arlweye arre apenkerne arle. *If your chin itches it means that your father is coming (towards you).* This verb has irregular tense forms shown below.

= aperrernethyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

apenerne nge

come here! ♦ Apenerne ngawe, nge tyampe ilpew-atnewethe. *Come on over, you can listen too.*

apenhengerne

came, arrived ♦ Ayenge kwenyele apenhengerne Alice Springs theye. *Yesterday I arrived from Alice Springs.*

apeyern-alpenke

1. come, arrive in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story) (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ♦ Pakete kngwere alpenharle, pakete kngwerane apeyern-alpenhe. alperrenenyeyayne pakete kngwerepe. *One bucket would go down, and the other bucket would come up and then go down. The other bucket would come back, it would come back up to the top.*

2. come quickly or soon to where the person speaking is (or the main person or place in a story) ♦ Helicopter repe aylekanthe angkwarre openyepe kwenengepe apeyern-alpenhe kwene. *The helicopter quickly came down low around where the two of us were.*

apenne n.

sandhill canegrass *Zygochloa paradoxa.*

Hard-stemmed grass that forms dense clumps and grows to 1.5 m and wide.

= ilentye, karrapenne

apentyengeye moustache VARIANT OF pentyengeye-ngeye

-apenye end.

1. like a thing; the same as something (in some way); similar to it; resembles it

♦ Elyenge apeke arre anteyane entyerrele, iteye angkwarrelke arenke. *'Aye, arntwe*

apenyentwelyane, alenyepeny'e'. *I might be sitting in the shade, dying of thirst, and I look down the road and think 'Hey, that looks like water.'* The word(s) that refer to the thing you are comparing something with usually have the same case ending (+le, +we, etc.) as the word(s) that refer to the main thing. The ending -apenyentwelyane comes before or after other endings such as +le and +we: ♦ Nawe ayenge atntheyayteyayne nantewepe kwerarlartape. Angketyele atye ileyeneyayne artweyele apenyentwelyane. *I didn't ride the horses, I went on foot and brought the horses in like men do.*

2. Goes on the end of verbs to show that something does an action in a similar way. ♦ Kakitatherrele wenhe ertwep-ertwepe angerrantye apenyentwelyane. *Yes, the scorpion digs round and round like that too.*
3. as if; it seems like. Goes on descriptive words to show that someone or something seems to have this quality or feeling. ♦ Awenyerrarle aneyayne atere apenyentwelyane. *There was one who seemed scared.* +le can go after -apenyentwelyane with no change in meaning, even when the verb is intransitive: ♦ Intemarte nyartape aperrane okngwe apenyentwelyane. *That person is walking around all day as if he were mad.*
4. sort of; kind of. ♦ Athenge entwelyane kngwere-kngwerekpe entwelyane ntyerale errpaty-errpatyele apenyentwelyane, pwekerrenyepe. *The king brown snake lies in the grass or debris.* ♦ Rlwene nharte wante apenyentwelyane? *What kind of food is that?*
5. more (of this quality or quantity). Similar to English '-er' in 'smaller.' ♦ Kelye apenyentwelyane angkewene, kngwerekpe amerne elpathemeketye. *Speak softer so others can't hear.* -apenyentwelyane can come before endings that make a nominal into a verb, -arre+, and -ile+: ♦ Atnepethenge apenyentwelyane arrenawel! *Go back a bit more!* ♦ Mantarre artwerrtye apenyentwelyane inene nte! *Dry the clothes out some more!*
6. When telling someone to do something, -apenyentwelyane can be used as a politeness strategy, as a way to 'soften' the request. ♦ Alyepe apenyentwelyane nte pwenawel, atnwenthe. *Don't cook the meat very much please.*
7. Goes in the middle of verbs to mean 'just as' or 'as soon as' the action happens (then something else happens). It can

also go after a nominal before an ending that turns a nominal into a verb (-arre+ or -ayle+). ♦ Aherrke lwem-apenyentwelyane anenke, errwelelke lwemanenke re akertepe aherrke atanthepe ertnwewethelke. *When the sun is just about to come up, when the tip of the sun starts to show, the girls begin dancing and singing.* ♦ Errtyartele kaylele tyampe weyayne. Alkerarle apenyentwelyane arrelp-arryayne kwerepe weyayne. *With a spear or a boomerang they'd hit it, just as the turkey was taking off from the ground.*

-apenyentwelyane *n.end.*

also resembles, also looks like

♦ Artemperreye nyarde ayenge apenyentwelyane. *My brother's son also looks like me.*

rlengk-apenyentwelyane like before SEE UNDER rlengkapepange part.

for no reason, nothing in particular, for no definite purpose ♦ Apepange ayenge angkerrane. *I'm just talking.*

= apange SEE ALSO ape¹ just

aperengelengele *n.*

honey found on the peeling bark of the river red gum *aylpele* at certain times of the year. It is made by insects under the outer bark. Another sweet white food, *pereltye* is found on the leaf of this tree. For some speakers this word is taboo and they say *ngkwärle aylpele arenye* instead. Also referred to as *ngkwärle aperengelengele*.

aperinenke *vt.*

take, carry ♦ Nyarte rtame ntewenhepe aperinenke mpele. *Take this one for yourself.* With the ending +rrantye this verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': ♦ Aynanthe arlpaperinterrantye tyampetele, *tobacco* arengele apertame. *We carry ashes in a tobacco tin.* The thing you carry something away in has the +le ending: ♦ Aperinenke atye enye paketele. *I carry food in a bucket.* = apinenke

aperle father's mother SEE UNDER aperleye

aperlape conkerberry, conkleberry SEE perlape
aperleye kin.

1a. father's mother

b. father's mother's sibling

c. father's mother's country and the Dreamings associated with it. ♦ Aperleye atyeyenge, that one Barrow Creek. *Barrow Creek is my father's mother's country.*

2. woman's son's child, sister's son's child

3. a person who has the same skin name

a perninenke

as your father's mother and who is about the same age as her. The person you call *aperleye* also calls you *aperleye*. You make the hand sign for *aperleye* by touching the back of your left hand with your right hand.



4. husband or wife in the other generation group to the person speaking. If the husband and wife are in the same generation group they are called *arkare nhenge*.

5. my *aperleye* ♦ Yekaye aperleyelepe yalpeye-yalpinenhe! *Granny, your legs were really shaking (when you danced)!*

apereleyaye! *n.*

A common way of addressing someone who is your *aperleye*.

aperle

The form of *aperleye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

aperle nhenge

1. a person with their *aperleye*
2. husband and wife in the other generation group to the person speaking. This is a respectful way to refer to a child, niece or nephew and their spouse. If the husband and wife are in the same generation group they are called *arkare nhenge*. ♦ Elkwemene angwen-angwene wenhe elwanthe aperle nhenge atwemenye aneyayne. *That old lady and her husband (in the opposite generation group to me) used to stay here when they were alive.*

aperleng-aperle

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *aperleye* (*aperle +nge- aperle*)

k waperle

1. his or her *aperleye*
2. his or her spouse (who is in the other generation group to the person speaking). For example, a person's children's spouse or an uncle's spouse (*kwe+ aperle*). If the person is in the same generation group as you, you call them *kwarrkare*.

ngkaperle

1. your *aperleye*
2. your spouse (who is in the other

generation group to the person speaking). For example, a person's children's spouse or an uncle's spouse (*ngke+ aperle*). If the person is in the same generation group as you, you call them *ngkarrkare*. ♦ Arrkarepe arntwarrantye ngkengepe anherreye aynanthepe arntwenke ngkaperle nharte apenkernawe arrewenhe. *For us to tell you, daughter-in-law, that your husband is coming we'd say ngkaperle to mean your husband is coming over there.* If the *aperleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of *+ye¹*, *ngke+* or *kwe+* to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *aperleye*: ♦ Atewangke aperle. *Their father's mother.*

aperinnenke *vt.*

1. bring; carry something in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). With the ending *+rrantye* this verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': ♦ Nharte apeyayterane, ngkenge aperninterrantye weye apeke. *He is coming to bring you something, maybe some meat.*

♦ Re arntwe aperinewethe. *He'll bring water.*

2. muster. In the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). ♦ Pwelekelke nhartep aperninenyerre arlewenepe kwerarte-yene. *The cattle were mustered (by the helicopter) in really huge numbers. = apernintel-arranke*

apern-aperinnenke

bring lots of things; bring things lots of times. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people. ♦ Nharte elyewarlepe apern-apernineyaynenke, pwey-alpeyayne. *They would bring (all the food) into the shade and cook it.*

apernintel-arranke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

bring; carry something in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story) ♦ R lengke atanthe apernintel-arranke kwerartepe arntetyepe. *They will bring that sick person up today.*

= aperninenke

Aperraperrale *n.*

soakage near the Singleton turnoff on Ileyarde country

aperrernenyenke, aperretnyenke *vi.*

come. Move in the direction of the person speaking, or the main person or place in a story. ♦ Empene ayengepe aperre aperrernenyenhe nthenayne theye. *I'm the*

only one here from the other side. Where is everyone else. This verb has irregular tense forms shown below.

= apenkerne

aperrernenyenyele

while coming ♦ Weye atye arenhengerne aherre, aperrernenyenyele. *I saw a kangaroo while I was coming this way.*

aperrernenyenye

come here! ♦ Aperrernenyenye nge, ayleme elkwatherre apewethe. *Come here so us two can go to the shops.*

= apenerne nge

aperrernenyeneng-anenye

didn't come; didn't arrive (moving in the direction of the person speaking or the main person or place in a story) (apenkerne-wanenye) ♦ Arlweye aperrernenyeneng-anenye. *My father didn't come.* ♦ Iterryte aperrernenye-ngewaneny-aperte. *The person would not come (to the shaft) yet.*

aperrernenyenewethe

should arrive ♦ Kwenyele ayenge angkenhe aperrernenyenewethe. *Yesterday I said I would come.*

aperrerneneyeye

will arrive, will come ♦ Elewarte nge aperrerneneyeye? *When are you coming?*

aperrerneneyeyayne

used to come, would come ♦ Apmere kngwerethye atanthe aperrerneneyeyayne artene theye alkenhe theye. *They used to come this way from another place, a big community.*

aperrpetnkenke vi.

1. lots of people or animals doing something together, such as travelling ♦ Ape tangkwerle atantherre apeyayne aperrpetnkeyayne. *They used to go about everywhere all together.*

2. wriggle around, move all at once ♦ Aherre arle tyerrye rarle kwere kengkarrerrane nthewarte weye aherrewe elhe kwenele anteyane erltwatyarrenkelke re, aperrpetnkerrane wenhe aherrele arlenge erltwatyingepe. *Kangaroos get a feeling in their nose when something is going to happen, such as when a person is sneaking up on them. Inside their nose there are little worm-like things that wriggle around.*

-aperte end.

1a. only this and nothing else, just that, exclusively ♦ *Pension* inengepe aperte

ertntweyane aperte. *It is always only the old people who dance.* ♦ Parrekele aperte. *Only along the fence.* ♦ Alkaperte, kelye aperte atye ampilenye. *Alright, I have told just a little story.*

b. Following a number word, -aperte indicates that only, and exactly that many. ♦ Ikwe errpatyepe ayleme atherre aperte. *Both of us have a sore voice.* ♦ Nyetherrarte elweme renhe atherre aperte. *These two brothers look alike.* ♦ Enye atwakeye, arwelepe arlke apertame atwakeye; re etnepe awenyerre aperte. *The fruit is wild orange and the tree is also called wild orange; there is only one name (for both).*

2. right, exactly, precisely ♦ Nyapertawe! *It's right here!* ♦ Arrwekele aperte re ampwarrenhe? *Did it die just ahead?*

3. very, really. After an adverb it means that something happens completely or entirely (that way). ♦ Atywetnpelepe arkenyepe arrarrantye, arlewatyerre, etakte apekte aperte, tyepalele. *Aparte ahenentye aperte mpwarrantye. The parentie is painting the goanna carefully, using a special stick for painting. He is painting him beautifully (Dreamtime story).* ♦ Iwerrepe kwereyenge nyarte, kngwerelke rtame areyayne alty-anteyane akelit-akelite aperte kwerele antyeyaynenke angketyepe. *We would see its tracks. We would see something crouched down so we would very quietly come up and stamp on it with our feet.*

4. still (like that), (something hasn't happened) yet ♦ Nhetherrarte akwerrpe aperte. *Those two still don't know (about it).* ♦ Rwgke apmenge-wanenye aperte. *I don't know, I haven't dug it up yet.*

= -apertame

-aperte . . . -aperte

Goes after words for people to show that the person is always doing a particular thing or is always like that.

♦ Thapak-thapake nte aynterrantyewethe intemaperte. Nte **aperte** nte **aperte**. *You're always eating all the time. It's just you, you, you.* ♦ **Raperte raperte** apmelerre angkerranenke kante re akerlite opekelke rtame re anemere, rapertame angkenke, rapertame angkenke. *That person is always talking all the time, can't he be quiet for a change?*

+le aperte

Following the *+le* ending, *-aperte* can mean 'whenever, if'. ♦ Arlekkele aperte aynanthe aneyaynenke elyenge. *Whenever we were out hunting we would sit in the shade.*

apertalye n.

without a trace, (travel) so that no-one knows you are there ♦ Amerrarleke ineyayne errtyartepe. Amey-ameyele kwerarle apertalyele weye kengkarreyaynepe. *He put the spear into the woomera. He carefully sneaked up towards the animal.*

-apertame end.

1. again ♦ Re alperrernenyeeye apertame. *He will come back again.* ♦ Atye tyepenharte elpathengelte apertame tyelarte, alarreyelke rtame. *If I hear you again I'll hit you.* *-apertame* can go on more than one word if the words refer to aspects of the same event: ♦ Alpenhengerne apertame ayenge alwene apertame nthewarlarte apertame, *Barrow Creek warle apertame ayenge alpenhengerne. I turned around and came all the way back to Barrow Creek again.*

2. also, too, as well, including, and ♦ Ahetnyenye artweyele kngwerele aytnenyeye apertame lwengeratherrele aytnenyeye. *A man caused trouble and speared someone, and that man speared him back and they were even.* ♦ Artweyelepe arritnepe kwereyenge, re apertame etelarengelte, kwereyenge ampilenke, apmerekpe. *If a man knows songs and they are his own songs, he tells the story of his own country.* ♦ Wele artnte warlepe ame rewerreweyayne elepe kwerartepe, arelpele re. *Nate file-le, artntenge apertame. The moon rubbed the axe on a stone to sharpen it. He didn't use a file, but he used the stone like a file.*

3. more ♦ Aynewethe apertame nte! *Eat some more!*

4. still (like that), (something hasn't happened) yet ♦ Alemepe re pwenhengerne atyenge warle, angke wankenyeye akakele apertame. *He has come to me with hostility, still bearing the old grudge.* = -aperte

5. do something in the same way, too

♦ Weye rtame re ilerakwe. Pwenkepe aherre openye apertame. *The spectacled hare-wallaby is meat. You cook it like you cook a kangaroo too.*

6. Following a word for a number of people or things, *-apertame* indicates that they are all doing it at the same time or in it together. ♦ Artnwengepe kngwere atherre apertame anenke, atherram-atherrame apertame anenke anter-anter-enyerrane. *Another two children are sitting down together. They are all sitting in pairs.*

7. part. At the start of a sentence it can mean 'straight away' or 'for some time' ♦ Apertame re aynenke. *Eat it straight away (without cooking it).* ♦ Apertame anteyane rlengke-rlengke perryeyayne, no arritne, peyakele. *You've got to tie (the snake bite) up straight away because there is no song (to cure it).* ♦ Apertame aynanthe aneyayne. *We stayed for some time.*

8. At the start of a sentence it can mean 'frequently' or 'often the case' ♦ Apertame arrwekelenye inengele arntweyayne 'erlweralkeyayne' *Old people often used the word erlweralkeyayne.* ♦ Arwele arlperre aynterkarrenke wele atnyemaytepe arlperrnhayte kwerele alkenhelkarrenhe intemaperte. *Apertame anteyane ilkentye. When the whitewood tree is dry, then the edible witchetty inside the tree gets bigger. There's usually lots inside.*

areye apertame vt.
see you next time

apertangkwerle part.

1. first, before something else ♦ Apertangkwerle teye atye kwathewethe. *I'll drink some tea first.* = -tangkwerle

2. wait (while something else happens first) ♦ Apertangkwerle iterantewene ngwengewe athathe. *Wait, I'll just have a look around first so I know (where to dig) tomorrow.*

3. for a bit, for a while ♦ Artnwenge apertangkwerle aperinenke. *Take this child for a little while.* ♦ Apmere arrkwetyetye ketye aynanthe alpenke apmere kngwere warle apertangkwerle anewethe, nhartepe aynanthe alpeyayteye atherrke aytengelte. *We are moving away from this place for a while because someone has passed away, but we will return after the green grass has covered this place.*

4. on loan, borrowed, lent

♦ Apertangkwerle atneme atye aperinenke. *I'll borrow this yamstick for a while.* SEE ALSO arletnyenke loan, ape etnyenke loan

apertaynpe fat from the thigh of a kangaroo
 (NOTE Anmatyerr *apertaynp*) SEE apele

aperteye part.

'What's up?'; 'Ready?'; 'Well?' 'Isn't that right?' Used when asking the result of something or what someone wants.
 ◆ 'Aperteye, alpenhengerne?' 'Rwengke enwekele alpenhe.' 'Did he come back?' 'I don't know, he went out.' ◆ Aperteye? Weye rteye repe? Weye rteye aylperre? *How about it? Is there any meat? Are there any fish?*
 ◆ 'Perteye?' 'Alepertawe' 'What's up?' 'Wait a moment.'

SEE ALSO nthakenhe how

apewanenye, apanenye n.

serious, important business (*lit. can't go*) ◆ Erlkwe inenge apeke anteyane, apewanenye anteyane-ketyawe. *There might be senior men there involved in serious business, so watch out.*

OPPOSITE OF rrkante, ape¹

Apewapelhe n.

soakage near Spinifex Bore

Apewempe n.

Taylor Crossing; Taylor Well
 ◆ ERLKWEYERLKWE apmarleye atyeyenye awatnkakerre anenhe Apewempe arenye. *That old fella my great-great-grandfather was from Apewempe.*

apeye n. [BABY TALK]

no, nothing

= peyakele, yapeye

apeyake no! (as an answer to a question or request) VARIANT OF peyakele

apeyawel! part.

hey, watch out. An exclamation of caution. ◆ Apeyawel nthekeyarte nharte apenkeketye. *Hey, watch out for that person who's coming.*

apeyaytenke, apaytenke come, arrive FORM OF apenke go

apeyen'enke walk around FORM OF apenke go

apeyern-alpenke come, arrive FORM OF

apenkerne come

apilk-apilke n.

moist, sloppy, doughy, mushy, wet, juicy
 ◆ Rlwene nyartepa apilk-apilke aperte. *This damper is still doughy.*

= armaly-armalye SEE ALSO arntwenpe moist, artnnge doughy, anthwele soft

apilk-apilkarrenke vi.

get muddy or soggy

apilk-apilkaylenke vt.

make something soggy ◆ Artnwenge tyelarte apilk-apilkaylerrantye arntwe yatherrantye ahernewarle. *The child is making the ground soggy with the hose.*

apinenke carry, take [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE aperinenke

apinte n.

1. fresh water spring ◆ Apinte Elkerempelkere. Arntwe erretarrerrane. Altyerrepene apmelerre, arntwe nhartee ahaltyerre. Mpelarte ahaltyerre, ahaltyerrelke re erretarrerrane, arntwe. *Near Barrow Creek is the spring called Elkerempelkere. The water runs from it. It has always been that way, it's a spring.*
 = ahaltyerre, alekelpaltherre

2. large area of water such as sea water or swamps. Water that is not running. Also referred to as arntwe apinte. ◆ Apinte arntwe arre entweyane, ahernele awe arnerrele apeke. *Where there is water lying on the ground or in a rockhole we call this apinte.*

SEE ALSO aleny² floodwater, kwerrimpe spring, arnerre rockhole

3. white clay [SOME SPEAKERS]

apint-apinte n.

blood from cooked emu

SEE ALSO karlkwerrnge gravy

apite n.

1. pencil yam *Vigna lanceolata var. latifolia*. Creeping plant with bright green leaves, yellow flowers and edible roots. Also referred to as arwele apite. ◆ Erreyakwerre apite atherre anteyane artnwepe arenye. *Bush onions and pencil yams both grow in swampy areas.*

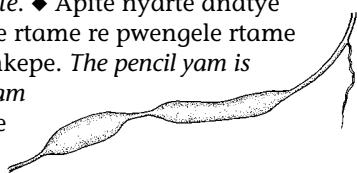
2. edible root of this yam. Also referred to as rlwene apite. ◆ Apite nyarte anatyé openye kelye rtame re pwengele rtame kwere aymenkepe. *The pencil yam is like the big yam called anatyé and it is eaten cooked.*

SEE ALSO katywatarre, atnwelarre, arnampe

apiwarrenke vt.

reveal something special, show or display something special ◆ Arlkenye apiwarrenhe iterrtyele. *The people showed their ceremonial stripes.* ◆ Alkerele apiwarrenke mpwelarre. *The sky revealed a rainbow.*

SEE ALSO lewarrenke show something



apmarle

apmarle SEE UNDER **apmarleye**

apmarleye *kin.*

1. mother's eldest sister or brother
2. woman's father-in-law [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
- SEE **ahanterre**
3. man's daughter-in-law
4. father's cross-cousin
5. male cross-cousin's son
6. mother's mother's mother (and her siblings), father's mother's father (and his siblings), father's father's mother (and her siblings) ♦ Erlkwetyerkwe apmarleye atyeyenge awatnkakerre anenhe *Apewempe arenye. That old man, my great grandfather, was from Apewempe.*
7. woman's daughter's daughter's child, man's daughter's son's child, man's son's daughter's child
8. particular relations with the same skin name as your mother. You make the hand sign for *apmarleye* by touching your stomach with your right hand.
9. my *apmarleye*

apmarleyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *apmarleye*

apmarle

The form of *apmarleye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

apmarle nhenge atherre

a person together with one of their *apmarleye*

apmarle nhenge amerne

one or more people together with one or more of their *apmarleye*.

apmarleng-apmarle

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *apmarleye* (apmarle +nge- apmarle)
♦ Arrelthatnengele tangkwerle aynanthe anenhe, ngkapmarleng-apmarle nge arre apmarle wanenye. *We stayed at New Barrow Bore first, where your poor old uncle was. He has since passed away and left you without any uncles.*

kwapmarle

his or her *apmarleye* (kwe+ apmarle)

ngkapmarle

your *apmarleye* (ngke+ apmarle). If the *apmarleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their'

or 'your' *apmarleye*: ♦ Atewangke apmarle. *Their mother's older sister.*

apmarne worker honeyant SEE artnmane¹

apmelerre *adv.*

1. always, consistently, permanent, usually ♦ Apmerele anteyane apmelerre re. *That person is at home all the time.*
- ♦ Arntwe apmelerre apertame entwewayane, ampwarreng-anenye. *There is always water there, it never dries up.*
2. still ♦ R lengke-r lengkepe mpwenyelpe atnke anteyane. Apmelerre repe aperranenke. *The spinifex hopping mouse is alive. It still goes around.*

SEE ALSO *intemaperte for good*

apmenke *vt.*

1. dig, scoop with a yamstick or other tool ♦ Apmel-aytene ntawe arlewatyerre! *Come here and dig this goanna before leaving!* SEE ALSO *angerletwenke dig down, arnwengkarrenke dig a soakage*
2. scratch ♦ Ingkelthelhele apmenke. *To scratch with fingernails.* SEE ALSO *erkenke scratch*
3. gouge something out
= angenke dig

apmere *n.*

1. place, location, site, area ♦ Apmere angkwarre aynanthe arawerrenke makwerle. *We are all milling around this area.*

2. country ♦ Arlekware apmere Pwerle arenge ane Kamarre arenge. *The country owned by the Pwerle and Kamarre skin groups is called Arlekwar.*

3. A general word for places and areas which can go before the word for a place or type of place. ♦ Tyempelkere nyartape apmere Thangkenharengelte rtame altwelenye angkwarre Kwerrimpe amerne arenge Altyerrepene. *The site Tyempelkere is at Barrow Creek. It belongs to the Kwerrimpe women of the Dreamtime.*

4. home, house, camp ♦ Apmerewarle alpernengele artweye atye arenhe. *When I got back to camp I saw a man.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *apmwere striped mint bush*

apmere ampenye, apmere ampeny-ampenye

place that is deserted because someone has passed away ♦ Awatnkenye ampenye awatnkakerre aneyayne kwerele apelapenhelke kweretheye ampenyelke ape amperlaneyayne awatnkenye apmere

inenge paperte altyaneyayne. *This place was deserted a long time ago. People left and moved away from here, there are only empty houses here now.* = apmerengkenye

apmere apane

everywhere, all over, in lots of places
= apmere arrpanenhe

apmere arlpanke

clean place, clearing

apmere arrpanenhe

everywhere, spread out, all over

apmere arrwekelenye

first husband, first wife ♦ Apmere arrwekelenyepe eletnhenherre kwere mentye. *He got rid of his first wife.*

apmere awatnkenye

1. deserted place = apmerengkenye
2. a place where people haven't been for a long time and so there is lots of bush food
= akngenepe

apmere elpertelhe lots of tracks SEE UNDER elperthelhe

apmeraltye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

relative, family member ♦ Apmeraltye atyeyenge rtame nhartepawe. *That's my relative.* ♦ *Tennant Creek-arlle iterrtye kngwerentyenge aynewantheyenge inenge alpenherre, wele apmeraltye inenge apertame aynewantheyenge alpenherrepe. Our countrymen went back to Tennant Creek. Our countrymen went back there.* ♦ Apmeraltyepe aynenanthe makwerle. *There are lots of us whose father's father comes from that country.*
SEE ALSO apmerew-artweye owners, altye relation

apmerew-altye

a descendant from your grandparents, someone who is from the same country as one of your grandparents

apmerangke n.

1. married ♦ Mpwarnte inengewe, apmerangkewe atewanthe etnyeyaynenke alperrtye etnyeyaynenke anatyeye. *They would share the yams out to relatives in the married quarters.* SEE ALSO arlwenthe married, apmerangke married
2. married people's camp. Also referred to as apmere apmerangke.

apmerangke arenge

married people's camp. Also referred to as apmere apmerangke arenge. ♦ Yekaye alpenerne ngawe nthetheyarte apmere theye apmerangke arenge rtame nhartape!

Hey, you come back from there, that's the married couple's camp!

apmerangke atherre

married couple, husband and wife

♦ Anewarte atherre anteyane apmerangke atherre iterrtye atherre. Apmerangke atherre arenge apmere, elwewantheyenge. *A husband and wife are two married people. They have a camp belonging to them.*
= anewarte atherre SEE ALSO arlwenthe married

apmerengkenye n.

deserted, empty place ♦ Nyartepo apmerengkenye, twerarte openherre. *This is a deserted place, everyone has left.*
= apmere ampenye, apmere awatnkenye, artentye

apmerew-artweye n.

1. owner of a country and its Dreamings (apmere +we-artweye.) In Aboriginal English this relationship is often called 'boss.' A person is apmerew-artweye for the land and Dreamings of their father's father. A person has a different relationship to the land and Dreamings of their mother's father, which is kwertengerle 'manager.'
♦ Apmerew-artweye inenge alkenhe inenge errwewanthe angkenhe. *The owners of the country talked to you mob.* ♦ Lwempe apmere kwereyengele, apmerew-artweye. *That place is inherited from their father's father, they are the owners.* ♦ Erlkwe nhamerante apmerew-artweye amernepe. *Those old men are the owners.*

2. father's father's descent line

♦ Artweyelelke share-emaylenke artweyele. Aynanthe arntewarntinenye lhangkele mpelarte, aylekakerrewe apmerew-artweye inenge. *Men share these ceremonies. We divide them along the skin groups, and the bosses pass it on down through the father's father's line.*
= altye anenke SEE ALSO kwertengerle custodian

apmelerre always SEE apmelerre

apmerrke hot coals SEE pmerrke¹

apmikwe native pine SEE pmikwe

apmperrk-aymperre type of small plant SEE aymperrk-aymperre

apmwe n.

1. snake. You make the hand sign for apmwe by moving your hand away from your body in the motion that a

apmwelye

snake makes. ♦ Nyartepet etne oynanthe etnewenke apmwie inenge twerarre aperte. *The general word for snakes is apmwie.*
♦ Katate nge apene, apmwie ketye! *Go slow, there could be snakes.*

2. any poisonous creature

♦ ‘Wantepenhaye?’ ‘Apmwenge angwarenhe atyenge.’ ‘What’s up?’ ‘Something poisonous made me sick.’

apmwie awelengke

venomous snake, dangerous snake or creature

atnwenthe apmwie, weye apmwie
types of edible pythons

apmwelye n.

central bearded dragon, cadney lizard *Pogona vitticeps*. Also referred to as *weye apmwelye*. ♦ Atnwenthe apmwelye pwenke kwere arlewatyerre openye. *The central bearded dragon is cooked like a goanna.*
= pwelkantye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO enmwelye crushed

apmwepenhe n.

snake bite ♦ Apmwepenhe eltyepe ayenge atherrk-atherrk-arrenhe rtame. *My hand went green from a snakebite.*

apmwere n.

striped mint bush *Prostanthera striatiflora*. Shrub to 2 m, with shiny green leaves which smell nice when crushed. The mint bush is dried, then mixed with fat, and used as a rubbing medicine. Also referred to as *arwele apmwere*. ♦ Apmwere alpite arltere akake. *The striped mint bush has white flowers.*

SEE ALSO inteng-intenge² strong smelling plant
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO apmtere camp

apmwerne n.

lumps of honey in sugarbag that are hard and yellow from cold weather

apmwernarrenke vi.

1. get cold and shiver ♦ Arntwepenhe ayenge apmwernarrenke. *When I am wet I shiver.* = anthwerengarrenke SEE ALSO tenhapenke feel cold, atnyenke¹ make you cold OPPOSITE OF ntywenke

2. act shy by looking down and putting your hands against your chest and closing your body up. ♦ Apmwernarrerrane nyerrarrerrane iterrye ketye. *People look down when they are shy of other people.* SEE ALSO nyerrarrenke get shy

3. scared stiff, frozen from fear

♦ Atnwenthe aherre apeke anteyane apmwernarrengele, atere artnperr-ayteng-aneny. *A kangaroo might be frozen to the spot when it is scared and so can’t run away.* ♦ Iterryele ywekenhe ahenge, apmwernarrengele anteyane aterepenhe. *When someone is abused in a fight, that person freezes in fear.*

apwe n.

1. husk ♦ Yerreyakwerre ertnwe warlelke atanthe arreyayne, kngwere angkwerrepe, apwe wanenyepe ertnwe kngwere warle. *People used to put the husked bush onions into another wooden dish.*

2. belly feathers of an emu. Also referred to as *atrhe apwe*. SEE ALSO martekwere soft feathers

Apwarenge n.

place on Arnerre country

apwarreweikere n.

whitish or grey-coloured emu
SEE ALSO atnhelengkwe emu

apwelhe n.

1. public part of men’s initiation ceremonies where women and girls dance and men sing ♦ Apwelhe mpele artnwenge ertntwylene apwelhele. *Children dance too at the apwelhe ceremonies.*

2. ceremonial ground for the apwelhe ceremonies ♦ Nharte aynanthe apwelhe arleke openke. *Now we are going to the corroboree ground.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO Pwerle (skin name)

apwelhe-ngareye adv.

during initiation time
= artnwengareye

apwer-apwre adv.

sneaky, sneakily, stealthily ♦ Artnwere apwer-apwre openke atnwenthewe. *Dingoes sneak around for food.*

SEE ALSO tyerte sneakily, tyerte-tyerte sneakily

apwerrkere hailstones, ice SEE pwerrkere

arake n.

1. black stone used for making stone knives and axes; possibly dolerite. Also referred to as *artnte arake*. ♦ Arake nharte elepe mpwareyayne, ane arake theye rtame atanthe mpwareyayne atnkere mpwarengele elepe. *People make stone axes from the black stone called arake, and they make stone knives with it.*

2. burnt wood of the northern corkwood tree *itatne* used for painting ceremonial

designs. Also referred to as *arwele arake*.

= itatne pwepe

3. soft black stone used for painting ceremonial designs (?)

SEE ALSO errpwerle *black*

arakake n.

fog, mist; rain at the end of a big storm that often has wind with it. Also referred to as *arntwe arakake*. ♦ Arntwenge rlerrantye kwerepenhe arakake nthelarte etnpey-alpenke ware elpalhapenye. *After rain, fog lies in the air like smoke.* ♦ Arakakele rley-alpenke atnkwarengele, ipmerrele. *The final raindrops at the end of a storm fall at night-time.* SEE ALSO ipmerre *frost*

aralke n.

loose, undone, floppy, baggy (NOTE

Alyawarr *ararlk*) ♦ Perrtyenyalkere, aralke. *After being tied up it has come loose.* SEE arawe

aralkarrenke vi.

get loose, come undone

aralkinenke vt.

let someone or something go, undo

= alhilenke

arapalye n.

flimsy, weak or light-weight

= arapeke SEE ALSO althwalthe *flimsy*, apekape *weak*

arapaly-apalye n.

things that are flimsy, weak or light-weight

arapaly-apalyarrenke vi.
become weak and flimsy ♦ Kayle aparte errpatyeye arapaly-apalyarreyayne elkwerre apartame, kngwere angkwerrepe. *Some people's boomerangs were really bad and became weak, falling down halfway.*

arapeke n.

weak, light-weight, flimsy, bony

♦ Artnwenge kelye nhartepe ilwekere arapeke rtame. *That poor child is weak and light-weight.* ♦ Errtyarte nyartepe atnperre arapeke wanenye. *This spear is heavy, not light.* = arapalye, apekape OPPOSITE OF atnperre SEE ALSO mpweyampe *skinny*, althwalthe *flimsy*

arapekarrenke vi.

lose weight, become weak

ararre n.

white bread, light damper. For some speakers this word is taboo. Also referred to as *rlwene ararre*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arerre collarbone*, ahererre *right way*

ararr-ararre n.

light-weight, flimsy (things) ♦ Alhilene nhartepe ararr-ararre *lift-emaylenke*. *Lift that light thing up.*

ararrkwe n.

man with more than one wife

ararrparrenke vi.

type of shuffling or hopping step women do before a fight. Women stand with their feet slightly apart, jiggling their thighs and holding their nulla-nullas. ♦ Ararrparrenke artnwengele arlenga apekawe, mayete trouble-we apeke re enthwenke, wele angry-arrenke ararrparrenke. *A woman might get angry over her child, she might be looking for trouble and when she is really angry she shakes her thighs ready to fight.* ♦ Relhe kngwerewe ararrparrenke re, ahenge. *That woman is getting ready to fight that other woman.* = antyartale apenke SEE ALSO arryatnarrenke *men's fighting dance*

arawe n.

1. loose, undone, floppy, baggy ♦ Aleke nhartepe lhaytenhelke arawe penhe. *The dog got off the chain as it was loose.* = aralke

2. free ♦ Jail rtame anteyane, kwerepenhe arawelke atanthe aperrane. *After being in jail they come out and walk around free.*

arawapenye adv.

loose, looser, slack ♦ Rag nte nharte arawapenye perrtyene. *Tie the rag up a bit looser.*

arawelhilenke vt.

make things spread out or move around

arawinenke vt.

let something loose, untie something

♦ Aleke tneyele atye arawinenke kwere. *I'll let the dog off later.*

arawarrenke vi.

1. mill around, move around, bustle about ♦ Apmere angkwarre aynanthe arawarrenke makwerle. *We are all milling around this area.*

2. sound of birds flying from tree to tree

♦ Thangerne inenge arawarrer-aytenke. *You can hear birds when they all take off at once.*

arawerrenge n.

1. powerful emotion that distracts you from all else. This is often fear, love or anger. ♦ Alemepe re angkenke, ahengewe arawerrenge tyampe mpwenyewe apeke. *You can feel arawerrenge in your stomach*

arekamperle

before a fight, and for your lover. SEE ALSO
ngarrete anxious

2. power, strength, force, spirit

◆ Relhele arawerrenge akakele kwetere arntarryerrantye. *The woman is holding the nulla-nulla with lots of strength.*

arawerrenge akake entweyane vi.

yearning, pining for someone, lovesick. Arawerrenge akake usually goes with the verb *entweyane* 'lying.' The person you are pining for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Aleyake arawerrenge akake entweyane nhartape *youngfella nthewarte. That teenage girl is pining for her boyfriend.*

arawerrenge angkenke vi.

worry, shake with worry, love sick, anxious, scared about a fight ◆ Arawerrenge angkerr-aytenye ahewe, elpere apertame mpele. *I'm anxious about the fight. Quick, let's go there.*

arawerrenge ilenke vt.

feel worried, nervous and shaky, especially after someone has been angry at you or when you are worrying about your husband or wife ◆ Relhe kngwerele atyenge ahenge alwenkerne wele arawerrenge ilpakenke atyenge. *A woman came up wanting to fight me and it made me feel all shaky.*

arawerrenge ilpakenke vt.

take someone's power away from them

arekamperle pancreas, spleen (NOTE Alyawarr *arekamperl*) SEE *arengkalenyne*

arekelperle n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. emu's knee

2. fat on emu's knee. Also referred to as *antere arekelperle*. ◆ Atnhelengkwe arenge erppe etnewerrantye arekelperle. *We call the knee of the emu arekelperle.*

arekenye n.

wooden shovel or dish used for scooping up hot ashes and dirt. People used to carry it on their head. ◆ Arekenyele ilengele artnate inenge, ertntwerope. *A shovel is used to take the hot stones out of a fire.*

= patnthe SEE ALSO *errkwe¹ ladle*

arekeny-arekenye n.

piedish beetle (?) *Helea* spp.

= arlengarr-arlengarre, akwerr-akwerre

Arekenye Elpaye n.

place near Christmas Dam; Neutral Junction Station area ◆ Arekenye elpaye

apmere Ahate theye kngerrake. *The waterhole Arekenye is east of Ahate.*

arekerre¹ n.

tree with dead branches. Also referred to as *arwele arekerre*. ◆ Ateye, arekerre, aherrke ampenherre. *The tree has dead branches from the sun.*

arekerre² n.

double-seeded emu bush *Gyrostemon tepperi*. Also referred to as *arwele arekerre*.

areketyarek-angkenke whisper, talk quietly [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE *tyayeke-tyaye*

areketyarrenke whisper SEE *arweketyarrenke*

arekngne green plant; moist SEE *aherekngne*

arekngarrenke become moist or soft SEE *aherekngarrenke*

areknginenke make something wet, moist or soft SEE *ahereknginenke*

arel-aytenke see and go FORM OF *arenke* see

arelhe woman SEE *relhe*

-arelhe n.end.

is used for (something); is for (something). Goes on word for things to show that this thing is used for or associated with another thing in the sentence. ◆ Errtyarte kngwere angkwarre artweyele elkwatherre rtame aperineyayne kngwere angkwarre ahe arelhe. *Some spears were carried around just for company, while others were carried to be used in fights.* -arelhe usually goes after the ending +we: ◆ Tyanywengewe arelhe pwerrantye arlpe. *We cook ashes to have with tobacco.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *relhem woman*

arelpe n.

1. moon ◆ Arelpe nhartape erlkwepe aynekantheyengepe, atnawerrepe re mpele ayerrere theye alpenhengerne. *That old man moon belongs to us, he came here straight from the north.* ◆ Arelpe itemarle theye alpenke kngerrake atheke. *The moon travels from west to east (it is visible slightly further in the east each night over the course of one month).* ◆ Arelpe kelye aherrkwe aweparreye, nhartape aherrkele ilelpileyelke kwere two day apeke openhe. Nhartape re atney-alpeye altwelenyelke. *The waning moon waits for the sun. Then the sun takes it for a couple of days. Then it comes back in the west.*

2. month ◆ Etelarerrantye rtame re, nhartape arelpe errkwentyarte apekawe, arelpe errkwentye apekawe kwere alarrewethe, arelpe awenyerrelangene apeke, atherre ngare. *The victim recognises the*

person who sent the snake, then in three, two or perhaps even one month it will kill him.

3. type of small edible witchetty found in the roots of buckbush. Also referred to as *arelpe atnyemaye*. ♦ Arwele arlkerle kayte akake. Arelpe atnywerr-atnywerr-enyerrane, kelyelepe. Arelpe, atnyemaye openye apertame kartawarrele anteyane. *The buckbush has an edible grub. The small grub digs into the roots. The arelpe grub looks like the witchetty grub and lives in roots.*
= arlkerlayte

arelpe akwerke

new crescent moon. This is seen in the west.
= arelpe rlengkenye

arelpe alkenhe, arelpe atnperre

full moon

arelpe awatnkenye

waning moon, the small moon visible in the east before it disappears ♦ Arelpe awatnkenye atney-alpenhe awatnkenye, kelyelke. *The waning moon has been moving through the night sky for a while and is small.*

arelpe enkaylte

crescent moon. This is seen in the west and east ♦ Arelpe enkaylte atney-alpenhe. *The new crescent moon has come back.*

arelpe rlengkenye

new crescent moon. This is seen in the west only ♦ Arelpe rlengkenye atney-alpenhe.
The new moon is up.

arelpe tyilpe

crescent moon about to disappear ♦ Arelpe tyilpe openkerne re, aytnarrer-aytewethe, kwerepenhe re atney-alpenhe tyilpe apertame. *The crescent moon is about to vanish and then it will come back small again.*

arelpe-nbareye

through the moonlight, while there is moonlight

arelperewe

in the moonlight

arelp-alarenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

strike, slap or hit someone in the face

♦ Eltyenge atye arelp-alarenke artnwenge arre ngkertarrenke. *That child who was being naughty, I slapped in the face.*

SEE ALSO alarenke hit

arelp-arelpe n.

curl grub, larval stage of a type of Christmas beetle, Cockchafer larvae *Anoplognathus olivieri* sp. ♦ Ahernele anteyane arelp-arelpe, errpatye rtame.

Arelpe enkaylte openye. Apmenke nte aherne warle elpaye angkwarre wele arelp-arelpe arenke. *The curl grub lives in the dirt and is useless. It looks like a crescent moon. When you are digging around the creek you often see them.*

SEE ALSO arelpe

arelp-arenke see something while going along FORM OF arenke see

Arelparenge n.

Moon Rockhole; place north-west of Barrow Creek (*lit. belonging to moon*)

Arelparenge Atwatye n.

Moon Gap; gap in the Forster Range where the Taylor Creek flows

arelpayte wet time after rain SEE arwelipaye

areltye n.

1. hazy, blurry, faint, barely visible
♦ Areltye arreteme anteyane. *Something faint is in the distance.*

2. visually impaired, can't see well, bad eyesight, short-sighted ♦ Erlwe areltye arlengepe atye arenge-wanenye rtame mwernenyelkepe atye arenkepe arlengepe atye arrantye erlwe areltyelke rtame. *My eyesight is poor. I can't see a long way, I can only see things close to me.* = erlwe errpatye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rreltye lungs

areltye kelye-kelye

small things that you can hardly see

areltyarrenke vi.

1. fade, become dull ♦ Intemarte kwere mantarre wash-emaylerrantye wele arkenyepe re aytnarrenkelke, arkenyepe re areltyelk-arrenke. *When you have washed something many times it will lose its brightness.* = awenparrenke

2. become short-sighted or visually impaired, gradually lose your vision

♦ Erlwe ayenge areltyarrenke. *I am becoming short-sighted.* = erlwe errpatyarrenke

areltyinenke vt.

get blinded by something, have difficulty seeing because of something ♦ Arlelke ayenge openke wele aherrkelepe erlwepe areltyinenke rtame erlwe. *When I go hunting sometimes the sun makes it difficult to see properly.* The thing that is making it hard for you to see has the +le ending and the person having difficulties seeing has no endings (or equivalent subject pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813.)

aarelty-aareltye

aarelty-aareltye *n.*

1. faint, faded, old, dull
2. soft, faint (of voice) ♦ Inteme aylewene aareltye ketye. *Sing loudly, not in a faint voice.*
= kwelke angkenke SEE ALSO kelye small
3. hazy, blurry, faint, barely visible
♦ Arelty-aareltye aynanthe alpeyenteyane. *We are walking far away in the distance, barely visible (to the others).* ♦ Relhe nharte aarelty-aareltyelke alpeyentane. *I can just make out that woman over there going past.*
= arrkaye¹

aarelty-aareltyarrenke *vi.*

1. fade ♦ Arelty-aareltyelk-arrerrane laytepe. *The light is fading.*
2. get blurry vision ♦ Ake arre artnweyenene, wele erlwepe aarelty-aareltye rtame arrenke. *My head is aching and I can't see properly.*

aarelty-aareltyinenke *vt.*

make it difficult to see

aarelyerrtye *n.*

1. light complexioned ♦ Arelyerrtye arlke iterrtye aarelyerrtye nharte apayterane artweye. *That man coming here has light-coloured skin.* = apekathe
2. sweet gum from the ironwood *athimpe* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *ngkwarie aarelyerrtye*. ♦ Athimpe akwerrke, wele athimpengkwarie aneyayne aarelyerrtye marlere rtame re, amarlalperre. Arelyerrtye paperte kwere aynenke, kngwere tywekere. *Small ironwood trees have sweet gum that is smooth and yellow. We only eat the sap when it is like this, at other stages it is no good.* = athimpengkwarie SEE ALSO *athimpe ironwood*

aremaye *n.*

large sand goanna *Varanus gouldii*. Also referred to as *weye aremaye*. ♦ Repe alkenhe rtame aremaye, arlewatyerre kelye rtame. *A very big sand goanna is called aremaye, arlewatyerre is smaller.*
SEE ALSO *arlewatyerre sand goanna, lerrperetye yellow spotted monitor*

aremparenge *n.*

start of summer, beginning of the hot weather ♦ Ahepertewe re aremparengelke arrenkerne. *When the start of the hot season comes we call it aremparenge.*

SEE ALSO *ahepertewe summer* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arrempparrange spirit*

Aremwenge *n.*

1. Warumungu people. Also referred to as *iterryte Aremwenge*.
2. Warumungu language. Also referred to as *angke Aremwenge*.

-arenge *n.end.*

1. belonging to, owned by. Equivalent to the possessive 's' in English, as in 'the man's hat.' ♦ Aleke nyarte artweye arenge. *This is the man's dog.* ♦ Aylenyerre; aweyawele amerne, kaltyele kwere, apmwe arengele apertame. *Those wise old people who have passed away sang the rainbow serpent with the special snake's song.* This ending is not used when talking about relatives. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' (mother, aunt, etc.) the forms *kwe+* 'his' or 'her', *ngke+* 'your' and *+ye¹* 'my' are used. This ending is not used on words for 'me', 'him', 'them' etc. To say 'mine', 'his', 'theirs' etc. possessive pronouns are used. These are the object pronouns with the *+yenge* ending, see Table 5, p. 813.
2. associated with something, used on something ♦ Artnte tyenge alkenhe nterrenge arenge. *The tyenge is a large round stone used for (grinding) seeds.*
♦ Payteye kelye wethe anatye arenge. *That little insect is associated with yams.*
3. associated with an action; used for an action. Goes after a verb ending in *+wene*.
♦ Ilpe elpathewene arenge. *The ear is for hearing.* SEE ALSO -arelhe used for
4. throughout, during ♦ Ngentye wenharte arntwe entweyane maranye apmelerre ahepertewe arenge. *That soakage always has lots of water in it, even throughout the hot season.*
5. something worn on, or used on, a part of the body ♦ ilpe arenge *earrings*

areneng-arenge *n.*

camera

arenengarlenege *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

shield belonging to a son-in-law (said by a woman)

arenengkalenyenye *n.*

pancreas, spleen. Also referred to as *weye arenengkalenyenye*. ♦ Arengkalenyenye liver openye wenhe arre entweyane, *guts-le apertame. Liver ngarrpe warle apertame aleme rtame. The pancreas is like the liver but smaller, it sits in the guts. The liver is on one side and the pancreas is on the other side.*

arengkel-anenke vi.

1. crawl. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ Anthakerte arengkel-anteyane. *The handicapped one is crawling around.*
2. lollipop, walk on four legs, as a kangaroo that is grazing ◆ Atye aherre arenherre arengkel-anteyane. *I saw a kangaroo lolloping along.* ◆ Ayepape wenhe, pakwerrele, angel-angel-arrerrantye aynterrantye. *Everywhere arengkel-anteyanepe angerrantye repee aynterrantye re, yerrakwerre apeke, yerrakwerre. The pakwerre goes around digging up the tar vine and eating it. He crawls around everywhere digging and eating, also for bush onions.*

arengkelepenhe, arengkel-anteyanepenhe, arengkeliperre n.

baby at crawling stage, around 10 months old ◆ Arengkelepenharle kaltyarrenhe, arrkaye rlengke-rlengkepe arrtyeyenenhe, pwenge apeke arntartarenhe, nyetyepele apertame kwere arrtyenyne. *Babies at the crawling stage and those younger, just crying babies, were taught and looked after in the cubbies too.* SEE ALSO arrkaye² premature, rlntente newborn baby, ilkere newborn baby

arengkilparte, arengkalterrhe, arengkartelhe n.

dog-eye bush tomato, bony-fruited bush tomato *Solanum quadriloculatum*. A plant about 35 cm, with soft grey-green leaves, purple flowers and angular shaped fruits. The fruits are poisonous and should NOT be eaten. This plant looks similar to *arlkerre* but the fruit of arengkilparte stays hard whereas *arlkerre* fruit goes soft when it's ripe. Also referred to as *arwele arengkilparte*. ◆ Arlkerre openye rtame re, arengkilparte. Pwelekelepe kwere aynenke rtame, nantewe kwere aynterrantye. Enye atewantheyenge paylpe tyampe twerartame aynenke. *The dog-eye bush tomato looks like a desert raisin. Cows and horses eat it. They eat the leaves and all.* = alekilparte, artek-arnteke

arenke vt.

1. see something or someone ◆ Aherre artweyele arenke. *The man saw the kangaroo.*
 2. see, be able to see, be visible ◆ Arlenge arreteme atye kwere arerrantye, arelyte. *I can barely see things in the distance.*
- ◆ Ngangkaye akakele aperte arraylentye

arenke. Only a person with healing powers can see sickness caused by evil magic.

◆ Ahepertewepe ngimarrepe arenke makwerle arntwe warle karrarrenke ngarle ngentye arle. In the summer months you can see flocks of zebra finches gathering at the one waterhole.

SEE ALSO arnewangke-wangkaylenke, arrenkerne, arryenke²

3. look at something, watch, stare

◆ 'Wantewe nte arey-areyenteyane?' 'Ape atye arerrantye artntewanenyele.' 'What are you walking around looking for?' 'We are just looking, we haven't got any money.' ◆ Wele atyenge atyeyelepe akerlitele aperte areyayne. My cousin didn't say anything, she just watched me. = arrathatnenke,

elapenyne arenke, erlwenge arenke, alethele arerrantye SEE ALSO erlwarenke watch

4. watch out for something ◆ Atyenge arremparrengel atyenge arenherre. *My spirit double watched over me.*

5. look for something. The thing you are looking for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813.): ◆ Ayengepe errkerele rtame alpeyenteyane arlewatyerrew **we** arel-arel-arerrantye. *I'm walking on the side looking for goannas as I go along.* = enthwenke

6. look a certain way, appear a certain way

◆ Apmere tyampe arenke alther-althere. *A place might look lonely too.* The person or thing that looks a certain way does not have any endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arenke¹ put

arenke athene

see something but find that it's not what you thought it was ◆ Artnte nyarte atye arenhe athene, ahenewe athene. *I thought this was a valuable metal (but it's not).*

atyene areye apertame

see you later, goodbye

arel-aytenke

see something and then go (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Thangkerne atye arenhe. Ayenge kengkarrenhe. Wele re atyenge aterele arel-aytenhe. *I saw a bird. I sneaked up. It saw me and flew off frightened.*

arelp-arenke

see something while going along, appear to be (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Something-le openye atyenge arntntwenhe. Nharte

arrwekele ketye mpele. Nharte enwewayne arwelewe athene atyepe kwere arelp-arenhe. *Something warned me that there was danger ahead. There it was, I thought I saw a stick, but it was something else.*

arenyey-alpenke

go back and see (+nyey-alpe+ 'go back and do and leave')

arenyey-aytnenke

go back and forth visiting someone or something, regularly go and look at something and return (+nyey-aytn+ 'do back and forth'). This is usually heard with the endings +rrantye or +yayne: ♦ Layne rtame mpwareyayne arntenhe alkere atantherre areneyey-aytn^{ye}ayne. *When the telegraph lines broke, they would check up on them and fix them.*

arenyey-enenke

see something and take off (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ♦ Artweyelke rarte areneyey-enenhe, arrentyelke entweyanengarle. *She thinks she has seen a kurdaitcha lying down, and runs all the way back.*

arerr-aperinterantye

look for something while going along (+rraperine+ 'do while going') ♦ Ye, errwanthe ilerantyene nharte! Aynanthepe arerr-aperintarrantywewthe nhakerre weyewe, arlewatyerrewe. *Okay, you mob pick up (the fruit) and we'll go looking for meat around here, for goannas.* This form of the verb does not usually occur with the endings +nke or +nhe; more common are the continuous endings +rrantye and +yayne.

arey-alpenke

1. come upon, discover, find (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ♦ Etntete kngwere warle aynanthe arey-alpeyayne. *Then we would come upon another tree.*

2. go back and see something

areyen'enke

visit, go and see someone ♦ Artweye amerne atye areyenewethe. *I'm going to visit some men.*

FORM OF arenke see

arey-arey-enenke

1. come upon lots of things (+y-...+y-ene+ 'do continuously while going along')

2. look in all directions for something. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of

things or people.

-arenye n.end.

1. belonging (somewhere); usually found (there) ♦ Arntweltepelte arntwarenye rtame re. *Dragonflies are water-dwellers.*

♦ Relhe nharte IAD arenye. *That woman is from the Institute for Aboriginal Development.*

2. originate from, of a particular area

♦ Ngepe apmere ntheke arenye? *Where do you come from?* ♦ Artetye arenye openye rtame re, nterrengepe. *The seeds look like those of the mulga tree.*

3. associated with (a place or person), from (particular people), of (a particular culture)

♦ Rlwene pwetye arenye ketye ahene rtame rlwene rlwampe arenge arenye. *Bush food is better for you than European food.*

4. father's country, area where a person's father's father is from ♦ Relhe Rtwerpparenye openhengerne. *The woman whose father is from Rtwerpe came.*

5. Goes on place names to mean the spirits of that country. ♦ Altyerre Arnerre arenyle etnyeny. *The Arnerre spirits gave it to (us).*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrenye over there

ngarrp-arenye loner SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

arkkenty-arenye single man SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

-arenyeyewe n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

belonging, originate from ♦ Nterrenge aynenanthe mntweyayne, aylpele areneyeyewe aleye openye apartame. *We used to go out and cut seeds from the river red gum, they are a bit like coolibah seeds.*

=arenye

areparle n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

west or north-west wind that comes in summer. This wind is associated with spirits called *athamarenye*. ♦ Nyarte areparle atyenge elethnenhe. *The north-west wind has thrown this to me.* = aretharre

areperrke n.

1. older animal that has had young

♦ Arlewatyerre areperrike, aleke areperrke. *A female goanna or dog can be called areperrike.*

2. female kangaroo SEE ALSO aherre kangaroo

3. mother. People use *areperrke* for a mother who is not acting responsibly for her child.

SEE ALSO pwenge old woman, elkwemene old woman, enterreketye woman [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

arepilpe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

bush stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius* (NOTE
Alyawarr *arepilp*) SEE *ilere*

arepwelopwele *n.*

hot and dizzy

SEE ALSO *akngwepangarrenke get dizzy*

arepwelopwelarrenke *vi.*

feel dizzy and not steady on your feet
◆ Ake ayenge arepwelopwelarrenke. *My head feels dizzy.*

= *kelengkwerarrenke* SEE ALSO
akngwepangarrenke get dizzy,

atwatyarrenke get dizzy

arerre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

collarbone

= *kwatye-kwatye* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ararre*
white bread, arrere¹ close, ahererre

right way

arerr-aperinterantye look for something

while going along FORM OF *arenke* see

arerrnge, arerrnge apenye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

not much, little bit, small amount, few,
some ◆ *Tyanywenge arerrnge aytanke.*

There is a little bit of tobacco growing.

◆ Arerrnge apenye nte etnyenawé! *Give me a bit of it!* = *ampenye¹* OPPOSITE OF *makwerle*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ahereknge fresh*

arerrngarrenke *vi.*

get low, run out of something

arerrnginenke *vt.*

take something leaving only half of it

aret-arete *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

pygmy mulga monitor (from Anmatyerr
aret-aret) SEE *elitne*

aretharre *n.*

west or north-west wind that comes in early summer. This wind is associated with spirits called *athamarenye*. Also referred to as *rarre aretharre*. ◆ *Rarre apenkerne aretharre.*

A north-westerly wind is coming this way.

◆ *Melarlape aperrane aretharrele. The merlapé spirits walk around during a north-west wind.*

= *arrelange²* SEE ALSO *atnemilpare south wind*

aretharre angkwerre

into the north-west wind ◆ *Aretharre angkwarre ayenge enewewethe. I want to sleep with my head towards the north-west where the wind comes from.*

arethenpe Coonavittra wattle SEE *rethenpe*

aretherr-aretherre *n.*

scattered, all over the place (of children)

◆ *Aretherr-aretherre artnwenge inenge*

artnperrentweyane. *The children are running around everywhere.*

aretye *n.*

shoulder, shoulderblade ◆ *Aylpwarelke alperinenke wenhe, aretyele. He carries it on his shoulders.* ◆ *Nantewe atyengarlepe atnthenherre aretye atyenge nyarte rntwenhe. A horse fell on top of me and broke my shoulder.*

aretye akngwakarrelp-arrenke *vi.*

shrug your shoulders, as when you don't know something

-areye SEE *-ngareye*

arey-alpenke discover, find FORM OF *arenke* see

arey-arey-enenke find things FORM OF *arenke* see

areyarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

become numerous, become plentiful

◆ *Rlwene katyerre areyarrenke kwerre warle. The coolamon is getting full with desert raisins.* The place where something is becoming numerous has the +*warle* ending. The reason something is becoming numerous has the +*we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ *Atantherre areyarrerrane aherrewe lhangkelewe. There are now lots of people ready to sing the kangaroo ceremony.*

SEE ALSO *arkwarrenke become plentiful*

areyenkenke visit, go and see someone FORM OF *arenke* see

arilenke *vt.*

hide amongst things ◆ *Arlentyele, anyway angkene nge, erlwatyne angkene nge. Don't hide away, talk confidently, own up to it.* The thing that you are hiding amongst has no endings and the thing you are hiding from has the -*ketye* ending: ◆ *Mweteke nte tyerte atnarrenne, arilengele, iterryele aremeketye. Hide the car in between the other cars so that people don't see us.*

= *tyerte atnywenke*

arilerwenenke *vi.*

quickly go behind ◆ *Arwele angkwarre awerrkarle arilerwenene! Quickly go behind that thick bush!*

arine *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

pygmy mulga monitor *Varanus gilleni*

= *elitne*

arinarre *n.*

lame, limp, crippled, handicapped

= *lerrpe* SEE ALSO *apekape crippled*

SEE PAGE 8 FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE ENTRY LAYOUT • **Kaytetye to English dictionary** 157

arinenge

arinarre apenke vi.

limp along, hop along

arinarrarrenke vi.

become crippled

arinarrinenke, arinarraylenke vt.

cripple someone

= apekapinenke

arinenge n.

euro *Macropus robustus*. Also referred to as *weye arinenge*. ♦ Arinenge weye ahene aherre openye. Atherke aynewene kape arntwe kwathewethe. Arinenge nyartepa karntenge aherre ketyepe kape arnttengen arre errwele anteyane kape lthele-lthele. Pwenke atnilenke elpatinenke, rntwenke kape aynenke kwere aherre openye. *The euro is meat and good to eat like the kangaroo. It eats grass and drinks water. Compared to the plains kangaroo, the euro is shorter, a lot furrier and lives up on the hills. The euro is gutted, prepared, cooked, cut up and eaten in the same way as the kangaroo.*

arineng-arinenge¹ n.

native lemon grass, scented oilgrass *Cymbopogon ambiguus*. Also referred to as *athe arineng-arinenge*. ♦ Arineng-arinenge kwere rntwenke arntetyewe pwaylemaylenke kwere. Elpaye arenye, artnte arenye tyampe. *We pick native lemon grass and boil it when someone is sick. It grows in the hills and by the creek.*

arineng-arinenge² n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

ringed brown snake *Pseudonaja modesta*. Red snake with narrow bands that lives in the hills. Also referred to as *apmwe arineng-arinenge*. SEE ALSO arwel-arwele snake sp.

aritarre, aritarr-aritarre adv.

helping. Used when lots of people are doing something together. ♦ Aritarrele ayanthe ileyayne atwakeye, makwerlele mrtweyayne. *We got lots of bush oranges, there were many of us picking them.*

♦ Aitarrele artnwenge inenge katye ileny ankwerreyele, ngayelepe. *Those lively children helped me pick the bush foods.*

arle¹ n.

1. small round openings of an ant's nest; entrance to an ant's nest ♦ Arle, ape re ngkwarle arre atnywerrane re wenhe, ngkwarlepe re yerrampe re atelhe inengepe atnywerrane kwenele atheke, kwenepe atnywerrane, arlepe apertame. Alhwengepe kwene rtame.

Arlepe errwelenge rtame. Angenkelke kwere wele *might be room* kngwere apeke rtame kwereyenge wethen anenke. Wantepa enwenke? Ngkwarle kwerele anenke, arle. *The arle is where honeyants go in, where all the worker honeyants go in to the tunnel below. The alhwenge is at the bottom, the entrance is up above. = ahe²* SEE ALSO ltywere hole, alhwenge burrow, ahentye² honeyant nest shaft

2. stem of plant that goes straight down and joins the horizontal root. The stem that grows across is called *kartawarre*. Also referred to as *arwele arle*. SEE ALSO kartawarre root

+arle² end.

Goes on the end of words to add emphasis (from Anmatyerr +arl). ♦ Ngankele ankeyelarle aynterrantye. *The crow steals and eats food.* SEE -rtame

+arle³ n.end.

1. that, who, which, when, what. In sentences made up of two clauses, the clause marked with +arle, the subordinate clause, says something extra about one of the things in the main clause (NOTE Anmatyerr +arl). ♦ Relhe nhartepa apertame lyerrtye ampenhe kwenyelepe atyarle rtame artnwenge kwereyenge alarrenhe. *That woman told a lie yesterday, she said that I hit her child.* ♦ Atye tnakenke awerre kelye nhetherarte apartarle kngwere ernwene kyerrewanenye. *I praise those two little boys who danced completely without shame.*

2. when, as ♦ Mantarrepe aytneyaytenke arlekarle aperrane karrapenngale. *The karrapenngale grass pierces your clothes when you go hunting.*

3. since, because ♦ Wele nyartepa apmerekpe etnewenhelke kwere Arelporenge ayengarle entweyanelke arelpe. *This place has now been named Moon Rockhole since I, the moon, am camping here.* Often the last word in the subordinate clause has the ending it would get if the clause as a whole were a nominal of the main clause, such as +le or +we: ♦ Makwerle atanthe erntwerrele arntarntareye, watnteyayne atewanthe, artnwengew-artweye amernepe atanthalre openhewe arleke. *Two or three adults might help each other look after and feed the children while their parents went hunting.*

= -arre³

+arle-penhe Goes on the end of verbs to show that after this happens, or after doing this action, something else will happen.

= +arre-penhe

-arle to, towards SEE -warle²

arlalalperrnye, lalalperrnye n.

type of big black ant the same size as *anmarne*. Also referred to as *tyewalhe larlarlalperrnye*. ♦ Yerrampe openye arlaralalperrnye, artetye arenye. *The ant called arlaralalperrnye is like a honeyant, it is found amongst mulga.*

= atnarlilp-arlilpe, arlkerrke, alekert-alekerte

arlamarre n.

crippled ♦ Artweye erlkwe nhartepe ilwekere arlamarre rtame anteyane. *That poor old man sitting there is crippled.*

= apekape, lerrpe, arinarre

arlamarrarrenke vi.

get crippled

arlamarrinenke vt.

cripple someone

arlampane n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

(your, his, her or its) mother, who is also my daughter. *Arlampane* refers to the mother of a person who is your *aypmeheye* or *atyewarleye*. That is, the mother of the speaker's (man or woman) daughter's child.

SEE ALSO *artwaleye woman's child*

arlanenke vi.

stuck to something; attached to something

♦ Arwele arlanteyane angketyle atyengele. *I have a splinter stuck in my foot.* With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ Aherre kelye nttere-nttere aylpatyle arlanteyane. *The small pink joey is stuck to the teat.*

SEE ALSO *mwenke get stuck*

arlangkwe n.

type of bloodwood *Corymbia sphaerica* (*Eucalyptus sphaerica*). Also referred to as *arwele arlangkwe*. ♦ Arlangkwe re alpite rtame re wenheye wante kwentewalane re enwenkepe alpite. Nhartepe re ampengelepe wenheye eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. Nhartepe re alpitelke nhartepe anenke arlpankelelke. Nhartepe kwerarle karrarrenke ilperalke rtame artelhe. Ngkwarle rtame re ilarrantye kwerartepe. Akwerrantye ilperewe kngwerarle rtame, kwereyengewe rtame.

Alkaperte atye arnttwenke nyartepo ilperalke arre rtame repe arlangkwepe. *The arlangkwe bloodwood tree's flower is called kwentewale. When it is ripe it breaks open its shell. Then its flower is exposed. Then the honey bees gather them. They get the honey from the flowers. They put it into another hollow tree, in their nest. Alright, this honey that I'm telling about is from the bloodwood tree.*

SEE ALSO *arcke¹ bloodwood* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *alangkwe bush banana*

Arlangkwe, Arlangkwakake n.

soakage west of Emu Bore on Taylor Creek. Associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups.

arlante n.

1. short and straight stick. Also referred to as *arwele arlante*. ♦ Arlantele kwere alarrenhe. *He hit it with a short stick.*
- ♦ Arlante aylepe arenge. *A short stick is used to make hairstring.*
2. axe handle ♦ Arwele arlante artenhe elepe atye mpwarewethe. *I cut a short stick to make into an axe.*

arlaperntwenke stop someone from doing something SEE *aylaperntwenke*

arlatne n.

stiff ♦ Arlatne re atnteyane, arlewatyerre. Iterrye re arenherre wele re arlatnelke re atnteyane. *The goarna is stiff. It saw a person and so it froze.*

arlatnarrenke vi.

1. scream or cry for something, such as when children can't get what they want or when they are very sick or hurt
- ♦ Arnwenge arlatnarrengele akenke apewethe re *might toy-we apeke re akenke arnwenge kwerele apeke arle kwerele ilpakenke.* *The child is crying because he wants to go or because someone took his toy from him.* = akenke SEE ALSO *kweperartenke desperate for something*

2. laugh very loudly ♦ Rrkantartenke ayenge aparte arlatnarrenke. *I had a good belly laugh at it.*

3. take a fit, convulse in an epileptic fit
- ♦ Atywatyarrenke nhartepe arlatnarrenke, ake arntetye apeke. *That person is shaking, taking a fit, they must be epileptic.*

= atywatyarrenke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *elatnarrenke disjoint an animal*

arlatyeye

arlatyeye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

pencil yam *Vigna lanceolata var. latifolia*
(NOTE Alyawarr *arlatyey*) SEE *apite*

Arlekwarre *n.*

1. Arlekwarr. Country south of Barrow Creek which includes Stirling community◆ Arlekwarre apmere Pwerle arenge ane Kemarre arenge. *Arlekwarr is associated with the Pwerle and Kemarre skin groups.*
2. Illoquara Bore

arlelke *n.*

1. hunting. This can be for any sort of food.◆ Artweye apenke arlelke, artnte warle. *Atntheyaytenke weyewe arinengewe. A man goes hunting up in the hills. He climbs up to (look) for game, for euro.* ◆ Apmere theye apenke, arlelke, yerrampe warle ngkwarle warle. *People go out from camp, hunting for honeyants.* Unlike most nominals, when this word occurs with a transitive verb it does not have to take +le (agree with the subject): ◆ Arlelke nte atewanthe elethnheny-angkeletnenke mwetekahene akake(le). *Can you quickly drop them off to go hunting because you have a good car?* Most other nominal endings can occur on *arlelke*; it nearly always occurs with a verb: ◆ Weyakake alpenkerne kngwere arlelke theye, wele aynanthe arparrenke weyakakewe. *When someone comes back with meat from hunting we get really excited over them.* ◆ Arlelke ngareye errelele atnherraperinterrantye, atherkenye-ngareye. *When people are out hunting after rain march flies bite them as they travel along.* ◆ Enterre akake aynanthe pweyaynenke arlelke nthalaperte aynanthe pweyaynenke. *We cooked the small ones there at the dinner camp.*
2. day trip, day excursion away from camp
OPPOSITE OF *enwekele*

arlelke angkwerre

1. hunting ◆ Renhelke rtame ayneyayne erlkwety-erlkwe inengewe katye pweyayne, arlelke angkwarre penhewe. *The old women would cook for the old men after they came back from hunting.*
2. at a lunchtime camp; at a dinner camp◆ Nthalaperte warepe arrpeyaynenke, arlelke angkwarre aperte. *Over there we set a fire, just at the dinner camp.* ◆ Nthalaperte warepe arrpeyaynenke, arlelke angkwarre aperte. *We made the fire there, at the dinner camp.*

arlelke apenke *vi.*

go out for the day ◆ Arlelke apenke, rlenke alperinewethe. *He has gone out for the day, he will bring (something) back today.*

arlelkenhe ahene

successful hunting trip

arlekarenge *n.*

1. dinner camp, place where people stop to have lunch but not to camp. It usually has shade and is a good place to lie in wait for animals. ◆ Nthalaperte atanthe arlekarenge warle pweyaynenke. *Just there at the dinner camp they would cook the food.*
2. out hunting
3. a short time ◆ Alkaperte areyenenerherre atyenge arlekarenge warle. *Yes, he came up and saw me briefly.*
4. close by, near ◆ Arlekarenge rtame nartape. *That place is nearby.*

arlek-arllek *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

every day, all the time ◆ Kwerele aneyayne warrkarreyayne, nanikwetepe aperineyayne arlek-arllek *milk-pe kwaterayne. He worked there every day, herding goats every day and drinking their milk.*

arlepe¹ *n.*

mound of dirt made by an animal, such as goanna or rabbit, when they dig a hole ◆ Kakitatherrele ertwep-ertwepe angerrantye, nyarte arlepepe kwereyenge, arlepepe wethapeny. *The scorpion digs round and round and makes a mound of dirt like that.*

= ertnngwe

arlepe² *n.*

a cramp, pain; numb, paralysed, immobile, stiff ◆ Arlepe ayenge angketye. *I have a cramp in my fist.* ◆ Arlepe nyartape entweyane. *This person is lying down with a cramp.*

arlepe atenke atyewenhe *vt.*

have a cramp, be stiff ◆ Arlepe aterrantye rewenhe, arlewatyerre. *The goanna is stiff (after hibernating).*

arleparrenke *vi.*

cramp up, get numb, get stiff ◆ Ngkwerne ayenge arleparrenke ayenge arre merlenye aneyayne penhe. *My legs are numb and cramped because I was sitting cross-legged.*

◆ Eltye ayenge arleparrenhe tenhele. *My hand cramped up from the cold.*

SEE ALSO *artnweyenene hurting*

arlepinenke, arlepaylenke *vt.*

1. relieve someone of pain, stop or ease someone's pain ◆ *Tablet-le atyenge arlepinenke. The tablets stopped my pain.*
2. make you stiff, paralyse you, make your joints stiff ◆ *Arntwenge atyenge arlepinenke. The wet weather has made my joints stiff.*

arletye *adv.*

1. determinedly, not give up on something ◆ *Arletye nge angkerrane ngkenge alarremeketye! Can't you stop talking, someone will hit you soon!* ◆ *Artnwenge rtame nhartepe arletye akey-alpenhe. The child is really crying for it.* SEE ALSO *akngwarrenke* be stubborn
2. (do something) continuously ◆ *Atnkwe arletye re entweyane. He is still sleeping.*
= *pelpe, kweperete*

arletye angkenke *vi.*

looking for trouble, being argumentative, talking too much, answering back

arletyarrenke *vi.*

really want something, hog something ◆ *Relhe nharte arletyarrey-alpenhe pantyewe. That woman really wants the blanket.* ◆ *Penthale nte etnyene arletyarrentyele, artnwenge akenkarle ketye penthale kwereyengewe. Give her the pencil, don't hog it, the child is crying for her pencil.*

arlemenye *adv.*

1. be in a bent, twisted, curled up, doubled-up position ◆ *Apmwe nharte arlemenye anteyane aherrkele amperrane. The snake is lying curled up in the sun.* OPPOSITE OF *atnawerre*
2. clenched ◆ *Eltye arlemenye anenke. Nhartepe etnkwelthelk-arrenhe. Eltyarle arlemenye aneyayne tangkwerle. My hand is clenched. Now it is stretched open, it was clenched first.*

arlemenye anenke *vi.*

sit cross-legged, kneel, sit with your knees bent and legs to one side ◆ *Arlemenye anenke arlelparrenkelke nhartepe rlerrenwenkelke. From sitting cross-legged you get a cramp and need to stretch out.*
SEE ALSO *twapetye anenke* *sit with knees bent, aymparrke anenke* *sit with knees bent*

arlemenye enwenke *vi.*

lie with knees bent

arlemenye rntwenke *vt.*

bend something back so that it snaps or breaks ◆ *Waye arlemenye rntwenke. You can bend wire back so that it breaks.*

arlemenyarrenke *vi.*

bend over

OPPOSITE OF *etnkweltharrenke*

arlemenayaylenke, arlemeninenke *vt.*

bend something, scrunch something up, twist something ◆ *Arlemen-yintarrantyentye! Don't keep bending it over!* ◆ *Arlemeny-interweneyayne weye angketye atherrepe, artnangke. Renhe ampewethelke. To cook a bilby, both back legs are bent back quickly. Then you can cook it.*

arlenge¹ *n.*

1. far, distant, a long way ◆ *Arntwenge arlenge rlerrantye. It's raining in the distance.*
2. in front, further on ◆ *Errwanthepe arlengelke alpeyenteyanaye, errwantheyengepe arkenyepe. You mob are a long way in front, you've got lots of points.*
3. in the future, later on ◆ *Alele tangkwerle arlenge rtame. Wait first, that will be later.*

arlenge anenke, arlenge atnenke *vi.*

keep at a distance; avoid, stay away

arlenge angkwerre

far away ◆ *Arlenge angkwerrepe atanthe tyerte atyenge akwengele mpele. They might hide me far away.*

arlengewe athene

1. closer than you thought ◆ *Arlengewe athene atye wenhe. I shot it, it was closer than I thought.*

2. discover that something is happening sooner than you thought

SEE ALSO *arrere¹ close*

arlengarrenke *vi.*

move away, go further away ◆ *Ittertye nharte arlengarrenke. That person is getting further away.*

arleningenke *vt.*

move something away ◆ *Arlenginene ntawe! Move it out of the way!*

-arlenge² *n.end.*

1. with someone, in their company. Goes on nominals after the +le¹ (+nge² on short words) ending: ◆ *Erlwe anteyane marlele arlenge. The old man is sitting with the girl.*

2. (talk) to someone, (discuss something) with someone. Shows the person whom any

arlengarenye

sort of verbal activity is with ♦ Kngwarraye atyengele arlenge angkeyayne aweleye.

That Kngwarraye, my uncle, is talking to me.

♦ Rlwampilenye atyawe, iterrtye nharte ilwekere ipmarreyaynele arlenge. *I stuck up for him, that poor person who was verbally abused.*

3. mixed with ♦ Kwatyle arlenge rteye? *What about mixing it with water?*

4. by means of, carried in ♦ Onion, potato, breadaynekanthe etnyeyayne pakeli arlenge aperte *that waylpile erlkwenge atherre. The two old white men gave us onions, potatoes, and bread in a bag.*

5. because of, over, for ♦ 'Wantele arlenge nge apenhe?' 'Ngayelele arlenge ayenge apenherre.' 'Why did you go?' 'I went because I was hungry'.

arlengarenye n.

foreigner ♦ Angke elpertelhe elpatheng-anenye. Aknge elpertelhe arlengarenye elpatheng-anenye. *This language I can't understand. Foreigners speak a different language.*

arleng-arlenge n.

1. some distance, a bit further ♦ Arlenge, arleng-arlenge apenhengerne, kwetnayarrenhe re mpele. *He had come pretty far, and was tired.* = arlengarlentye

2. a bit later on

arlengam-arlenge adv.

1. further and further ♦ Arlelke re apenhe arlengam-arlenge. *He went hunting further and further.*

2. later and later

arlengarlentye n.

1. further away, a long way

♦ Kwerekahartape apeyayne kngwere warleke rtame arlekepe arlengarlentye apeyayne. *Then he would go hunting a further distance for another one.* = arleng-arlenge

2. long time ♦ Arlengarlentyepe wantelke aynanthe aynterranye mpele? Ngayelepe nyarte kelyelkarrenye mpele. *What are we going to eat now that the food is running out? It will be a long time until we get food.*

arlengarre n.

a coolamon used for carrying a baby. A wooden dish made from bean tree tyweretye and hollowed out using a chisel atnkere. It is carried under the arm with a strap called twatyle (NOTE Anmatyerr arlengarr).



♦ Ngkwarle ayleme ntyeyampe arlengarrarle rntwer-apenyeyeyayne. *We used to fill up our coolamons with nectar from the corkwood tree as we travelled along.*

= akwerre SEE ALSO arne deep coolamon, errkwe¹ ladle, ertnwe large coolamon

arlengarr-arlengarre n.

piedish beetle (?) Helea sp. ♦ Arlengarr-arlengarre lite apenye rtame re anteyane, artepe angkwerre. Arlengarr-arlengarre Kaytetyelepe artntwenke, amwar-amware Ammatyerre. *This beetle has a pattern on its back. Arlengarr-arlengarre is what it's called in Kaytetye and amwar-amware is what it's called in Anmatyerr.*

= arekeny-arekenye, akwerr-akwerre SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerrke beetle sp., penhintey-inteye stink beetle

arlengarrenke move away SEE UNDER arlenge¹

arlengek-arlenge adv.

further away ♦ Arlengek-arlenge anewethe. *I'll sit further away.*

arlengewatyе adv.

1. further

2. later on

OPPOSITE OF arrerewatyе

arlenginenke move something away SEE UNDER arlenge¹

arlenchte n.

1. bone on hip where leg bone joins; sitting bones, flank ♦ Arntwe arlenchte arteyete ahene aperte alpenhengerne atnywenge-wanenye. *The water was up to my hip but we were able to return.*

2. side, edge, boundary, flanks ♦ Arlenchte nhapertame, Amimpele aknganenherre artweyete aknganenherrepe kwerele. *The man Amimpe came from the country which flanks it (Elkerempelkere).*

arlenchte malangke

nice looking

arlepe n.

1. elegant acacia, bramble wattle. *Acacia victoriae ssp. arida.* Shrub to 5m, often with thorns on branches, with pale yellow globular flowers. Also referred to as arwele arlepe. ♦ Arlepe nterrenge akake re kape kayte kape ngkwarle akake. Atnakepe iterrtye inengele ayneyayne. *The elegant acacia has seeds, edible grubs and sweet gum*

that was eaten by the people before us.

2. edible seeds of the elegant acacia. Also referred to as *nterrenge arlepe*.
 3. edible grub found in the roots of the elegant acacia. Also referred to as *kayte arlepe arenye*. ♦ Kayte arlepe ake alkenhe angkere, arre elperr-elpperre. *The edible witchetty in the elegant acacia has a big head and a flat mouth.* = arlep Payne
 4. sweet gum from the elegant acacia
- ♦ Arlepe ngkwarle aynenke kwere arltere laleye openye. *The sweet clear sap from this tree which is like a lolly is called arlepe.* Also referred to as *arlepe ngkwarle*. = arlepampwe

SEE ALSO *arleperlterre* spiny-leaved wattle

kayte arlepe arenye

edible grub from the elegant acacia
= arlep Payne

arlepampwe

sweet gum that seeps from the elegant acacia

arlep Payne

edible grub from the elegant acacia. This word is taboo for some speakers so people say *kayte arlepe arenye*. Also referred to as *kayte arlep Payne*.

Arleparte place name SEE *Arlepwartele*

arlepenhe n.

1. desert Flinders grass, bunch panic *Yakirra australiensis*. Grass about 15 cm, with reddish coloured leaves. Also referred to as *athe arlepenhe*. ♦ Arlepenhe anteyane ertwerre angkwarre. *Desert Flinders grass grows in the sandhills.*
 2. edible seeds of the desert Flinders grass. Also referred to as *nterrenge arlepenhe*.
- ♦ Ath theye, arlepenhe nterrenge arlepenhe. Tyewalhele anwengere kenge atnarrarrantye. Renhartelke iterrtye inengelepe arlepenhepe ileyayne. *The desert Flinders grass has edible seeds. Ants heap them up away from the plants. Then people come along and collect them.*

arlepenhaylewenhe n.

type of grey beetle with small horns. When people see this beetle they know that ants have heaped up the seeds of the desert Flinders grass *arlepenhe*. ♦ Arlepenhame akngerre, akwetelhame akngerre, katyerre akngerre. Re arntwerantye rtame re, arlepenhaylewenhele. *This beetle tells people when there is lots of desert Flinders grass or desert sedge or desert raisins.*

SEE ALSO *akwetelh-aylewene black beetle*

arleperlterre n.

1. spiny-leaved wattle, stiff wattle *Acacia maitlandii*. Shrub to 2m, with leaves which have a sharp spine at the tip. Also referred to as *arwele arleperlterre*. ♦ Arleperlterre arlpawelape anteyane. Makwerle aparte Aneltyeye akerre anteyane. *The spiny-leaved wattles grow on the plains. There are lots around Aniltji.*

2. edible seeds of the spiny-leaved wattle. Also referred to as *nterrenge arleperlterre*.

♦ Arleperlterre aynterantyape kwere. Ayneyayne kwerele errngwe yengele artntenge etyengele, yeyayne. Akwerre kwenenge arrangele yeyaynelke mpelarte, arntwenge arlenge errkwe yeyayne nte arre kwere erretarreyayne akwerre warle, arekenyarle apeke. Alenyelke arntwelke arntwapenyale alenyelke nterrenge. *You can eat the seeds of the spiny-leaved wattle. People used to grind them with a grinding stone to make them into an edible dough. They would put a coolamon underneath and grind them with water into a dough which was poured into another coolamon. Then the seeds would become a mixture that was runny like water.*

3. edible grubs in the roots of the spiny-leaved wattle. Also referred to as *kayte arleperlterre*. ♦ Kayte akene kwerele anteyane arleperlterrkelepe kayte arleperlterre. *There are also edible witchetties in the roots of the spiny-leaved wattle.*

4. elegant acacia [SOME SPEAKERS] = *arlepe*

Arlepwartele n.

soakage near Spinifex Bore on Arlpawе country. ♦ Ayanthe aneyaynenke *Spinifex Bore*-le akerre. Newe Spinifex-wanenyele tangkwerle peyakele tangkwerle ape ngentyele, Arlepwartele. Ngentyepe renhelarte ayanthe apeyaynenke. Alepwartele warle. *We used to stay around Spinifex Bore. This was in the days before the bore was sunk, when there was only the soakage called Arlepwartele. We travelled to that soakage.*

arler-arlere n.

slippery ♦ Artnte arler-arlere atnthemeketyaw! *That rock is slippery, watch out you don't fall!* ♦ Arler-arlerele, arlerarreme ketye. *It's slippery, watch out you don't slip.* = marlere

arlerarrenke

arlerarrenke vi.

1. slip, slip over ♦ Re atenherre atne arlerarrenhe. *He stepped on some dung and slipped over.* SEE ALSO atetherrparrenke *slip, alyelkarrenke slide*
2. slide downhill, go downhill, move smoothly across, such as water running off something ♦ Arntwe arre tye atnthenke mpele, arlerarrenke tye. *The water is falling, like that, running across.* ♦ Arntte atyeyenge arlerarrenhe pakete theye. *My money fell out of the pocket.*

SEE ALSO atnthenke *fall*

arlerinenke, arleraylenke vt.

1. clean something by scraping it
2. cause something to become slippery = marlerinenke
3. rub, massage
4. tell a person about a bad dream you just had. If a person has a bad dream about someone they should tell that person to avoid it happening. ♦ Rlengke atye altyerre errpatye arenhe. Akemarrarle arrngaytenhe akarle enwepenhe etnyenhe Kngwarrayewe Tyanamewe. Ayenge ngwetyanpe atney-aytenhe ampilenhe atye arleraylengle enwepenhe. *Today I had a bad dream. A Kemarre was bleeding from his head. It means something bad will happen to a Kngwarraye or a Tyaname. When I got up this morning I told the nightmare to people so that nothing would happen to these men.* SEE ALSO altyerre *dream*

arlerrke n.

1. hard, solid, dry
2. beef fat after it has been cooked and is hard. ♦ Arlerrke nharte atye aynewethe. *I'll eat some of that hard beef fat.*

arlerrkarrenke vi.

get hard, solidify

arlerrkaylenke vt.

1. make something go hard or solid
2. let cooked beef fat harden by pouring it into a container

arlethe balls, testicles SEE arlwethe

arleth-arlethe n.

1. hill mulga *Acacia Macdonnellensis*. Tree to 5m with rough bark, upright leaves and stalked yellow flowers. Also referred to as *arwele arleth-arlethe*. ♦ Arleth-arlethe arwele artntenge arre anteyane, alperre kelye artetye aopenye. Kayte akake kayte etnewenke arlethayerre. *This type of mulga*

grows in the hills. It is like the mulga tree but has little leaves. It has edible grubs called arlethayerre.

2. sweet gum from the hill mulga. Also referred to as *ngkwärle arleth-arlethe*.

arleth-arlethayte, arleth-arletharenye n. edible grub in the roots of the hill mulga *arleth-arlethe*. Also referred to as *kayte arleth-arlethayte*. = arlethayte

arlethayte, arleth-arlethayte n.

edible grubs found in the root of *arleth-arlethe*. Also referred to as *kayte arlethayte*.

- ♦ Arletyayte arleth-arlethele anteyane; kayte atnyemayte aopenye apertame re. *An edible witchetty lives in the hill mulga. It's like the one from the witchetty bush.*

arletnyenke vt.

1. send something to someone, give something to someone through another person, pass something on to someone ♦ Mwernenge atyeyenge mantarre atyeyenge atye arletnyenhe arnwenge atyeyengewe. *I sent my clothes to my child.*
- ♦ Nhartepe atye aperninenehe okeyewewe arre arletnyenhepenhe. *I was given this to take to my aunt.* ♦ Nthewarte arletnyene kayle. *Pass this boomerang on to him.*

2. lend something to someone

- ♦ Mwetekaye atye arletnyenke altyeleyewe. *I'll lend my car to my cousin.* The person you are lending something to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Arletnyenke atye relhewe. *I'm sending (it) to the woman.*

SEE ALSO alantye aperinenke *take without giving, apertangkwerle on loan*

arletyé¹ n.

1. raw, uncooked, fresh ♦ Rlwenepe arletyé pwenge-wanenye. *Any food not cooked we call arletyé.* ♦ Nanikwete inenge yathayayne kwatheyaynelke aynanthe arletyé apeke pwengele apeke aynanthe kwatheyayne milk-pe. *We used to steal the milk. We milked the goats and drank it fresh or sometimes we would boil it.*

2. unripe, green ♦ Rlwene arkerre nyartepé atherrk-atherrk anenke arletyepé, maralperre ntingkepe kape aherne aopenye aynterrkepe. Rlwene nyartepé kwere aymenke ntingke kape aynterrke tyampe. *The bush tomato fruits are green when they are unripe, yellow when they are ripe, and brown when they are old and dry. They are*

eaten when they are ripe or dry.

OPPOSITE OF ntingke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aletye wounded

rlwene arletye

flour

arletye² n.

small black ant. Also referred to as *tyewalhe arletye*. ♦ *Tyewalhe openye kelye awelengke him atnhenke pwenkelke re intemaperte repe errpwerle kelye, arletyepe. This ant is smaller than the normal ant and its bite stings a lot more.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aletye wounded

arletye-arletye n.

1. half-cooked, undercooked ♦ *Atnwenthre nyartepe arletye-arletye rtame alele openye re ampewene. This meat is half-cooked, let it cook for a little bit longer.*

2. not quite ripe

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aletye-aletye wounded

arletyaynewene n.

wedge-tailed eagle *Aquila audax*. Large brown to black bird with wedge shaped tail, 90 cm–1 m (*lit. raw meat eater*).

= ilpertenyne

arlewampe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

close, near. For some speakers this is only used in respectful situations, such as when talking about your son-in-law.

♦ *Stirling theye, arlewampe theye wenheyre openkerne. A person from a nearby place like Stirling Station is coming.* = arrere¹

arlewampek-arlewampe n.

close together (plural) ♦ *Iterrtye inenge arlewampek-arlewampe anteyane. Everyone is sitting close together.*

= arrerenty-arrerentye, arrerew-arrere

+arle-watye, +arre-watye v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

since, because. In sentences made up of two clauses +arle-watye goes on the end of the first part, which is usually a verb, to show that because this is happening something else will happen ♦ *Ngarle openke arle-watye atyenge tyampe eletnheyenewethe? Can you give me a lift since you're going there?*

♦ *Mantarre atye errkewewethe anenk arle-watyele ngwengepe ayenge openke arlelke. I'll do my washing since we are staying here and tomorrow we'll go hunting.*

arlewatyerre, alewatyerre n.

1. sand goanna, Gould's monitor *Varanus gouldii*. Also referred to as *weye arlewatyerre*.

♦ Arlewatyerre weye ahene aynewethe.

Arlewatyerre

nyartepe aherne

openye kape

marlalperre

arlkeny-arlkeny

kelye inenge.

Nyartepe alhwengelle

arle anteyane.

Ahepertewepe re

entweyane arreyewe

lyermewewe re

elkeparrelke atnywenke. Arlewatyerre

nyartepe alarrenke kweretheyepe atnilenke

elpatinenke lyerrtyele, nhartepe kwere

pmerrkarlelke arrenke, mentye ampewethe

kweretheyepe alemelke perryilenke antere

tyampe ngkerralylarle atheke. *The sand*

goanna is good to eat. It has small yellow and

brown stripes and lives in a hole. It is easy to

dig out in the summer months but hard to find

during the winter months as it hibernates. To

cook this goanna, you first throw it onto the

flames then later put it into the hot ashes and

let it cook for a while. After it's taken out its

legs and tail are cut off, then the skin and fat

are cut up towards the ribs and head. After

this all the other bits are ready to eat. SEE ALSO

lerrperetye yellow spotted monitor, aremaye

large sand goanna

2. fifty dollar note ♦ Arlewatyerre atyenge

etnyewenawe! Give me a fifty!

arlewatyerr-arlewatyerre n.

desert broom bush *Templetonia egena*. Also referred to as *arwele arlewatyerr-arlewatyerre*.

♦ Tyanywenge arre kwerele pweyayne atnakakerre. Elpeye openye apertame.

Arlewatyerr-arlwatyerre rtame re, etnepe.

They used to cook tobacco with bits of broom bush in olden-times. The broom bush is like needle bush. = paripe² broom bush

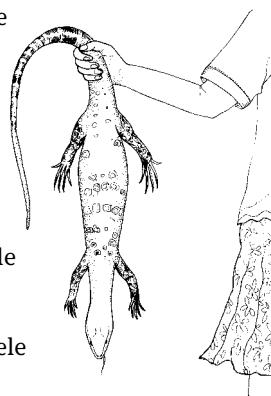
Arlewatyerre Atnywenye n.

waterhole on Murray Downs creek east of Alekarenge (*lit. where the goanna went in*)

arlewenpe, alewetnpe n.

1. uncut, unopen, whole ♦ Ararrepe arlewenpe aperte entweyane ltywerineng-anenye. *That damper there is whole, it hasn't been cut yet.* ♦ Arlewenpe kwarrantye artnwengelle. *The child is swallowing something whole.*

2. lots, many, big ones ♦ Waylpelele



arlewente

erlkwenge angeyaynepe *tantalite* nhartep
arlewenpe, akngerre. *That old whitefella
used to mine lots of tantalite.* ♦ Pwelekelke
nhartepe opermninenyerre arlewenpe
kwerarteyene. *The cattle were brought
(by the helicopter) in really huge numbers.*
= makwerle, arrke

arlewente n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

close, near ♦ Arlewente artnwengenge
ntaylerrantye tyetyayerre. *Put the meat
closer, daughter.* = arlewampe, arrere¹

arleyale n.

1. bad, naughty, devilish, rascally
♦ Akwertitengepe arleyale arrentye mpele.
The rainbow snake is a real devil. ♦ Nhartepe
arleyale errpatye, artepempwere, aynemere
aynewanthe. *Oh no, that looks like a nasty
thing, that camel, it could eat us.*
2. rubbish, useless ♦ Nayekete inenge
aynanthe artnpeyayne. Ayengepe
apeyayne arleyale rtame errpatye rtame
ilepere ltyeltyerre rtame ilwekere. *We
ran away naked. I was a poor skinny thing,
not much good for running.* ♦ Mpelarte
aynanthe arntarryeyayne tyateng-
anyimpepe arleyale errpatye-errpatye.
Wantelepe arreyayne policeman-lepe sugar-
pe. *We used to hold out our tattered old shirts,
which were barely clothes, for the policeman
to put rations of sugar in.* SEE ALSO errweperte
withered, errpatye useless
3. In some contexts it can mean something
that is important or good for everyone,
and that everybody knows this. ♦ Awelye
nyangartepe etak-etake arenge, proper way-
arenge, arleyale. *Women's ceremonies must
be done carefully and properly. It's important
for everybody.* ♦ Ayneyayne atye atnwenthe
wampere atnakakerre, ampilengenge
arleyale atwerrpele arre arlpar-arlpar-
aneyayne atnkwarengenge. *I used to eat
possum meat a long time ago. I used to track
those special animals in sandhill country,
where they hung from trees at night.*

arlilp-angkenke vi.

bend back, stretch back ♦ Ayenge arlilp-
angkenke artnweyenteyanemere. *I stretch
back if I have a pain.*

arlilp-arlilpe n.

1. sticking out, especially someone's
bum sticking out ♦ Atne arlilp-arlilpe
apelaperrane. *That person whose bum is
sticking out is walking past.*

2. crooked, bent up ♦ Twenke wanenye
wele rewenhe elpathenke 'Yekaye, nyartepe
ayenge errpatye arlilp-arlilpelke ayenge
mpele.' *Without a pillow you feel something
and think, 'oh, I don't feel good, (my neck)
feels crooked now.'*

arlitarre n.

hole that rabbits, echidnas and dingoes
dig ♦ Artnwere nyartelepe awelengke,
etnteyeple arlitarre kwereyengenge re
arre anganke, arntenge tyampe kape
alhwengenge anteyane. *A dingo is a wild or
native dog that is found in the bush. It lives in
caves or holes that it digs in the ground.*

SEE ALSO alhwenge burrow

arlke n.

1. body. Also referred to as *iterrtye arlke*.
♦ Arlkepe ayenge arapeke. *My body is weak.*
♦ Alkaperte ahenelke mpele, arkepane
mpele. *Alright, I feel better now, in my whole
body.* SEE ALSO *iterrtye person*
2. flesh, meat. Also referred to as *weye arlke*.
♦ Kngwerewepe etnyenke arlke rtame,
wethapenye antywantye. *He gives the other
fellow the flesh off the hip.* ♦ Iterrtye arlke
akake. *People have flesh.*
3. flesh of fruit and vegetables ♦ Artenke
kathipe artnenge tnwetyenke, tyarrpinenke
re wele kwenepe anteyane arltere rtame
coconut openye arlke. *You open a bush
coconut with a stone, smash it open and inside
it is white like the flesh of a coconut.*
4. tree trunk. Also referred to as *arwele
arlke*. ♦ Arwelepe entyenyepe arlke rtame
alkenhe rtame. *The trunk of the red-bud
mallee is big.* SEE ALSO *antatherre branch*
5. part, sections of something ♦ Tyewalhe
arlke atherrarte. *An ant has two parts (thorax
and abdomen).*

arlke alarrenke vt.

1. put someone off, interrupt or disrupt
someone = akngwepanginenke,
elpertaylenke, arlaperntwenke,
armathinenke
2. feel put out. The person who feels put
out or put off has no endings (or equivalent
object pronoun). The person who makes
them feel this has the +le ending (or
equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5,
p. 813).

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlkarlarrenke cool down

arlalkenhe n.

1. solid build (*lit. big body*) ♦ Atnwenthe

arlalkenhe, iterrtye arlkalkenhe. An animal or a person can be solid. = arlkawarre
2. piece of meat with not much fat

Arlkanyente n.

place near Salty Bore

arlkarle n.

- 1.** cold, cool. Used to describe objects. Cold weather and your own temperature are described as *tenhele*. ♦ Artnwe arlkarle atye kwathewethe. *I want to drink cold water.* This word can not be used to describe yourself feeling cold; see *tenhe*. OPPOSITE OF *tarrenye*
- 2.** calm, not angry; relaxed ♦ ‘Wantewe rtame atyenge ntelhelepwenhe?’ Ane arlkarlepe ayenge angkenke ‘errywengepenherre.’ *Angry, I might say, ‘Why did you bullshit to me?’ But if I’m not so angry I would just say ‘(Why did you) tell lies?’*
- 3.** flash, smart, new, fancy ♦ Mwertekaye arlkarle openkerne. *A new car is coming.* SEE ALSO *rlengkenye new*, *arlkarle flash*
- 4.** not working ♦ Peyakelelke arlkarlelk-arrelp-arrenkepe, atnangke arntelp-arntenke. *Now the car has stopped working; the battery has gone dead.*

arlkarle arenge

cool shady spot

arlkarlarrenke vi.

- 1.** cool down, get cold. Used to describe weather, people or things. ♦ Ayenge apewene elyewarle arlkarlarrewethe. *I should go into the shade to cool off.*
♦ Lyerrmewelke arrenke arlkarlarrenke. *It's getting into winter now, it's getting cold.*
= karlkalarrenke SEE ALSO *karntayarrenke cool down*
- 2.** relax, calm down after an argument

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arlke alarrenke put someone off*

- 3.** oppress someone, stop someone from doing things

arntwe warle arlkarlarrenke vi.

swim ♦ Arntwe warle ayenge arlkarlarrewethe. *I'll swim in the water.*
= pwelparrenke

arlkarlinenke, arlkarl-arlkarlinenke vt.

- 1.** cool something down ♦ Elyenge aynenanthe entweyane atwerrp-atwerpe arlkarl-arlkarlinengele. *We lay down in the shade until it cooled down, until the late afternoon.* ♦ Kwerelartelke wenhe akepe perryenke re, rratherrkelepe. Nhardtape

wenheye arkarlintel-intel-arrenke rtame kwerepe, akepe, artweyepe. If a man ties his head with the snake vine then it will cool his head down as he travels around.

- 2.** calm someone down, relax someone
= karlkarlinenke

arlkarl-arlkarle n.

cold weather, cool change ♦ Arlkarl-arlkarle arrtseyern-alpenke arntwenge. *The cool rain is coming closer.*

arlkarl-arlkarlapenyé

cooler ♦ Arlkarl-arlkarle openye elye aynanthe enwewethe aherrke ketye. *Let's lie in the shade where it's cooler from the sun.*

arlkarl-arlkarlarrenke vi.

come into winter

arlkarlkere adv.

leaning, on a tilt, on its side ♦ Mweteke arlkarlkere atnteyane. *The car is leaning (it has a flat tyre).* ♦ Mweteke arlkarlkere atney-alpenhe. *The car took off, doing a wheelie.* = alkanye, ywerpe

Arlkarrkwe, Arlkerrke n.

Redbank Ranges. Ranges between Elerawarre and Artnangkere. ♦ Arrkite, atnme tyampe anteyane Arlkarrkele. At Arlkarrkwe there is lots of yellow ochre and red ochre.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arlkerrke ant sp.*

arlkawarre n.

muscly, thick chested, solid, powerful, fit, strong (*lit. having body*) ♦ Arlkawarrele errtyarte eletnheyayne kaltyele errtyartawarrele amerretheyele. *A muscular man would throw a spear from a woomera very well.* = arlkalkenhe

arlkemale n.

desert poplar *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*. Tree to 9 m, with smooth pinkish or blue-grey bark, and leathery leaves. The flower is used in ceremonies. There is an edible grub in the roots and trunk of this tree called *arlkemalayte*. Also referred to as *arwele arlkemale*. ♦ Arlkemale arwele arlpawele kape rtwerrpe arre anteyane. *The desert poplar grows in desert and sand dune country.*

arlkemalayte

edible grub that lives in the trunk and roots of the native poplar ♦ Kayte arlkemalayte rtame arlkemalele anteyanepe kwenepe, kartawarrelane. Knngwere angkwerrepe anteyane wenheye errwele rtame, antatherrele. Kaytane repe, ake elperr-

arlkenye

elperre rtame re. Akepe re alkenhe rtame, atnaympe kelye. *A grub lives in the desert poplar tree, underground, in its roots. Some of them live above ground in the trunk. Those grubs, they have flat heads. Their heads are big but their bottoms are small.*

arlkenye *n.*

1. stripe, groove, mark ◆ Arntape nhartape parlparlepe. Nyarte elwanthe entweyane, arlkenye wanenye atherre tangkwerle. Arenke artep-arenke, arlewatyerre arlkenye wanenye again. Entweyane elwanthe parlparle. Mpelartame anenhe arlkenye wanenye atywetnpe arlewatyerre. *The two of them were sleeping on a flat stone. They had no patterns on themselves, no markings then. He looked and looked around him. The goanna had no markings either. They lay on the flat stone. That's how they were, plain, with no markings.* ◆ Arlkenye re iparrrantye kwelengelke arrey-alpenhe akwelye rartepe nyartepe. *The fresh rain has washed off the marks in the sand.*
2. design or painting on body or ornament; ceremonial stripes or patterns ◆ Arlkenye arrarrantye awelye. *People put on ceremonial stripes for women's ceremonies.*
3. points, score marked by marks on the ground ◆ Errwanthepe arlengelke alpeyenteyanaye, errwantheyenge arlkenyepe. Aynenanthepe antenge theye nhaperte, alelaperte aynewenhanthe alwarrantye rrkantinengele aynanthe. *You mob are in front, you've got lots of points. We're still behind, but we will catch up with you mob soon.*
4. creases on the palm of your hand ◆ Alyemp-alyempelke arrerrane eltyepe, arlkenye inenge nyartame entweyane, arlkenye inengepe. *Your hands go wrinkly then the lines become more obvious.*

arlkenye arrenke *vt.*

decorate something with a pattern, put a design on something
= arlkenye-arlkenyaylenke, arlkenyaylenke

SEE ALSO mpwarenke *make*

arlkenye eletnhenke *vt.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

put designs or patterns on something

arlkenyaylenke *vt.*

decorate something with patterns. The thing you are decorating has the *-warle* ending. = arlkenye-arlkenyaylenke, arlkenye arrenke

arlkeny-arlkenye *n.*

- striped, patterned, grooved, brindled
- ◆ Tyewaketye ahene arlkeny-arlkenye. *The grey-breasted babbler has lovely markings.*
 - ◆ Ntelyapelyape, arlkeny-arlkenye, atherre kele re anteyane. *The butterfly is patterned and lives in grass.*

arlkeny-arlkenyaylenke *vt.*

decorate something with patterns. The thing you are decorating has the *-warle* ending. = arlkenyaylenke, arlkenye arrenke

arlkere SEE UNDER arlkereye

arlkereye *kin.*

1. older brother ◆ Artweye nthelarte erwempere aytenyerre arlkereye kwereyenge. *That man speared his brother with a thick fighting spear.*
2. father's older brother's son
3. mother's older sister's son
4. a male with the same skin name as your older brother and who is about the same age. You make the hand sign for *arlkereye* by touching your right knee with your right hand.

5. my older brother ◆ Arlkereye apenernawe. *Big brother, come here.*
= kakeye

arlkereyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *arlkereye*.

arlkere

The form of *arlkere* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alkere' *sky*

arlkere nhenge atherre

a person together with their older brother

arlkere nhenge amerne

three or more people who are related as brothers ◆ Arlkere nhenge amerne arkwentyarte. *Those three brothers.*

arlkereng-arlkere

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arlkereye* (arlkere +nge- arlkere)

kwarlkere

his or her *arlkereye* (kwe+ arlkere)

- ◆ Kwarlkere kwenyle enwekele ayterwenenhe. *His big brother went camping out yesterday.*

ngkarlkere

your *arlkereye* (ngke+ arlkere) ◆ Ngkarlkere nharte alpeyenteyane. *Your big brother is coming.* If the *arlkereye* belongs to more

than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' arlkereye:

◆ Atewangke arlkere. *Their older brother.*

arlkerle n.

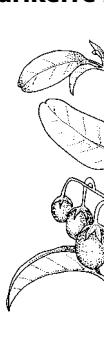
1. buckbush, roly-poly, tumbleweed *Salsola tragus*. Rounded plant about 1 m which turns yellow when old and rolls along blown by the wind (NOTE Anmatyerr arkerl). ◆ Arlkerle nharte rarrele aperinenke. *The wind is carrying the buckbush away.* ◆ Arwele arlkerle kayte akake. Arelpe atnywerr-atnywerr-enyerrane, kelyelepe. *The buckbush has an edible grub. The small grub digs into the roots.*
2. bindy-eye, cat-head, caltrop *Tribulus terrestris* s. lat. [SOME SPEAKERS]. A small plant with sharp prickles. Also referred to as arwele arlkerle = ileke

arlkerlayte, arkerlarenye n.

edible witchetty grub from the buckbush. Also referred to as kayte arlkerlayte.

◆ Arlkerle arenye atnyemayte arlkerlayte rtame. *The edible grub from the buckbush is called 'arlkerlayte'.* = arelpe

arlkerre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]



1. desert raisin, 'bush tomato' *Solanum centrale*. Also referred to as arwele arlkerre.

2. edible fruit of the desert raisin. The fruit has a sticky substance called artepwele on it. Also referred to as rlwene arlkerre. ◆ Nyartepa arwele kelye rlwene akake. Repe arlpawee angkwarre arre anteyane. Rlwene arlkerrepe anenke atherkenyele paperte arntwe alkenhepenhe. Rlwene arlkerre nyartepa atherkk-aetherke anenke arletyepa, marlaperre ntingkepe kape aherne openye aynterrkepe. Rlwene nyartepa kwere aynenke ntingke kape aynterrke tyampe. Aynterrkepe kwere artnte arle ngkweltyaylenke nhartepe arntwenge arlengelke ikelhe mpwarenke. Atnakakerrepe atanthe ikelhe mpwarayne nhartepe kwere anpew-anpewe arreyane kelyame-kelyelke kwere ayneyayne. *This desert raisin is a small bush with fruit. It grows in semi-desert country. The fruit is in season*

only in the green time which is after the big rains. The fruit is green when it is unripe, yellow when it is ripe and brown when it is dry. The fruit is eaten when it is ripe and dry. When dry it is crushed and mixed with water and made into a ball. In the olden days they used to make these balls to keep the food, to be eaten little by little. ◆ Arlkerre atye pwerretnenke ahernele ake errpatyarremeketye, artepwelepenhe. *I am rolling desert raisins on the ground to get the sticky stuff called artepwele off them or else you will get a headache.*

3. ring around the moon. The ring around the moon means that desert raisins arlkerre are ripe. ◆ Arlkerre nhartepe errwele arrenhe mpele. Arelpe anteyane elkwerrele, arlkerrepe arrkerarre. *When there is a ring in the sky and the moon is in the middle, the desert raisins will soon be ripe.*

= katyerre [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

arlkerre elhe

brown, dry fruit of the desert raisin which is eaten (lit. desert raisin nose) ◆ Elpaylenke atye arlkerre elhe aynterrke wele kwere tnwetyenke. *When the desert raisins are dry you crush them, making them into a fine powder.*

arlkerre kwarre

yellow, ripe fruit of the desert raisin (lit. desert raisin egg)

arlkerre pwarre

unripe fruit of the desert raisin

arlkerre mpwarenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

have a ring around the moon. Usually there is no word in the sentence with the +le ending. = katyerre mpwarenke

Arlkerrke place north-east of Tara aSEE Arlkarrkwe

arlkerrke n.

large black ant. Also referred to as tyewalhe arlkerrke. ◆ Arlkerrke errpwerle tyewalhe openyingarte re tyewalhepe kelye rtame repe alkenh-alkenhe rtame ane atanthe awelengke. Atnhenke rtame iterryepe ane atnwenthape re aynenke rtame. *The arlkerrke is a big black ant like the small black ant but bigger and cheeky. It bites people and eats meat.*

= alekert-alekerte, atnarlilp-arlilpe

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO akerrke bower bird,

Arlkarrkwe

arlkertewe n.

singlet, short-sleeved shirt ◆ Mantarrepe

arlkethe

arlkertewe tyarlenye wanenye. A singlet does not have any sleeves.
= tyarlenyertewe

arlkethe n.

snappy gum *Eucalyptus leucophloia*. Tree to 5 m with white bark, sometimes spotted with black. Also referred to as *arwele*.
arlkethe. ♦ Arwele arlkethe ilperalke akake. *The snappy gum has sugarbag*. ♦ Karntape arlkethe theye arntwenge arlunge soak-emaylenke, wele *leather-like* mpwarenke. Arrantyelke kwerepenhe mpwarenke aherrepenhe. *People use the bark from the snappy gum like a water trough to soak kangaroo skin in it to make it hard like leather. Then they make waterbags from it.*

arlketyerre, alketyerre n.

1. dead finish *Acacia tetragonophylla*. Shrub to 3 m with sharp pointed leaves and curved seedpods. Also referred to as *arwele*.
arlketyerre. ♦ Arlketyerre theye twerrere atanthe mpwarenke. *People make music sticks from dead finish*. ♦ Arlketyerre ape repe arwelepe ileke arlketyerre ape arrilp-arrilpe arwele alkenhe ye kayte akake aynenganenye. *This bush has very sharp prickles on it and also a grub which is not edible.*
2. type of plant *Parkinsonia aculeata*
3. type of prickle or burr [SOME SPEAKERS] *Sclerolaena spp.* SEE ALSO *ileke prickle*

arlkwerrnge¹ n.

sweet drink made from certain fruits mixed with water, such as bush plums *nkwerleye*, dogwood seeds *ntyerrme* and sometimes native currants *ahakeye*. This sweet liquid is called *ngayele arlkwerrnge* and not *ngkwarle arlkwerrnge*. Also referred to as *ngayele arlkwerrnge*. ♦ Ahakeye arlkwerrnge ntywerr-arryenke kwenkelke kwere. *You put dry native currants with water, squeeze them and then drink the sweet liquid called arlkwerrnge*. = *akarre, ntywerre*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *kwerrnge brain*

arlkwerrnge² n.

soup, stew, gravy
SEE ALSO *karlkwerrnge gravy*

arlke n.

1. ashes for mixing with tobacco. Ashes can be made from the twigs of senna sp. *pwerethe*, sandhill grevillea *aywerle* and ironwood *athimpe*, and from the bark of *aylepe* and *atnkerre*. ♦ Arlpe rltimpe

theye pwenke errtywerle theye apeke kwere pwenke errtywerle pwenke arlpelke tyanywengewe aynewethe. *Ashes are made from the bark and twigs of certain plants and are chewed with tobacco*.

2. hot earth ♦ Ahernele arre ampenke arlpenge arre ampenke enyepe ampenke. *You cook food in the hot ashes.*

3. old fireplace

arlpé apmelerre

permanent fireplace, stove ♦ Arlpe apmelerre weye arenge, rlwene arenge apeke weye arre kwerarle pwey-alperrantye, arlpé apmelerre. *A permanent fireplace is where meat and damper are always cooked.*

arlpé intelpé

hot coals, red-hot coals

= intelpé

arlpärrenke vi.

1. let a fire burn down so that it becomes a good cooking fire ♦ Ware ilenke atye, arlpärrewethe enye pwewethe. *I'm getting wood to make ashes to cook damper.*

2. turn into ashes (for chewing with tobacco)

arlpalhe n.

string made from animal fur, such as possum, bilby, rabbit and wallaby. String made from human hair is called *aylepe*.

♦ Kwelharre theye arlpalhe altheyayne awatnkape. Errenty-ethneyayne, mpwareyayne arinenge theye tyampe. Weyayne artweyele, relhepe peyakele rtame. Artweyele mpwareyayne entye tyapenyarte wele rewenhe perryeyayne mpelarte entye mamperelke rewenhe mpwareyayne. *A long time ago people would pluck the fur from the black-footed rock wallaby and make hairstring from it. They would unknot the hair from the euro or wallaby. Only men roll this hairstring, not women. Men make it by rolling the hair and tying it up. Then they decorate themselves with it.* SEE ALSO *antyarne hairstring belt, enngwerre¹ gift of hairstring, twatyele strap*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *elpalhe smoke*

arlpalywerrnge n.

juvenile small pink witchetty from witchetty bush. Also referred to as *kayte arlpalywerrnge*.

♦ Atnyemaye kelye nttere-nttere aynanthe etnewerrantye arlpalywerrnge, kayte kelyamperle. *We call the very small pink witchetty grubs arlpalywerrnge.*

arlpanke *n.*

1. clearing, plain ◆ Ahernele arlpankele anewethe ahernele ahenele. *I'm going to sit on the nice open ground.*
2. outside ◆ Arlpankele anewethe nthelartepe. *Let's go and sit outside.*
= anwengere
3. exposed, bare, clear, with nothing covering it ◆ Arlangkwe re alpite rtame, kwentewalane re enwenkepe alpite. Nhardtēpe re ampengelepe wenheye eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. Nhardtēpe re alpitelke nhardtēpe anenke arlpankele. *The 'arlangkwe' bloodwood tree has a flowering gumnut. When it gets dry it breaks open its shell. Then its flower is exposed.*
- ◆ Aleke entyewanenye arlpanke. *A dog with no fur is bare.*

4. end of burrow or hole where animal sleeps ◆ Arlpanke warle thakeyaynenkelke kwere iterryelke areyayne kwere. Iterrye altyanteyane wenhe artnangkepe kwerarte. *You dig out the entrance of a hole and then you can see the bilby crouching inside.*

akarlpanke bald SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

angketye arlpanke bare feet SEE UNDER angketye

apmere arlpanke

clearing, place with not many trees

arlpankinenke *vt.*

clean, clear or expose something
◆ Kartawarre arlpankinenye arntwenge. *Water has exposed the roots.* ◆ Apmere nyarte atye arlpankinenke. *I'll clean this house.* The thing that you are exposing has no endings, the thing being removed has the -theye ending and the thing you clear it with has the +le ending.

arlpank-arlpanke *n.*

half-light, twilight, dusk, dawn

arlpank-arlpankarrenke *vi.*

start to get light, as in just before sunrise
◆ Aherrke lwematnewethathathe arlpank-arlpankarrenkerne. *Before the sun comes out it starts to get light.*

arlpankarrenke, arlpankarrenkerne *vi.*

become light, as in before dawn

◆ Kwerallye atneyaytenke arlpankarrenke. *The (daylight) star rises when it begins to get light.*

arlpantrywerle masked woodswallow SEE alpantrywerle

arlparleye *n.*

1. boggy ground, muddy. Also referred to as *aherne arlparleye*. ◆ Arlparleyewarle ayenge atnywenyerre. *I got stuck in the boggy ground.* = ertwe, anthwele
2. puddle. Also referred to as *arntwe arlparleye*. ◆ Arntwe alkerepenhe atntherrane arlparleye mpwarende. Kwathenke kwere arntwengareye. *When rain falls it makes puddles. You can drink these in the wet season.* = parewe

arlpallenke turn into ashes (for chewing with tobacco) SEE UNDER arlpe

arlpatyē *n.*

Australian ringneck parrot, Port Lincoln parrot *Platycercus zonarius* (*Barnardius zonarius*). Green parrot with yellow ring on neck and black head, 34–38 cm. Also referred to as *weye thangkerne arlpatyē*.
◆ Arlpatyē thangkerne weye ahene aynewethe. Thangkerne nyartēpe atherrk-atherrake iterryepe akepe errpwerle rtame. Thangkerne nyartēlepe aynenke nterrenge athe kape arwele arenye. *The ringneck parrot is a bird that is good to eat. It has a green body and a black head. It eats seeds from grass, plants and trees.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aylpatyē¹ breast

Arlpatele-rntwewene *n.*

Salty Bore No 1. Hill north of Barrow Creek near Watt Range

arlawe *n.*

wide open space, clearing, flat country with no watercourses or hills ◆ Arlpawe, twemperele entweyane arntwewanenye. *The desert has low sandhills and no water.*

SEE ALSO parretete plain

arlawe althenke *vt.*

spread something out so that it covers a larger area ◆ Pantyepe arlpawe althene ntawe! *Spread the blanket out!*

arlawarenke *vi.*

1. open up, as of eyes or flowers
- ◆ Tyarrparrerranenke kwentewalepawe, arlpawelke arrenke. *First the gumnut blossom cracks, and then it opens up.*

2. become wide, broaden out

3. go slack, become baggy

OPPOSITE OF pwarnarrenke

arlawinenke, arlpawaylenke *vt.*

1. open something ◆ Arlpawinene ntawe! *Open it!* SEE ALSO Itywerinenke open something

2. make something wide ◆ Arlewatyerrepe

Arlpawe

tyertarle atnywenhe, arlpawinewethe atnemele. *The goanna went in a small hole. Let's widen it with a yamstick (to get the goanna out).* ♦ Mpelarte arrenke alhwengepe aherraty-atnywertele, alhwengepe nyarte kwerarte alpenkernee kwerarte kelye tangkwerle, nyarte arlpawinenyerre. *The fat-tailed dunnart makes a small hole first and then it makes a wider hole as it goes further along.*

= aymperrinenke OPPOSITE OF pwarninenke SEE ALSO alkenhaylenke enlarge

mantarre arlpawe

clothes with an elastic waist, such as a skirt or pants ♦ Mantarre ahene angkarrenye ntethe etnyene arlpawe. *Give me the skirt that has good elastic.*

Arlpawe n.

country north of Barrow Creek. Associated with Thangale and Mpetyane skin groups

arlpennhayte whitewood grub SEE arlperrnhayte

Arlperle Warlpiri people and language SEE Aylpere

arlperle, arlperle-ngkwarle n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

sweet gum from the mulga tree *artetye*. Also referred to as *ngkwarle arlperle*.
= *artetye-ngkwarle*, arperlampé

arlperlampé n.

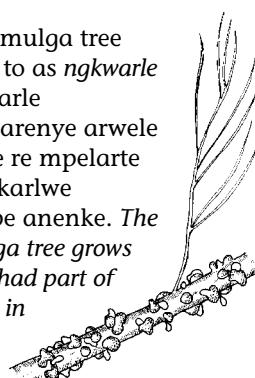
sweet gum from the mulga tree *artetye*. Also referred to as *ngkwarle arlperlampé*. ♦ Ngkwarle arperlampé artetye arenye arwele kwere rtnwenke wele re mpelarte erlwaytenke karlwe-karlwe tyampe awe arwelepe anenke. *The sweet gum of the mulga tree grows on a branch that has had part of it cut off. It comes out in round blobs and is on the whole branch.*
= arlperle, artetye-
ngkwarle SEE ALSO artetye¹ mulga, taltyakwerle mulga apple

Arlperletye n.

soakage north-west of Alekarenge, in the creek near Wauchope

arlperre n.

whitewood *Atalaya hemiglaucia*. Tree to 7 m, with pale green leaves, creamy flowers and winged fruit. Also referred to as *arwele arlperre*. ♦ Arlperrepe arwele alkenhe kape etnkwelthitarre. Arwele nyartepé anenke



apanpe angkwerre. Arwele tyelartepe anenke arlperre ngkwarle, sugar openye arltere. *The whitewood tree is very big and tall. It grows almost anywhere. On it grows some sap which is white and sweet like sugar.*

♦ Arwele arlperre arlperrenhayte akake kayte arlperrnhayte. *The whitewood tree has a grub called arlperrnhayte.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *aylperre fish*, *alperre leaf*, *alparre material*

arlperengkwärle

sweet gum from the whitewood tree *arlperre*

arlperrayte

edible grub from the whitewood

= arlperrnhayte

arlperr-arlperre n.

country where there are lots of whitewoods

♦ Arlperr-arlperralle aynanthe apewethe weye angketyarre. *Let's go hunting where the whitewoods are, we might get some meat there.*

arlperrepentye, aylperrepentye n. [OLDER

SPEAKERS]

peacemaker, referee. This is usually a senior man. ♦ Arlperrepentye nharte openkerne ayerrpinewethe. *The referee is coming to reprimand them.*

arlperrepentye angkenke vi.

settle a dispute between people

Arlperrite n.

Eight Mile. Place east of Marino Bore on the Hanson River. Also used to refer to the sandhill near Stirling community.

arlperrhayte, arlpennhayte n.

edible grub from the whitewood tree *arlperre*. Also referred to as *kayte arlperrnhayte*. ♦ Wele arwele arlperrelepe anteyane kwenepe kartawarrelepe arlperrnhayte rtame, kaytepe. Akepe re, ake elperrelperre rtame, akepe, alkenhe rtame. Kwerrme-kwerrme rtame re, kngwerelaythe apertame. Atnepe re atherrantye arlperre apertame, kwenepe, kartawarrelepe. *In the whitewood there lives underground in the roots a whitewood grub. It has a flat, wide head, its head is big and its body has horizontal stripes, making it different from other grubs. Underground, in the roots, it excretes shit which is also called whitewood.*
= arlperrayte

Arlperrnhayte, Arlperrnhaytarre Anenke n.

place near Barrow Creek

arlperteryarrenke *vi.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

get angry. This word is used if you are in an avoidance relationship with the person who is angry. ♦ Nyartepa arlperteyarrey-alpenhe atnkwarengele rlwenewe. *My son-in-law got cheeky last night over food.*

SEE ALSO ipmarrenke reprimand, althilenke fight someone

arlperteyele *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

angry, wild, annoyed. A woman uses this when talking about her son-in-law.
= awelengke

arpetharippe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

flower of the desert kurrajong penge.

arpimparrrenke *vi.*

get bigger or more numerous, as of certain plants such as yams *anatyé* (NOTE Alyawarr arlpimparrem) ♦ Erreyakwerre awenyerrarte. Tweepewenhe aharlkwerre theye Altyerrepe. Awenyerelke arlpimparrrenhe, Kaytetyelke angkenhe. *One bush onion shoot came up from the middle of the ground in the Dreamtime. One (bush onion) shoot spread the Kaytetye language out.* ♦ Ngkerrke arlpimpelkarrelp-arrenherre. *His sore got bigger.*

SEE ALSO ayeyarrenke spread, alpantharrenke spread across, apanparrenke spread out, aymparrarenke spread out

arlware hanging, dangling SEE aylpare**arlte** *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

part of emu and bush turkey guts; 'big guts', large intestines (?). Also referred to as *atne arlte*. ♦ Kwerepenhartepe ertntwerelhaynenkelke. Kwerepenhartepe atrwel-atnwelelke rtame re nhartepe rntwenke, pwenke, weyepe thapake aynewethe. Thapakepe aynenke atne rtame. Arltepe re pwenke rtame, mentye tangkwerle alele ampewethe. *He cooks the emu now in the coals. Then he cuts off the small guts and cooks it so he can eat it first. He eats the guts first. He cooks the big guts and lets them cook a while before he eats them.*

arlte alkenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]

Sunday

arlattyapwerreye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of beetle that chews hair

arltere *n.*

white, pale, light coloured ♦ Arwele tyelkenhe arlttere, aytwelke wethapenye wele arlttere, ngwentye-ngwentye arlttere,

tyate arlttere, errtywerne arlttere. *Ghost gum trees are white, pipeclay is white, this shirt and teeth are white.*

arlterarrenke *vi.*

1. go a pale whitish color
2. shine, glisten in the distance

♦ Mwetekaye apeke arlrente arlterarrerrane. *A car in the distance might shine.* = alim-alimarrenke, arraly-arryalarrenke, arrtyenke², atntamparryenke, erlkenke

arlteraylenke, arlterinenke *vt.*

make something white ♦ Malemale pwitarrerrane arlteraylenkepe aytwelkele. *People paint themselves white when they meet up for sorry business.*

arlter-arltere *n.*

light, pale, whitish

arlterrnge *n.*

warm ♦ Alele openye aynanthe anewene arlterrngele openye aynanthe apewene arlelkepe. *Wait until it gets warm, then we go hunting.*

arlterrngarrenke *vi.*

get warm by the fire or from the sun ♦ Aherrkele ayenge arlterengarrenke. *I'm drying myself in the sun.* = artwerryarrenke, ampenke, ntywenke

arlwe *n.*

empty ♦ Arltwe, tyanywenge wanenye, payepe. *The pipe is empty, there is no tobacco.* The thing that something is empty of has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Pelikante arntwe² arltwe. *My billy is empty of water.*

aleme arltwe

hungry, empty stomach ♦ Alemepe ayenge arltwelke, ngayele apeke. *My stomach is empty now, I'm hungry.*

arlwarrenke *vi.*

run out of something, become empty

♦ Alemepe arlwarrenhe rtame. *My stomach has become empty.* ♦ Mwetekaye ape arltwelke atnneyane. Atnneyane arlwarrenherre petrol-wepe re arlwarrenhe rtame kante apemere. *The car is empty now. We ran out of petrol so we can't go anywhere.*

arlwaylenke, arltwinenke *vt.*

empty the contents of something

♦ Pelikante arltwelke atyeyenge atnneyane arntwe wanenye; atnhantele rteyange arlwaylenyerre. *My billycan has no water in it; someone must have emptied it.*

arltwerrnhe aynenke

arltwerrnhe aynenke *vt.*

make a crunching sound eating

◆ Arreteme arltwerrnhe aynenke. *Someone is crunching (a bone) over there.*

= arltwerrnhewenke

arltwerrnh-arltterrnh aynenke

make a crunching sound when you eat lots of things ◆ Arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhe aynterrantye atnwenthite iterryte alekele tyampe arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhe aynterrantye ngkwerne. *People and dogs both crunch on meaty bones.*

= arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhewenke

arltwerrnhewenke, arltwetnhewenke *vt.*

make a crunching sound when you eat; gnaw ◆ Peanuts atye arltwerrnhewenke. Alekele ngkwerne arltwerrnhewenke.

You make a crunching sound when you eat peanuts. Dogs make a crunching sound when they eat a bone.

arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhewenke

make a crunching sound when you eat lots of things ◆ Arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhewerrantye ape weye arlewatyerre apeke aherre apeke ngkwerne artepe apeke. *You crunch on goanna and kangaroo meat when you eat the back part.*

= arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhe aynenke

arltwerrparrenke, altweparrenke *vt.*

pierce ◆ Etnkwelele angketyele otherrelelke wenhe re arltwerrparreyerre, ingkenge arrilpele. *With the sharp claws on its two feet the black kite will pierce its prey.* ◆ Errtyartele weye aytneyayne, arterrparreyayne.

Animals used to be killed with a spear; it would pierce them right through.

SEE ALSO *aytnenke spear something*

arltwetnhewenke *make a crunching sound when you eat* SEE arltwerrnhewenke

arlware *n.*

1. baking powder, self-raising flour.

For some speakers this word is taboo.

◆ Arlware atyenge etnyewenawe! *Give me some baking powder!*

2. puffed up

arlwarelh-aylenke *vt.*

pump something up ◆ *Tyre-pe ilpwewayarrenke wele kwere arlwarelh-aylenke apertame kwere. When a tyre goes flat you have to pump it up again.*

arlwarilewene *n.*

tyre

arlwarinenke *vt.*

pump something up such as a tyre ◆ *Tyre-pe alyemp-alyemparrenke. Nhartepe kwere arlwarintel-aytenke apertame. The tyre is flat. Pump it up again before you go.*

arlwar-anenke *vi.*

1. rise up in the distance (of smoke or dust). With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ Elpalhe arrenye arlwar-anteyane, aherne tyampe arlwar-anteyane. *Sometimes you see smoke or dust rising in the distance.*

2. fan out ◆ Pelkere arlwar-anteyane rtame re, kantyepe. *The crested pigeon fans its tail out (when chasing a female).*

arlwar-arlware *n.*

swollen, bloated

OPPOSITE OF alpwelye

arlwar-atnenke *vi.*

1. bloat, swell up, rise ◆ Aleme ayenge arlwar-atnenhe mpwewe. *My belly is bloated because I need to do a wee.* ◆ Rlwene apeke pwenkepe yeast akake, ane milk-pe arlwar-atnenke apertame errpatye arrenkele. Aherre mwetekel kwere alarrelp-arrenke arlwar-atnenherre, atnwenthite errpatye arrenke mentye arlwar-atnenherre alkere. *Dough rises when you put yeast in it. Also milk rises when it goes sour. A dead kangaroo – after it has been run over by a truck – swells up when it starts to rot too.* With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ Kalyeyampe arlwar-atnteyane elpaye arkerarre. *Frogs swell up at the side of the creek.* = amarrenke, wangkenke OPPOSITE OF alpwelyarrenke, ilpwarrenke SEE ALSO mpweranenke *puff up*

2. swell up with pride, feel good because of something ◆ Iterryepe alpwelyarrenke *Something re arlwar-atnenhe tangkwarl ahenge apeke wele alpwelyarrenhe re. A person swells up with pride and then feels deflated when something goes wrong.*

Arlwekarre place name SEE Arlekwarre

arlwekere *n.*

single women's camp ◆ Ayengepe rlengke apeyerre arlkerekere arle elkwatherre akake arle. *I will go to the single women's camp to have some company.*

OPPOSITE OF arnkentye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilwekere *poor thing*

arlwekerarl-arrenke *vi.*

be widowed, lose a husband ◆ Etnperte arlwekerarl-arrenhe etnpertelke arrenke.

She is a widow now, she lost her husband.

SEE ALSO etnperte widow

Arlwekere n.

1. Seven Sisters star constellation; Pleiades.

Also referred to as *kwerralye Arlwekere*.

= Enterreke

2. place name

arlwekerarenye n.

single woman, widow or unmarried woman

SEE ALSO arnkentyarenye single man

arlweker-arlwekere n.

girl's cubbyhouse

SEE ALSO nyetyepe cubbyhouse

arlwenthe n.

1. married, married person

◆ Arlwenthelke aynenanthe altyeleylele intarerrantye wethelarte makwerle

arengelepe. *All of us married cousins together watched her go.*

2. married couple ◆ Arlwenthe apenke arlelke weye warle. *The married couple went hunting together for meat.*

3. a person with their child or dog

4. together ◆ Aynanthe arlwenthe amerne anteyane. *We are sitting together in a group. There is a group of people there.*

5. (take) things with you, (bring) things or people along ◆ Arlwenthe atye aperinenkepe atyeyenge pake apeke, ankeyele apeke atyeyenge ilmeketye arntenge. *I brought my bags and things with me because someone might take them if I leave them behind.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rlwenthe flame

arlwenthe alkere

1. married, married couple

2. a dog and its owner

3. an adult and their child

arlwenthe enwenke vi.

sleep together as husband and wife, have sex

arlwenthinenke, arlwenthaylenke vt.

marry ◆ Artweye nthelarte arlwenthinenke aperte kwere, iterrkele atherre. *He still married her even though they were the wrong skin.* A reflexive pronoun is used for the people who get married (e.g. *elwewehanthe* 'them two selves'): ◆ Arlwenthinenke elwewehanthe, nhartelke elwewe anteyane arlwenthe. *They got married and lived together.* OPPOSITE OF eletnhenke

arlwenth-arlwenthe n.

married with more than one wife

arlwere n.

a. knob-tail gecko *Nephrurus* sp.

b. Bynoe's gecko *Heteronotia binoei*

◆ Arlwerepe akarntety-arntetye aopenye kelye atnkwarengarle aperrayne. Arlwere nyartepe erlwepe atherrepe alkenhe, kape intetyeng-intetye, kantye mwate, repe aynenke kelye-kelye. *The knob-tail gecko is similar to the gecko; it is a funny looking lizard that walks around at night. It has big eyes and a short fat tail and it usually has spots. It eats little insects.*

SEE ALSO akarntety-arntetye gecko SOUNDS

SIMILAR TO aylwere emu chick, alhwere soft inside of bush banana

arlwerr-arlwerre n.

1. curly ◆ Yipe-yipe entye, wool akake wele arntwenke entye arlwerr-arlwerre.

Sheep have curly hair called wool. ◆ Arwele ntayleyarle arlwerr-alwerre rtame re. *The flat-leaved hakea has curly bark.*

2. lumpy, bumpy, rough

arlwerr-arlwerrarrenke vi.

go curly ◆ Entye arlwerr-arlwerrarrenke kweme wanenye. *If you don't comb your hair it goes curly.*

arlwerrentyenke vi.

be in serious pain, be in agony

◆ Arlwerrentyenke ayengawe, arntetye alkenhe oytnane etarrenke. *I'm in so much pain I don't know what to do.*

SEE ALSO artnweyeneneke hurting, aynenke cause pain

arlwerrke soft, doughy, mushy SEE karlwerrke

arlwerrpe n.

large caterpillar found on the emu bush wetyenyе after rain. Larval stage of a type of hawk moth. Sphingidae (family)

◆ Arlewatyerrele aynenke arlwerrpe. *Goannas eat the large green caterpillar found on the emu bush.*

arlweteperpe n.

bunches of large fruit on a tree; (tree) laden with clumps of fruit. Only fruits that hang in clumps or bunches are described as *arlweteperpe*, such as native orange

atwakelye, mulga apple taltyakwerle, bush bananas lkwarreye and grapes. ◆ Grapes

anenke ayntwete arlweteperpe anenke. *Grapes hang down in a bunch.* = twaylpalype, ayntwete¹, twetherwethwerre

arlwethe

arlwethe, arlethe *n.*

balls, testicles ♦ Artweye alarrenhe arlwethe nantewe. *The horse kicked the man in the balls.*

arlwetye *n.*

type of big grasshopper
SEE ALSO *perkaltye grasshopper*, *tyarrarraye plague locust*

arlwetyere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. recently, earlier, not long ago, a little while ago ♦ Arlwetyere mpele atanthe openhe. *They left not long ago.*
 2. in recent times; lately ♦ Lhangkelarlepe, arrngelke ileyerre. Wele arlwetyerepe rtame wenhe *bottle* rtame eltenke, arrilpepe. *For a ceremony people use blood (to stick decorations on themselves). In recent times people break off a piece of a bottle, a sharp one (and use that to make a cut).*
- = kwenyele OPPOSITE OF awatnke

arlwetyerepenhe

1. from not long ago, something that has only been around recently ♦ Atnemele aynantherre angeyayne. *Crowbar-pe peyake rtame, nhartepa arlwetyerepenhe rtame crowbar-pe. We dug with a yamstick, there were no crowbars then, the crowbar is only a recent tool.*
2. middle or youngest sibling SEE ALSO elkwerre *middle*

arlwetyer-arlwetyere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

in recent times, not long ago, lately
♦ Atye atnakakerre arerrantye, arlwetyer-arlwetyere tyampe. *I used to watch them in olden-times, and recently as well.*

= kwenyele-kwenyele

arlwetyer-arlwetyere erlwaytenke *vi.*
happened not so long ago ♦ Mantalyarrpe tyapenpe kwere akake arrwekelenye inengele atewehanthe rtnweyayne aherr arlwethole arkarlineyayne metethenepe peyake rtame apartame kwenyele arlwetyer-arlwetyere erlwaytenyerre. *Not so long ago people used to put the plant aherrarlwethe on large boils to heal them when they had no other medicine.*

arlweye *kin.*

1. father
2. father's brother
3. mother's sister's husband, father's father's brother's son = ahanterre
4. other men with the same skin name as your father and who are about the same

age. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' arlweye you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.

You make the hand sign for *arlweye* by touching your chin with your index finger. ♦ Arlweye arretyarenge, arlweye atyeyenge. *That one's father and my father.*



arlweye nhenge atherre

father and child, a person with their father

arlweye nhenge amerne

a group of people with one or more of their fathers

arlweyeng-arlweye

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arlweye* (arlweye +nge- arlweye)

kwarlweye

his or her *arlweye* (kwe+ arlweye) ♦ Atye arenherre atnhelengkwe kwarlweye kelye nhenge akake. *I saw a father emu with his young.*

ngkarlweye

your *arlweye* (ngke+ arlweye). If the *arlweye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arlweye*: ♦ Atewanthe arlweye. *Their father.*

Arlweye, Arlweye alkerarenye, Arlweye

erwelarenye *n.*

1. God
2. Jesus [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ *Jesus*, ilwekere kwere etnewarrantye, alkenhe, Arlweye nhenge atherre elwewake. *Jesus is the name of the son of God.*

SEE ALSO *enkarte pastor*

arne *earth, dirt* SEE aherne

arne *n.*

1. deep coolamon used for carrying water. It is made from bean tree tweretye and carried under the arm with a strap called *twatyele*. ♦ Arne kwere mpwarewethe tyweretye artenke kwere. Elepele mpwarenke, aheninengele, kelye inengelepe ateye elepele. Kwerepenhepatekerelelkwere errkeyerre. Kwerepenhepatekerelelkwere arlkenyarrangele mpwareye. Kwerepenhe



aherrkele atnewethe, aynterkarrengel. To make a water vessel you chop a bean tree. Then you prepare it with a tomahawk, making it nice. You'll chop it with the tomahawk to make it smaller. After that you'll trim it with a chisel. After that you'll make the grooves. Then you let it stand in the sun to dry out. SEE ALSO akwerre coolamon, kartetye deep coolamon, ernwae large coolamon, karntape long coolamon

2. thing, object SEE ALSO ampwale thing

arnalke n.

chest ♦ Arnalke ayenge artnweyenteyane kangkale akake. My chest is paining because I have a bad cold. = arneltye

arnalke ngkwerne

chest bone

arnampe n.

1. pencil yam (narrow leaf variety) *Vigna lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*. Creeping plant with bright green leaves, yellow flowers and edible roots. Also referred to as arwele arnampe.

2. edible root of this yam. Also referred to as rlwene arnampe. ♦ Awatnkakerre ayneyayne arnampe, apite openye, ayneyayne aynanthe awatnkakerre. We ate the arnampe pencil yam a long time ago, it's like the apite pencil yam.

= katywarterre SEE ALSO apite, atnwelarre

arnangarrenke vi.

move out of the way ♦ Iteye-ketye nge arnangarrene! You're in the road, move out of the way! = atnamarrenke

arnanginenke, arnangaylenke vt.

1. move something out of the way ♦ Arwele arnanginene ntawe, iteyeketye! Move that log out of the way! The action you want to do after something has been moved has the -ketye ending: ♦ Computer nte arnanginene, kngwere atye arrewetheketye. Move the computer so that I can put something else there.

2. leave or save something for someone else ♦ Lwethange atye kwathewene, arnanginengele atye kwathewethe ngkenge. I'll drink half and save half for you to drink. The thing you are saving has no endings and the person you are saving something for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Arnanginene nte atyenge soap kelye. Save me a little bit of soap.

arnanginerwenenke

move something out of the way quickly (+rrwene+ 'do quickly') ♦ Trough-pe arnanginerweneyayne. Arnanginenhe pakete kngwere ketyepe arnangineyayne rtame, pakete kngwere aperrerneneyewethe ketye. They used to move the trough quickly. They moved it to get it out of the way of the other bucket, before the other bucket came up.

arnanpe n.

1. medicinal sap from the ghost gum tree tyelkenhe ♦ Arnanpe nyarte arwele tyelkenhe arenje ngkerrke warepenhe arle tyampe kwere arrenke. The sap from the ghost gum tree can be used on sores and burns.

2. medicinal sap from the bloodwood tree arrke [SOME SPEAKERS]. Arnanpe is used as medicine to rub on sores and burns. It is found on bloodwoods arrke and ghost gum trees tyelkenhe. You can drink the arnanpe from the bloodwood if you have a cold, but not the arnanpe from ghost gums.

♦ Arnanpe arrke arenje arntetyele kwathenke kwere. The medicine from the bloodwood can be drunk if you are sick.

SEE ALSO arrkipere bloodwood tree sap

Arnanpelengkwe n.

swamp east of Wycliffe Well ♦ Kelye atyenge aperinenye atyeyengelepe, Errtywerlenyenge warle. Kwerepenharteppe alwene opertame atyenge operninene, Arnanpelengkwe warle. When I was a child my mother took me around with her, to Errtywerlenyenge. Then she would take me back to Arnanpelengkwe.

Arnarrilenye n.

rockhole in Murray Downs area

arnathe¹ n.

type of hopping mouse which is now extinct. Possibly short-tailed hopping mouse *Notomys amplus* or mulgara *Dasyurus cristicauda* or ampurta (native rat) *Dasyurus hillieri*. Also referred to as weye arnathe. ♦ Weye arnathe eltye atherrarta. The desert mouse has two arms.

♦ Arnathe re anteyane athenge, weye. Antyerr-antyerrenyerrane; antyenke antyerr-antyerrenyenkepe artpenengelepe. The mulgara lives in the grass and it is edible. It jumps along, it jumps while running.

SEE ALSO artiwe, ampwerde¹

arnathe²

arnathe² n.

baby at the sitting up stage, around 6 months old ♦ Arnathe apenge-wanenye. A baby at 6 months old can't walk. = anentye
SEE ALSO ampwerete²

arnawerre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. father's older brother or sister
2. younger sibling's son or daughter
3. grandparent's eldest sibling's sons
4. baby talk for father's sibling [SOME SPEAKERS]. The person you call *arnawerre* also calls you *arnawerre*. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *arnawerre* most people use a possessive pronoun: ♦ Arnawerre ngkeyenge. Your older father. If the *arnawerre* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun: ♦ Atewangke arnawerre. Their older father.

= arnaweye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnawerre straight*

arnawerreq-arnawerre

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arnawerre* (*arnawerre+nge-* *arnawerre*)

kwarnawerre

his or her *arnawerre* (*kwe+* *arnawerre*)

ngkarnawerre

your *arnawerre* (*ngke+* *arnawerre*)

arnaweye, naweye kin. [BABY TALK]

father's sibling

SEE ALSO *arnawerre father's older brother*

arnekwarre

slender pigweed SEE *anekwarrre*

arneltye n.

chest ♦ Karlatwerreye arnalke rntere-rntere kelyamperle. The red-capped robin is a small bird with a red chest. = arnalke SEE ALSO erlkweteh part under chin

-arnenge n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

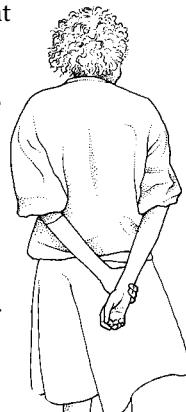
sibling or age-mate. Goes on the end of personal names and pronouns but not kinship names to mean that person's sibling. ♦ Atyenge arnenge. My sibling. Goes after the +we ending (or the equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):

♦ Atyenge arneng-armenge atherre. My two younger siblings.

arnengerre n.

hold one hand behind your back with the other hand

♦ Elkjemene arnengerre intwemele alpeyenteyane.



The old woman is walking away with her hand behind her back. ♦ Relhe arnengerre erlwarerrantye. The woman is holding her hand behind her back and watching.

= kwentanyerre

arnengerrinenke vt.

tie a perentie's legs behind its back (to cook it)

Arnepentye n.

waterhole in the Murray Downs area

arnerre n.

rockhole. Also referred to as *arntwe arnerre*.

♦ Arntwe arnerre atnenke. There is a rockhole.

Arnerre n.

1. country north of Barrow Creek covering Crawford and Osborne Ranges. Associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups

2. place on Arnerre country

3. Crawford outstation

arnerrekwempayne n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

brolga *Grus rubicundia*. Large grey waterbird with red head, often seen 'dancing', 100–125 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne arnerrekwempayne*.

arnerrkenke vi.

wail, cry continuously ♦ Artnwenge nhartepe akerlite anteyanenke, nhartepe arnerrkerranewethe antethenenke, akerranewethe antethenenhe re. At first the child sits quietly, then he starts wailing and doesn't stop.

SEE ALSO *akenke cry*

arnerrker-antethenenke

start to wail (+r-antethene+ 'start to do')

arnewangke-wangke n.

sudden bright light in the sky

arnewangke-wangkaylenke vt.

light up the sky ♦ Arelepe arnewangke-wangkaylenke. Aherkele, mwetekayele. The moon lights up the sky. The sun and a car's headlights light up the sky too.

SEE ALSO *atntamparryenke shine*

arnewarrenke hum SEE *arnwerarrenke*

arnewetye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. conkerberry bush *Carissa lanceolata*.

Spiny shrub to 2m, with white flowers and black berries. Also referred to as *arwele arnewetye*.

2. edible fruit of the conkerberry bush.

Also referred to as *rlwene arnewetye*.

♦ Arnewetye, kelye-kelye alperre, alperre akake kwere akake enye akake,

rntwenke. Aherne warlelke kwere kwerke warle arrenke. Kelyame-kelye kwere rntwarrantye, rntwenke kwere. Ertwep-ertwepe rntwenke kwere alkenhewepe, arrenke kwere, errweleee. Nhartepe arweelke ilenke, rntwenke, kwerelelke arre alarrenke. Wenheye eletnhenkelke kwere, enye wanenyepe, arwelepe, nhartepe arre alarrenhe. Kwerepenhartepe, ahernelepe re enwenke errwele, enyepe. Akwerrele kwere aympenke. *The conkerberry has rather small leaves; you break off a branch that has leaves and fruit. You put them onto the ground in a heap. One at a time you pick (the branches) off the trees. You pick them off and put them in a big high pile. Then you break off a stick to beat the pile of branches with fruit on them. Once they have been beaten, you chuck away the branches that have no more fruit on them. Then the berries lie piled deep on the ground. You yandy them using the coolamon.*
 = perlape, arnweketye

arnewetyt-arnewetyt *n.*

orange-naped snake (?) *Furina ornata*.
 Also referred to as *apmwe arnewetyt-arnewetyt*. ♦ Arnewetyt-arnewetytpe apmwe awelengke arwele arnewetytpe anteyane. Arnewetyt-arnewetyt nyartepe iterrtye atherke atherke kantye marlalperre. *This snake is poisonous and dangerous and lives around the conkerberry tree, that is where it got its name from. It is green and has a light yellow tail.*
 = perlape-perlape, arnweketye-arnweketye

arnewetyt-itengaylewene, arnewetyt-itarrilenke *n.*

the vestigial wings of an emu. Emus use them to pull down conkerberries.

arnde cliff, steep mountain face SEE **artnake****arkampye, artnkampye** *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

feeling of jealousy towards someone of the same sex over your husband or wife
 ♦ Arnkampyele alarrenke marle theye artweye theye. *A jealous person fights over their husband or wife.* = arwelthe SEE ALSO imayele jealous fight, anngwenhenke feel jealous, aleme angkenke jealous

arkatye brave, courageous SEE **artnkatye****arkelye** sulky SEE **artnkelye****arkentye** *n.*

single men's camp ♦ Artweye inenge nhamernarte arnkentyele arre anteyane inenge. *Those are the men who live at the*

single men's camp.

OPPOSITE OF arlwekere

arkentyewarle arrenke *vi.*

lose your wife; become a bachelor

Arnkentye *n.*

1. Orion's Belt, the Saucepan. A star constellation. Also referred to as *kwerralye Arnkentye*.

2. place east of Tara community

♦ Apmere Arnkentyele. Apmere Red bank-le. Kwerepenhe aynanthe openhe akngwerrelenyne openhe. Elpaye angkwarre ertwelp-ertwenhe. *We went to Arnkentye and then Redbank. After that we went east, crossing over the creek.*

arkentyarenene *n.*

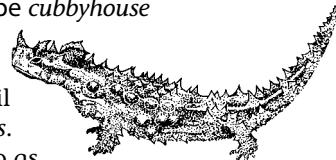
bachelor, widower, unmarried man

♦ 'Mentye itetnhene arnkentyarenene ngkwarlele alwerantyangkere' mpelarte marle angkenke. *'Let him be a single man, he chases grog all the time,' the woman said.*
 OPPOSITE OF arlwekerarenene

arkentyt-arkentyt *n.*

boy's cubbyhouse

SEE ALSO *nyetyepe cubbyhouse*

**arkerrthe** *n.*

thorny devil,
mountain devil
Moloch horridus.

Also referred to as
weye arkerrthe. ♦ Arnkerrthepe ileke, rtennge mpwrene, kape intetyeng-intetye. Kngwerelayethe arrenke aherkertewepe. Arnkerrthelepe aynenke tyewalhe. *The thorny devil is thorny, has a hump on the back of its neck and is patterned. It changes colour during the day and it eats ants.* ♦ Atnwenthe arnkerrthe pweyayne trwetyengele kwere ayneyayne awatnke. *In the olden days people used to smash up the thorny lizard, cook it and eat it.*

SEE ALSO *pweykantye cadney lizard*

arkwanenye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. dislike, don't want or like something
 ♦ Warenpaytenye ilewethe ayenge arnkwanenye arkarle ketye. *Get a warmer one because I don't like cold ones.* The thing you dislike has the +we or -ketye ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). The reason why something is disliked has the -theye ending: ♦ Marle **theye** atewehanthe arnkwanenye. *Those people dislike each other because of a woman.*

arnkwantyarrenke

- ◆ Arnkwanenye rtame oynanthe *mining*-we, alhekere rtame aynanthe arrkngerte angkenke aynanthe. *We don't want mining. We're still not happy about it happening here.*
- 2. uninterested (in something or someone)
 - ◆ Marle nhartepe arnkwanenye artnwenge kwereyengewepe. *That woman isn't interested in her child.*
 - = tywekere, alhekere
- arkwanenyarrenke** *vi.*
dislike, feel annoyed or sick of something; don't want something, be fed up with
 - ◆ Angkentyele, nge, arnkwanenyarreme. *Don't talk, he might get annoyed with you.* The thing you dislike or don't want has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):
 - ◆ Arnkwanenyarrerrane marle atyenge. *The woman doesn't like me.*
 - = tywekerarrenke SEE ALSO errngerrngarrenke
be fussy

arnkwantyarrenke *vi.*
be naughty, tease, muck about, play up ◆ Artnwenge inenge atewehanthe arnkwantyarrrerrane. *The children are teasing each other.* A reflexive pronoun is used if there is more than one person playing up (e.g. elwewehanthe 'them two selves', see Table 5, p. 813).
= ngkertarrenke

arpante *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]
bits of dark-coloured pollen on ground under a tree where there is a native bee hive

arnte mountain, hill VARIANT OF artne¹

arntalkwe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. forked stick or tree, split stick or branch.
Also referred to as *arwele arntalkwe*.
 - ◆ Thangkernele ntyarkwe kwereyenge mpwarenhe arwele arntwalke arle. *A bird made its nest in the fork of a tree.* ◆ Mail-pe atantherre ileyeneyayne artweye inengelepe. Pipepe atantherre arreyayne arwele arntalkwe warle, eltyenge mpelarte aperineyayne. *In the olden days an Aboriginal man would be told to carry mail. The letter would be put in a split stick. He had to hold the stick (not being allowed to touch the letter).* SEE ALSO atwape atherre forked
2. Christian cross

= antyalkwe [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

arntalkwarrenke *vi.*
branch into two ◆ Elpaye arntalkwarrelp-arrenke. *The creek branches off into two*

streams.

arntalkwatherre *n.*
trees or branches growing in opposite directions. Also referred to as *arwele arntalkwetherre*.

arntantarenke mind, look after SEE arntarntarenke

arntape bark SEE karntape

arntap-arntape *n.*

type of small mosquito ◆ Arntap-arntape atwerrp-atwerrpe aperrane. *This insect goes about in the late afternoon.*

SEE ALSO ngilke mosquito

arntap-arntap-eletnhenke, arntap-arntape etyenke *vt.*

hang something up in the sun to dry ◆ Mantarre atye arntap-arntap-eletnherrantye. *I am hanging my clothes out to dry.*

arntartarenke *vt.*

mind, look after, watch over ◆ Atnkwertene rlwaylpe ketye atyewenhe arntarntarenhe nhartepe atnkwertene anenhe. *I stayed awake all night watching out for kurdaitchas so I didn't get any sleep.* ◆ Artnwenge apeke atye arntarntarerrantye rarl epenkenherewe. *I am looking after the child while she has gone.* The endings -rtame and +lke can go in the middle of this word:

◆ arntarnte-**rtame**-ararrantye. *Really looking after someone.*

= akwetyakaylenke SEE ALSO arrtyenke¹ mind

arntarrkerte *n.*

soakage that is damp but has no water
= ikere

arntarryenke *vt.*

1. hold, grab ◆ Aleke nte arntarryene, rlwampe athemeketye! *Hold that dog in case it bites the white person!* ◆ Yerrampe ake theye arntarryenke arrewarle awentyenke. *The honeyant is held by the head and then the honey is sucked out.*

2. catch ◆ Mpe, nanikwete aynanthe arntarryewene, milk akake. *Let's catch the goats for their milk.* ◆ Eltyetherrele arntarryewethe. *Catch it in your hands.*

3. hold something out ◆ Mpelarte aynanthe arntarryeyayne tyateng-anyimpepe arleyale errpaty-errpaty. Wantelepe arreyayne policeman-lepe sugar pe. *We held out our tattered old shirts, which were barely clothes, for the policeman to put rations of sugar in.*

- 4.** keep something for good, for ever, always ◆ Atye arntarryewethe? *Can I keep it?* ◆ Angke aynewantheyenge arntarryenke intemaperte. *We will always keep our language.*
- 5.** hug ◆ Arntarryenke ilwekere mpele rlengkelke ape aphenhengerne. *She hugged that dear child as soon as she arrived.*
- 6.** select someone by touching them ◆ Nhartepe kwerepenhartepe, kwere ikngethelewenkelke re, artweyepe, arntarryengele. Atnmenga tangkwerle kwere entwenke. Atnmenginenke kwerepe artweye atherrepe atherrarte apeke; atherrarte, artweyetherrepe. Nhartepe kwere ikngethelewenkelke artweyepe atherrarte, kwertengerlele atherrepe, makwerlele apeke, kwertengerle makwerlelepe. *Then, after that, his manager selects a man and decorates him. They first rub him with red ochre. They cover him with red ochre, two men, maybe two. Then they are decorated, the two men are, by their two managers, or maybe by many managers.*
- 7.** stop someone from doing something, hold someone up, not let someone do something or have something, arrest someone ◆ Arntarryewethe kwere ngkwarlewe apemeketye. *Stop that person from going for grog.* ◆ Wantele ngkenge arntarryey-aytenhe? *What held you up?* = arntatyenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

altyerre arntarryenke

recall a dream ◆ Altyerre atye arntarryenhe atnkwarengelepenhe. *I recalled my dream from last night.*

arntarryelp-arrtyenke

hug or grab someone (+lpe- 'do once on the way')

arntatherreke, arntwatherreke n.

1. slime on water, algae which forms a mat on the water ◆ Arntwe nyarte arntatherreke okake. *The water has slime on it.* = atherrkampwe

2. raw emu meat (?) SOUNDS SIMILAR TO antetherreke *carpet python*

arntatyenke hold SEE arntarryenke**arntayle, ntayle n.**

pigeon-toed ◆ Arntayle openhe. *He walked pigeon-toed.* = eletetherrepe SEE ALSO angketye rlwinteme splayed feet

arntek-arnteke n.

dog-eye bush tomato, bony-fruited bush

tomato *Solanum quadriloculatum*. A plant about 35 cm, with soft grey-green leaves, purple flowers and angular shaped fruits. The fruits are poisonous and should NOT be eaten. = arengkilparte

arntenge woman's sister-in-law SEE UNDER arntengeye

arntengeye kin.

1. sister-in-law (of a woman); woman's brother's wife, husband's sister ◆ Marle nhartepe atyeyenge arntengeye rtame. *That woman is my sister-in-law.*

2. woman's sister-in-law's sisters

3. particular relations with the same skin as your *arntengeye* such as your mother's mother's brother's daughter's daughter, and your father's mother's brother's son's daughter

4. my sister-in-law

arntengeye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *arntengeye*.

arntenge

The form of *arntengeye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *antenge behind*

arntenge nhenge atherre

a woman with her sister-in-law

arntenge nhenge amerne

a group of women with their sister-in-law(s)

arntengeng-arntenge

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arntengeye* (arntenge +nge- arntenge)

kwarntenge

her *arntengeye* (kwe+ arntenge)

ngkarntenge

your *arntengeye* (ngke+ arntenge). If the *arntengeye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arntengeye*: ◆ Atewangke arntenge. *Their sister-in-law.*

arntenke vi.

1. break, snap, break off, fall off ◆ Pwetaye! Arnang-arrene nte, arwele nharte arntenke ketye. *Look out! Move out of the way; that tree's going to break.* ◆ Tyarlenye ayenge arntenhe. *I broke my arm.*

2. break down ◆ Rlengkelke mweteke nyartepe arnterwenenhe ahenarle aperranepenhe. *This car just broke down*

arntepe

suddenly after going well.

3. break up into puddles (water) ♦ Arntwe arntelp-arntenke, lwethe-lwethe arntelp-arntenke. *The pool of water got smaller, it broke up into puddles.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erntenke build

arntelp-arntenke

fall apart

arntepe n.

common bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera*. Brown-backed pigeon with pale head and iridescent wings, 33–36 cm. ♦ Arntepepe thangkerne weye ahene ayneweth. Arntepe nyartepe pelkere openye alkenhe, ware elpalhapeny rlerre rntere-rntere. Thangkerne arntepele aynenke nterrenge athe arenye. *The bronzewing pigeon is good to eat. It looks like the crested pigeon only a bit bigger, it is grey and has red legs. It eats grass seeds. Also referred to as weye thangkerne arntepe.* SEE ALSO arekwarre flock bronzewing

arntepale black gidgee VARIANT OF marntepale

Artepangkewene n.

Five Mile. Place near Ankweleyelengwe.

arntep-arntepe n.

1. type of mulga with broad bluish leaves. Also referred to as *arwele artep-arntepe*. *Acacia aneura* (?)
2. edible seeds of this mulga. Also referred to as *nterrenge artep-arntepe*. ♦ Arntep-arntepe paylpepe re anenke elperr-elpperre rtame, artetye openye apertame re anteyane round one karntenge, nterrenge akake. *The blue mulga has little flat round leaves a bit like the mulga leaves. It is a short tree and it has edible seeds.*

Arntepe Arntetye n.

place near Coulter's Camp

arntepetyarre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. a type of mulga that grows in the western area. Possibly *Acacia aneura* (broad leaf variety) or black gidgee *Acacia pruinocarpa*. Also referred to as *arwele arntepetyarre*. SEE ALSO marntepale black gidgee

2. edible seeds of this mulga. Also referred to as *nterrenge arntepetyarre*.

arnterrke angkenke hiccup, burp SEE
anterrke angkenke

arntetye n.

sick, sick person ♦ Arnwenge arntetye apmere warle alperinewenhe elperewatye! *Take the sick child home straight away!*

◆ Arntetyele olwengkineyayne kwereyenge family tyampe artnwenge inenge tyampe. *The sick person lost his memory, forgetting about his family and children.*

OPPOSITE OF alyelk-alyelke

arntetye alkenhe

serious illness, disease ♦ Ayenge imepenhe ahenarrenke arntetye alkenhepenhe. *I was very sick and close to death, but I recovered.* ♦ Arntetye alkenhele alarrenhe apekapinenye kwere. *A severe sickness can cripple a person.*

arntetye atnthenke vi.

become sick, fall sick ♦ Ayenge arntetye atnthenhe rlwene errpatye aynenyepenhe. *I fall sick after eating bad food.*

= arntetyarrenke SEE ALSO atnthenke fall

arntetye mpwarende vt.

make someone sick. The person who is sick has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the thing or person causing the sickness has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

= artarrenke, arntetyinenke

arntetyele alarrenke vt.

get struck down with sickness, come down with a sickness ♦ Arntetyele atyenge alarrenherre. *I came down sick.* The person who is sick has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the thing or person causing the sickness has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

arntetyarrenke vi.

get sick ♦ Arntwenge arntetyarrenhe wantepenhe-rteyange arntetye arrenhe artnwenge kelye awe alkenhe apeke. *You can get sick from anything. Adults and little children can get sick.* = arntetye atnthenke

arntetyinenke vt.

make someone sick ♦ Weyele atyenge arntetyinenherre. *The meat made me sick.*
= arntetye mpwarende

arntewarnte, ntewarnte n.

1. separate, apart ♦ Arntewarnte mpwele anenawe, ahertwene! *You two sit separately, don't fight!* ♦ Anewarte rtame apayayne elwanthe, artnangke. Arntewarnte elwanthe aperrane atkwarengel. *The bilbies go around in pairs, a male and a female. At night they walk about on their own.*

2. alone

arntewarnte atherre

two things or people apart from each other ♦ Arntewarnte atherre mpwelantheternwewethe. *You two dance apart (not one behind the other).*

arntewarntarrenke vi.

go separate ways, spread out, split up, scatter ♦ Mwetekaye atherre arntewarntarrel-aytenke. *The two cars went separate ways.* ♦ Arntewarntarrenherre alpenherre aynenantheeee, Antyimele warle. *We separated and returned to Antyimele.*
= alperryarrenke

arntewarntaylenke, arntewarntinenke vt.

1. separate people in a fight
2. divide things up, share things out
 - ♦ Ntepe ngkeyenge arntewarnte apertame inenhe? *Did you separate out your things?*
 - ♦ Artweyelelke aynanthe arntewarntinenye lhangkele mpelarte, aylekakerrewe apmerew-artweye inenge. *Men share up the ceremonies. We divide them along the skin groups, and the senior owners pass it on through the father's father's line.*

arntewarnt-arntewarnte n.

separately, in turn, one-by-one ♦ *Pack-saddle-pe atnwenthre arenge self, pack-saddle rlwene arenge self apertame kngwere apertame arntwarenge; arntewarnt-arntewarnte apertame. There was one packhorse for meat, another one for tucker and another one for water. They were packed separately.*

arntewerrpere n.

grey butcherbird *Cracticus torquatus*. A white-throated bird with dull grey back and greyish underparts, 28–32 cm. This bird lets animals know when a kurdaitcha is near. Also referred to as *thangkerne arntewerrpere*. ♦ Thangkerne arntewerrpere arneltye alkenhe ware elpalhapeny. Rrpwere apeny. *The grey butcherbird has a big chest and is grey. It looks similar to the pied butcherbird 'rrpwere'.* ♦ Arntewerrperele angkerrane 'Artweyetherre apelaperrane.' *The grey butcherbird calls, 'two men are going past.'*

arntine n.

hornet, wasp ♦ Arntine nyartepa errpwerle kape rntere-rntere. Arntine nyartepa awelengke atnhewethe ake kwere arle etnpenkepe. Apmerepe kwereyenge re mpwarenke ertwe theye kwere warle

kwartape kwereyenge re arrenke. *The wasp is black and orange. It is cheeky and stings when it is touched. It makes its nest out of wet mud and this is where it lays its eggs.*

arntwe n.

1. water ♦ Arntwe nte kwathene! *Drink some water!* ♦ Ikarle anteyane arntwenge. *Crabs lives in the water.* SEE ALSO *ntywerre water* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
2. rain ♦ Mataye arntwenge ileye aynewanthe. *The clouds will bring rain to us.* = tye¹ SEE ALSO *kwelenge winter rain*
3. storm ♦ Arntwe etntyaterane. *A storm is building up.* ♦ Arntwe ermetyine akake. *A storm with dust.*
4. A general word that goes before words which describe types of water and associated things such as *arntwe alaye* 'sea', *arntwe aleny* 'floodwater', *arntwe awely-awelye* 'lightning.' ♦ Arntwe ngentye aynterkarrenhe. *The soakage dried up.*

arntwe alarrenke vt.

splash water

arntwe alhwerke

dirty water ♦ Apene ngawe arntwe alhwerke-inenke akake! *Go away, you're making the water dirty!*

arntwe alkenhe

big rain, storm

arntwe alkerarenye

rainwater

arntwe ampenye

left-over water, small amount of remaining water ♦ Artnpenhengerne ayenge erlwepe ayenge nhartepe pwenge rtame. *Dish-le arlenge atye arntwe ampenye, arntwelke erlkwepe erlwe arre washem-ayleyayne. I ran with my eyes still closed. I bumped into a dish of left-over water that the old man had washed his face in.*

arntwe angkenke vi.

thundering, there is thunder ♦ Arntwe nhartepe angkeyern-alperrane. *It's thundering over there.*

SEE ALSO *angkenke talk*

arntwe artpenke

water flowing, there is water flowing

arntwe errwele

shallow water ♦ Arntwe errwele apertame ahene pwelparreyayne, artnwenge amerne, ahene rtame wele arntartarerrantye atewanthe. *Children only swam in the shallow water, close to the*

arntwarlke

edge of the creek where they could be looked after.

arntwe kwene

deep water

arntwe mataye

rain clouds

SEE ALSO nthwenharre *fluffy clouds*, inewarre *wispy clouds*, melperre *distant rain clouds*, rlwetnperre *rain clouds*, akwelye *rain clouds*

arntwakake

waterhole or creek soak with water in it

◆ Alpewene aynanthe arntwakake warle, wele apeyayne arntwarle, tene kngwerarle. *Come on, let's go to a full waterhole, a different one.*

arntwenge alarrenke

pour down (of rain), rain heavily on

◆ Aynewanthe alarreyern-alpenhe arntwenge. *We were hit by a heavy storm coming towards us.*

arntwenge rlenke

lightning striking or flashing ◆ Awely-awelyele ilarrantye arntwenge. *The lightning is flashing.*

arntwepenhe anenke

have a wee

= mpwe athenke, alkeyarrenke

arntwengareye

wet weather, rainy season ◆ Mpwelarrepe arntwengareye aperte. *You can only see the rainbow in the wet season.*

= tyengareye SEE ALSO arntwekeltherre *rainy season*

arntwarlke

forked SEE arntalkwe

arntwarrenke

melt, go watery or runny ◆ *Ice-cream nharte arntwarrenke aherrkele. That ice-cream is melting in the sun.*

= arrwelharrenke, errngwarrenke

arntwatherrke

slime SEE arntatherrke

Arntwatnewene

Blueblush Well. Place south of Alekarenge.

arntwaylenke

1. make something soft, wet and mushy

= errngwaylenke

2. melt something = arrwelthaylenke

OPPOSITE OF anngetarrenke

arntwekeltherre

n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

rainy season ◆ Arntwekeltherre aynanthe aneyayne apmerele apenge-wanenye.

When it is really raining we stay at home and don't go anywhere.

SEE ALSO arntwengareye *rainy season*

arntweltepeltepe, nteltapeltape

arntweltepelte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

dragonfly. Possibly

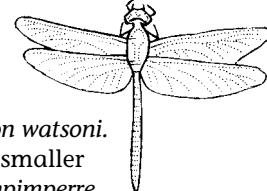
blue dragonfly

Orthetrum

caledonicum or blue

skimmer *Austroagrion watsoni*.

Arntweltepeltepe is a smaller dragonfly than *rewapimperre*.



◆ Arntweltepelte arntwe arenye rtame re.

Errwelenge re aperrane arntwenge.

Alkerele rtame re aperrane. Kngwerepe

arntwenge rtame kwenenge aperrane.

Kngwere aperrane errwelenge rtame.

Altyerrepenthalke re, repe arntweltepeltepe.

Kwerekarpenthepe arntwe arre

aynterkarrenkelepe re rltimpe warle

kngwere angkwerrepe atnywenke. Kngwere

angkwerrepe anteyane arntenje rtame,

etnetyele. *The blue dragonfly is a water-*

dweller. It goes about on top of the water. It

goes about in the air. Some go about under the

water. Others go about above. It is from the

Dreamtime. Then when the water dries up

some of them go into bark. Others stay in

caves in the hills.

arntwenginenke

soak certain fruits such as dried

dogwood seeds pale in water ◆ Apale

arntwenginterrantye arntwengelke,

arne warlelke. Arntwengelke

arntwenginterrantye arntwenge alkaperte,

soup openye kwatherrantye. We mix the

dried dogwood seeds in water in a water-

carrier. We soak them in water and drink them

like soup.

arntwenke

say, tell [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE

artntwenke

arntwenpe

soft, moist, sloppy, doughy, mushy, wet,

juicy, soggy ◆ Rlwene arletye nyartepe

thepethe rtame arntwenpe aperte; alele

rlwene artwerrtye kwerarle arrewethe. *This*

dough is still wet and sticky with water, wait

till I put more flour in it.

= artnnge OPPOSITE OF artwerrtye SEE ALSO

apilk-apilke *sloppy, armaly-armalye moist*

arntwerr-arntwerre

western end of ceremony ground in *apwelhe* ceremonies

arntwerretnhene

n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

beard = rrwete

arntwerrthe

wood eaten out by termites

[SOME SPEAKERS] SEE althwaltha

arnwekarre SEE anekwarre

arnweketye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. conkerberry bush *Carissa lanceolata*.

Spiny shrub to 2m, with white flowers and black berries. Also referred to as *arwele arnweketye*.

2. edible fruit of the conkerberry bush. Also referred to as *rlwene arnweketye*
= perlape, arnewetye

arnweketyengareye

season when conkerberries are plentiful

arnwekety-arnweketye *n.*

orange-naped snake (?) *Furina ornata*. Also referred to as *apmwe arnweketye-arnweketye*.

◆ Arnwekety-arnweketyepe apmwe awelengke arwele arnweketyele anteyane. Arnwekety-arnweketye nyartepe iterryte atherke atherke kantye marlalperre. *The orange-naped snake is dangerous. It lives around the conkerberry tree, that is where it got its name from. It is green and has a light yellow tail.*

= perlape-perlape, arnewetye-arnewetye

arnwengkarrenke *vt.*

dig a soakage ◆ Arnwengkarreyayne ngentyepe angeyaynenke atanthe arekenyele. *People used to dig a soakage and reach water using a traditional shovel.* The word for water has no endings and the person digging has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). SEE ALSO *angenke dig*, *apmenke dig*

arnwepe claypan VARIANT OF *artnwepe*

arnwerarrenke, arnewarrenke *vi.*

1. hum ◆ Arnwerarrengele nhartepe aylerraperinterrantye. *That person is walking along humming.*

2. sound of singing in the distance; soft singing where the words can not be distinguished. This style of singing is often used in story telling that is accompanied by sand drawings. ◆ Nhartepe arnwerarreranaw! Iterryte nharte arnwerarrerrane. *There, I can hear people singing in the distance.*

arnwer-arnwerarrenke

hum ◆ Ngarrpe tyampe ayenge arnwer-arnwerarrerrane, rrkantele. *When I'm on my own I hum along just for fun.*

arre¹ *n.*

1. mouth ◆ Nyarte angkerrane arre aynanthe arre angkerrane. *We talk through*

our mouths.

2. beak, snout ◆ Nyarte thangkerne karlayteng-aytenge errpwerle rtame re arre kape rlterre tyampe re rntere-rntere rtame. *The black-tailed native hen is black with a red beak and red legs. = elhe*

arre² *n.*

curly wiregrass, firegrass *Aristida inaequiglumis*. Grass to 1 m and has sharp seed heads. Also referred to as *athe arre*. = arrapere SEE ALSO *karrapenngi canegrass*

arre kangaroo SEE *aherre*

-arre³ *end.*

1. that, who, which, what. In sentences made up of two clauses, -arre goes on the first word of a clause to say something extra about the main clause: ◆ Aherre atye arenke artweyle arre wenhe. *I see the kangaroo that the man shot.* ◆ Artweyle atyenge arre alarrenhele ngkenge aremeketye. *The man who hit me might see you.* ◆ Atnawarrinterrantye, re, kwerartape, arwele inengepe, aynekantheyenge, aynanthe arre etnewarrantye Kaytetyele. *He is correcting them – all (the names of) our plants, what we Kaytetye call them.*

2. when, as ◆ Ikarle anteyane arntwenge. Kwerethayartepe, arntwe arre aynterrk-arrankelepe, alhwengepe kwereyenge apmelerre rtame. *Crabs live in the water, then when the water dries up their holes are still there.*

3. where ◆ Nthepelarte artnwenge amerne arre aperininenyne kwerarle, wantarte etnewewene? *What do you call that place over there where they took the children?*

4. because, since ◆ Atye arre kwere alwengkinenyane. *Because I forgot it.*

In the subordinate clause, marked off with a comma below, the verb can have the same case marking as the participant to which it refers: ◆ Aherrewe ayenge enthwerrane, atye arre aytnenenyne(**we**). *I'm looking for the kangaroo that the man shot.*

◆ Rlwakitele ayenge anteyane, atyerreyele arre ayenge katye mpwarenh(**le**). *I am sitting in the windbreak, that my brother made for me.* When there are other endings, such as +le or +we, -arre³ always goes after these: ◆ Aherrewe ayenge enthwerrane artweyle arre wenhewe. *I'm looking for the kangaroo that the man shot.* The subordinate clause may come before, in the middle of,

or after the main clause: ◆ Alhwengele arre altyaneyayne kwereyengele, ilerakwe atnakerre atewantherre rapete akerre alarreyaynenke artnangke. *We used to hunt (animals) that live in holes, such as rabbits, bilbies and small wallabies.* ◆ Artweye wethelarte, atyenge arre alarrenhele, ngkenge aremeketye. *The man, who hit me, might see you.* ◆ Artweyewe ayenge enthwerrane, ngkenge arre alarrenhewe. *I am looking for the man who hit you.* Words such as *renhe* ‘that one’ sometimes go in the main clause and refer to the thing which the subordinate clause is saying something extra about: ◆ Arlweyele arre ateye artenhe, renhe atye aperinenke. *I am carrying it (the tree that my father chopped down).*

5. In sentences with one clause -arre refers to something that was talked about before: ◆ Ratyene arre etnyenyerpene rlwampele, pelawe tyampe. *Rations were what the station owner gave him.*

6. When the verb has the +me ending the sentence can mean ‘if’ or ‘can’: ◆ Atyenge arre kaltyinemere rteye? *Can you teach me?* The ending -arre³ can be followed by the endings -penhe and -akake: ◆ Kwatheyayn**arre**-penhe re arntetyarrenhe. *After drinking (grog) he became ill.* ◆ Mentye re apewene ngkertarrenh-**arrakake**. *Let him leave, he's always a nuisance.* ◆ Kwatherrantye arre ketye re aynewethe. *That one who is drinking should eat something.*
= +arle³ SEE ALSO +aye³, -angkarrenye

-arre+⁴ n.end.

1. become something, turn into something ◆ Aynterrke openy-**arrenke**. *Become rather dry.* ◆ Atwerpelk-**arrenhe**. *Then it got late.*
2. be (some way) ◆ Ngkert**arrentyele**! *Don't be naughty!* The ending -arre+ goes after endings such as -akake, although it may go after or before endings such as +le and -warle: ◆ Nterrenge artetye arenye rntwenke aherne arlpankarle **arrenhepenhe**. *The mulga tree seeds are picked after the ground is cleared.*

3. make (that noise). Follows a word describing a particular noise. ◆ Pwelerrnge atnkwarengelle ‘kwerrkwerke’ **arerrane**. *At night-time the owl goes ‘kwerrkwerke.’*

4. do, happen ◆ Atanthe areyayne

angwerretye inenge rtame nthakenh-
arreyerre nhamernarte mpele
angwerretyinge mpele. *The girls looked across to where the boys were, and wondered what the boys were going to do.*

5. Makes an intransitive verb from a nominal. The meaning of the resulting verb is not always obvious from the meaning of the nominal. ◆ eltye hand ◆ eltye**arrenke** wave

6. Goes on English words to make an intransitive Kaytetye verb. The English words are sometimes pronounced and written in an English way and sometimes in a Kaytetye way. Their meanings are not always the same in Kaytetye. ◆ Dinner penhe aynanthe start-**arrenhe**. *We set off after dinner.* ◆ Army-lepe march-**arreyayne** New Barrow-le. *He was marching with the army at New Barrow.*

-arrelp-arrenke

suddenly become something or do something ◆ Peyakelelke arkarlek-**arrelp-arrenke**, atnangke arntelp-**arrenke**. *Now the car has stopped working; the battery has gone dead.*

alkerarle arrelp-arrenke

become airborne (alkere -warle -arre+⁴ +lpe-) ◆ Thangkerne alkerarle arrelp-**arrenke**. *The bird flew into the sky.*

-arrer-antethene+ v.end.

start to turn into something else (+arre+ +r-antethene+) ◆ Re apertame atnyemayte **arrer-antethenenkepe** enterke penhe apertame. *The termites are just starting to turn into grubs.*

+arre+⁵ end.

Occurs as part of the stem of some transitive verbs such as *arnwengkarrenke* ‘dig a soak’, *arlterparrenke* ‘pierce’, and *apiwarrenke* ‘display something’.

◆ Nhartepe atewehanthe maranye akeyelhelk**arrenke**. *They get together and cry together for someone who passed away.* ◆ Akak**arrenhe** atanthe atyenge. *They always stop me.* Also occurs in some transitive verb endings such as -l... l-arre+.

-arre+ SEE +l-arre+

arrakake n.

harelip, injured mouth

arrakelakele n.

1. alone, lonely, without company, on

one's own ◆ Arrakelakele aperrane ayenge ngarrparenye. *I'm travelling on my own, by myself.* ◆ Mame kwereyengele eletnhel-aytenhe, kngwere inengele arlunge arrakelakele anteyane. *His mother has left him behind, he feels lonely amongst other people.* OPPOSITE OF elkwatherre SEE ALSO althere homesick

2. be at a loss as to what to do, don't know what you are doing

arrakwerakwere, arkwer-arkwere *n.*

spiny-cheeked honeyeater *Acanthagenys rufogularis*. Brown wattlebird with a white-tipped tail, 22–27 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne arrakwer-akwere*. For some speakers this word is taboo.

◆ Thangkerne arrakwer-akwerele ahakeye anthwerke artntwenke. Arrakwerakwere angkerranenke artety-artetyele. *The spiny-cheeked honeyeater lets people know when the native currants are ripe. It can be heard singing in mulga country.*

SEE ALSO aherrk-akwewene honeyeater sp., tyelyaperety-aperety white-plumed honeyeater

arrale *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

old-man saltbush *Atriplex nummularia*. Also referred to as *arwele arrale*.

arralkelatnharrenke *vt.*

open a door or bonnet ◆ Mweteke nharte atye arralkelatnharrenhe. *I opened up the bonnet of the car.*

arralkelh-aylenke, arralkel-arenke *vt.*

get someone to open something ◆ Dentist-le arralkelh-aylenke. *The dentist got me to open my mouth.*

arralkenke *vi.*

yawn ◆ Atnkwelke ayenge enewethawe arralkenke atnkwenge arre atenke. *Sleep is catching up on me so I'm yawning, ready to go to sleep.*

arralpeletnhenke, arrelpeletnhenke *vt.*

1. throw something away, get rid of something. People often do this if they are sick of being asked for it by other people. ◆ Arralpeletnhenke mantarre errpaty-errpatye. *I threw the old clothes out.* SEE ALSO eletnhenke *throw, pelarre rid*

2. abandon someone

3. leave a place that you are responsible for ◆ Apmere atewantheyenge atanthe arralpeletnhenhe. *They just abandoned the place that is theirs.*

= arrelpathenke SEE ALSO eletnhenke *throw*

arralty-anenke *vi.*

have a feeling that something bad is going to happen to someone, especially someone you care about; have a premonition that something bad will happen. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *arralty-anteyane*. ◆ Arralty-anteyane arreteme kngwerele ilemeketye. *I'm worried that someone else might take her.* The person who you are worried about has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Artnwengewe ayenge arralty-anenhe. *I am worried about the child.*

= ngarrete

arryalkere *n.*

sideways, on its side. For some speakers this word is taboo. ◆ Arralyalkere ayenge entwewayane. *I'm lying on my side.*

= ywerrpe

arryalkere apenke *vi.*

1. go along the edge or side of something ◆ Arralyalkere apenye rtame apewene, aynanthepe apeye ketye enke kngwere angkwarre. *Go towards that side, we'll go towards the other side.*

2. walk sideways, go sideways

arry-arryarrrenke *vi.*

shine, twinkle, shimmer, glisten

◆ Entweyanengarle arenke erwele alkerarle kwerralye rtame arraly-arryarrrenke. *When you are lying down at night you see the stars twinkle.*

= alim-alimarrenke SEE ALSO amperrkenke shine

arramilenke *vt.*

1. answer someone, reply, respond ◆ Ntarle angkerranewene arramilenke apertame 'yewe, kwene.' *When someone calls out for you, you should answer by saying 'yes, here.'*

2. echo ◆ Artntarle arlelke arre aperrane, wele ayenge aharlaytnenke, welepe atyenge arramilenke apertame, artntenje. *If I go hunting in the hills and call out, then I can hear the hills echo my voice.*

aramperrenge type of spirit SEE arremparrange

+arrane doing now VARIANT OF +arre+⁴ PLUS +rrane

arrangalthenke *vt.*

1. shout at someone in a rude or angry voice, scare someone by making lots of noise, run someone down

arrangarenke

- ◆ Arrangalthentyele atyenge ntawe, alyepapenye angkewethe. *Don't shout at me, talk softly.*
- 2. yell at dogs to go away ◆ Aleke apeke arrangalthenke re 'kwaane!' *When you yell at a dog, you say 'go away!'*

SEE ALSO arrpwenke yell

arrangarenke, arrangarrenke vt.

aim, hold up a weapon ready to hit someone or something ◆ Aleke atye arrangarenke arwelele. *I'm aiming the stick at the dog.*

SEE ALSO angkarre

arrangke akwenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

- 1. give water to someone. In the olden days when you were in someone else's country you had to wait until the people from that country gave you water.
 - ◆ Antetheneyenenke apmere Mwepertele. Nyerrele atewanthe etnyerrantye arrange akwarrantye. *They stayed at Mweperte. The bosses of the country gave them water.*
 - The person you give water to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun). The person giving the water has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).
- 2. give water or food to someone [SOME SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO aname atnewinenke

arrangkere n.

- strong desire for a particular food
- ◆ Arrangkere atyewenhe elpatherrantye. *I have a craving for something.*

arrangkere anenke vi.

- 1. really want a particular food or tobacco; crave ◆ Kngwere angkerrele wethapenye arrangker-aneyayne tyanywengewe, nhape atantherre errtywerle rntweyayne, kwerarte pwerethe. *If people had a craving for tobacco, they would break off twigs from a senna bush. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':* ◆ Arrangker-anteyane ape ayenge ngayele atye aynewethe weye nthewarte. *I'm really hungry for some meat.*

SEE ALSO arrekarte ayenke crave meat, ankerryarrenke crave meat

- 2. get your appetite back after being sick

arrangkere mpwarenke vt.

make someone have an appetite

arrangkwendarre, arrangkwerre n.

- 1. long beard = atnthayle, arntalharre SEE ALSO rrwete beard

- 2. moustache [SOME SPEAKERS] = pentyengete-ngeye SEE ALSO arrepwenge-pwenge early moustache

arrantye n.

kangaroo or euro skin waterbag

- ◆ Karntape arlkethe theye arntwenge arlenge soak-emaylenke, wele leather-like mpwarenke. Arrantyelke kwerepenhe mpwarenke aherrepene. *People use the bark from the snappy gum like a water trough to soak kangaroo skin in to make it hard like leather. Then they make waterbags from it.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrentye devil

arrantyetyantyenge n.

ground that is salty. Kangaroos scratch the ground and lick it for the salt.

SEE ALSO artnwepe swamp

Arranywete n.

soakage north of Barrow Creek. Also known as Government Well or Burns Well.

- ◆ Akanperee alpeyayne erreyakwerre ilarrantywetewethe. Arranywetepenhewe. *We went straight back to collect bush onions from Arranywete.*

arrapere n.

curly wiregrass, firegrass *Aristida inaequiglumis.* A grass which grows to about 1 m and has sharp seed heads. Also referred to as *athe arrapere.* ◆ Arrapere awelengke rtame. *The seed heads of the curly wiregrass are very prickly.*

= arre² SEE ALSO karrapenngce canegrass

arrapertarrenke vi.

get pins and needles, go numb, (of part of your body) go to sleep ◆ Arrapertarrenkawr ilterre ayenge. *My leg has gone to sleep.*

arrarletye n.

swearing, vulgar language, rude words, foul-mouthed (*lit. raw mouth*)

arrarletyele arrenke vt.

swear at someone, tell someone off, abuse someone. The person you are swearing at has the -angkerre ending: ◆ Arrarletyele rtame aynewanthre **angkerre** arrel-ayteye. *She is going to tell us off before we all leave.*

arrarletyele ipmarrenke vt.

swear at someone, tell someone off, abuse someone ◆ Nthelartepe relhele atyenge arrarletyele ipmarreyayne kwenyele. *That woman was swearing at me yesterday.*

arrarrarrarrenke vi.

- 1. rock or soothe a baby to sleep SEE ALSO

paye-paye asleep (*baby talk*), atnkwe¹ asleep
2. sing out at initiation ceremonies.

Women do this at a particular point in initiation ceremonies. SEE ALSO apwelhe initiation ceremony

arrarr-atnhenke *vt.*

cut along the side or edge of something, such as when getting sugarbag, so as not to damage it. ♦ Arwelepe kwere akake ngkwarle akape itnarrenkepe, atnhenke ahernarle. Nharupe kwere wenheye arrarratnhenkelke kwere. *He fells a tree that has sugarbag, and it falls to the ground. Then he cuts along the side of the tree.*

SEE ALSO rntwenke¹ cut

arrathatnenke *vt.*

stare at something in the distance, watch something for a long time ♦ *Television* atnkwertene arrathatnerrantye artnwenge amernele. *The children watch television all night.* ♦ Nthelartepe aynewanthe arrathatnherrantyenkawe, interrantyenke apmere theye. *That person is watching us continuously, staring at us from the camp.* = inteme arenke, ertwarathenke SEE ALSO anywerrarrenke look shyly

arratherke snake vine SEE rratherke

Arratherketyenge Nine Mile Waterhole SEE Rratherketyenge

arratnharlkwe *n.*

speech impediment, stutter, lisp

arratweke *n.*

seeds from the pencil yam *apite*.

arrayte *n.*

black-footed rock wallaby *Petrogale lateralis*. Also referred to as *weye arrayte*.

= kwelharre SEE ALSO ratneye purple-necked rock wallaby

Arratyarengé *n.*

Claypan Bore. Place north-west of Barrow Creek.

arraylentye *n.*

sorcery, magic, supernatural powers caused by a person and affecting someone else

♦ Aylenke apeke kwere arraylentyele.

A person can be sung with sorcery.

♦ Ngangkayeple apeke kwere arenhe 'A, nyartepe arraylentye penhe.' *A witchdoctor might see a sick person and think, 'That sickness was the result of sorcery.'*

SEE ALSO ntyarle sickness from sorcery

arraylentyinenke, arraylentyaylenke *vt.*

make something bad happen to someone,

usually through supernatural powers or magic ♦ Artweyele kwere aylewethe, relhe aleyake, arraylentyinenkelke kwere. Artweye kngwere apeke *wantem* marle nthelarte kwere arraylentyinenhe kwere. *If a man sings a woman or a young girl, he makes something happen to her. If a man wants a woman he can perform sorcery to make her fall in love with him.* The person that something happens to has no ending (or equivalent object pronoun). The person performing the sorcery has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

arraylpethekilenke *vt.*

grab something quickly for yourself; seize ♦ Ayengepe artnpenhee akarleyewelke kwenempwarle ayenge artnpenhe kwenempwe wethapenye rurre atntheyayne tyalepe. Atnthenherre re. Atyepe ape arraylpethekilenye ngayelelinge. *I went looking for northern wild oranges which might have fallen on the ground, knocked down by the wind. Some had fallen. I hungrily seized them, grabbed every one of them.* SEE ALSO arntarryenke grab

arraynterke *n.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

1. dry lips

2. foul-mouthed, rude

arrekarlkarlke, arrekarlkarlkere *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of black ant. Also referred to as *tyewalhe arrekarlkarlke*. ♦ Arrekarlkarlke tyewalhe errpwerle. Mud mpwarerrantye rtame re, artetye ntyerele. Awelengkewanenye. *This ant is black and makes its home from mud in mulga country. It doesn't bite.*

arrelange¹ *n.*

1. Sticky herbs about 25 cm with flowers forming erect spikes and with tiny, shiny black seeds. These are:

a. rat-tail goosefoot, green crumbweed, kalpari *Dysphania kalpari*

b. rat-tail, alpara *Dysphania rhadinostachya*. *Arrelange* is used as medicine. Also referred to as *athe arrelange*.

2. edible seeds of these plants. Also referred to as *nterrenge arrelange*.

= kalpare

arrelange² *n.*

west or north-west wind that comes in summer. This wind is associated with spirits called *athamarenye*. ♦ Arrelangele

arrel-aytenke

pwenkerne. *A hot wind is coming this way.*

◆ Ahepertewe arreyernalpeyaynenke, ahepertewe kantyelepe arrelangelelke ilpertenye eltnheyayne arwele kngwerarlekke antethenewethe akwe warle. *When the hot weather came, right at the beginning of the hot weather, the west wind would blow the young eagle away to sit down on the limb of another tree.*

= aretharre, areparle SEE ALSO atnyemilpare south wind

arrel-aytenke set something down and go FORM OF arrenke¹ put

arrel-aytenke leave a place, set off FORM OF arrenke² travel

arrelkarte, arrilkarte n.

strong taste, strong flavour ◆ Arrkipere apeke arrelkarte. *The medicine of the bloodwood tree is very strong.* ◆ Teye nharte arrelkarte nte pwenherre. *That is very strong tea you have made.* ◆ Metethenepe nhartee. Arrilkarte mamperle itntenkepe arrilkarte. *Medicine can be strong. You can smell it when it is nice and strong.*

SEE ALSO tyekerte bad taste

arrelkarte aytenke vi.

be very hungry ◆ Ngayele arrelkarte aytenke ayenge, ngayele. *I am feeling very hungry.*

arrelkartepwenke, arrelkartarrenke vi.

feel hungry for meat ◆ Rlwenepa aperte aynengele artwerrtye, weywewa ayenge arrelkartarrenkelke. *I've only had dry food to eat, I'm really hungry for meat now.* ◆ Arrelkartepwenke ayengawe, ankerretyleke ayenge arrenke weywewa wanenye. *I'm starving for some meat, I'm craving it now because I haven't had any.*

= arrangkere anenke SEE ALSO ankerrytarrenke crave

arrelkere n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

grey ◆ Aywerle arrelkere. Repe pileye openye rtame, wele kelye-kelye rtame; pileyepe alkenh-alkenhe rtame. *The sandhill grevillea is a grey plant. It's like the silver witchetty tree but smaller.*

= ware elpalhapenye

arrelketyelke n.

foam (on dog's mouth) ◆ Aleke apeke arrelketyelke atnwenthärle aynenkepenhe. *A dog might have froth (on its mouth) after eating meat.*

arrelketyelkarrenke vi.

foaming at the mouth

arrelp-arrenke leave behind, drop someone or something off FORM OF arrenke¹ put

-arrelp-arrenke suddenly become something or do something SEE UNDER -arre+⁴

arrelpathenke, arrelpewenke vt.

1. throw something away, get rid of something ◆ Arrelpathenke pelangkete apeke warenpe ketye. *Throw off a blanket because it's too hot.*

2. leave someone or something behind; abandon ◆ Ameyele kngwerelepe atyeyengelepe atyenge mentye rtame arrelpathenhe aylengke. *My other mother left my brother and myself.* = arrelp-arrenke

3. leave a place

= arralpeletnhenke SEE ALSO eletnhenke throw

arrelpeletnhenke throw something away, get rid of something SEE arralpeletnhenke

arrelperr-elperre n.

big-mouthed, wide-mouthed (*lit. flat mouth*) SEE ALSO arre¹ mouth

Arrelthatnenge n.

New Barrow Bore; Tom's Well; site of Old Army Camp. ◆ Tyanywenge npernpe, aknganenherre, nyarte ayerrere, Arrelthatnenge theye ltemarle. Arntape alkenhe rtame re altyanteyane, altwele atheke. Mwernenyangkwerrelke kwerepe artkewe re, tyerte ilenyne Altyerrele. Altyerrele ilenyerre, atnteyerrelke alpinenyepe. Atnarrenherre tyangkwerrelke atnteyerre. Rock pituri originated (in the Dreamtime) here in the north, west of Arrelthatnenge, where that big range is in the west. Rock pituri grew on this southern side and was then stolen off a cliff by the Dreaming. The Dreaming got it and then took it south. The Dreaming planted it this way then in the south.

arreltye lungs SEE rreltye

arrelwære n.

having no teeth ◆ Arrelwære weye elpe aynterrantye kelyam-akelyame. *Someone with no teeth eats soft meat bit by bit.*

SEE ALSO errtywerne teeth

arrelwerarrenke vi.

lose all your teeth ◆ Elkwemene apeke arrelwerarrenke intemaperte. *The old lady has lost all her teeth.*

arrellyarrenke vi. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. hair stand on end; get goosebumps from

sickness, cold or fear; get the shivers from fright or cold; bristle from fear or cold SEE ALSO *angkwerrelthel-aytenke get goosebumps*

2. know something bad is going to happen from a feeling you get; have a feeling that someone is behind you ♦ *Arrelyarrerrane artweye ketye arrelyarrerrane entye artepepe, aterarrerrane artweye ketye. You get goosebumps when you fear there is a kurdaitcha; your hair stands on end then.*

arrelyaylenke *vt.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

give someone a fright, startle someone, scare someone = *elkwelh-aylenke, rreltyewe ampenayaylenke*

Arreme *n.*

place on Arnerre country

arreme *n.*

louse, lice. For many speakers this word is taboo and so *payteye etntyarengé* is used instead. ♦ *Arremepe iterryele ar lange akenge arre anteyane. Kwartepé kwereyengé kelye-kelye re arrenke entye warle. Arreme nyartepé errpwérle kelye. Makwerle arle re anenkelepe akenge re atnkwe etnyenganenyé. The louse lives on a human head. It lays its eggs on the hair. The louse is black and small. When there are too many of them on the head they will annoy you so that you don't get much sleep.*

SEE ALSO *petherre underarm louse, pweltake louse on clothes*

arreme arengé kwarte

nits ♦ *Arreme arengé arltere rtame re anenke, kwarte kelye re anenke. Lice eggs are white, they are very small.*

arremarrale, arremerrewarle *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

everywhere, all over, scattered, spread about ♦ *Nthekarle anewethe? Nyartepé arremarrale aperrane tyewalhepe. Where will we sit? There are ants everywhere. ♦ Nhape aynanthe anenherrawé, aweparrenherre kwerawé, alwenhe rawé ye, arremarre warle apartame alwenhe repe. We kept sitting and waiting for them and he kept chasing them; yes, he chased them all over the place again. For some speakers +le 'at' goes on *arremarrale*: ♦ Arremarrale entweyane marle inengepe entwer-ayterane elye awenyerrarte. Lots of women are all lying spread out under the one shade.*

SEE ALSO *ayamalke everywhere, arrpanenhe*

every, apanpe everywhere

arremarrarenke, arremarrenke *vi.*

get closer to something, sneak up on something ♦ *Artnwenge kelye arremarrenke arwele ilewethe. The small child is getting closer to grabbing the stick.* SEE ALSO *kengkarrenke sneak up, amenpewarrenke stick close, arrerarrenke get closer, arretharrenke get closer*

arrematyé rlteye-rlteye, arrematyé iltey-ilteye *n.*

1. New Holland rattlepod *Crotalaria novae-hollandiae*. Also referred to as *arwele arrematyé rlteye-rlteye*. ♦ *Arrematyé rlteye-rlteye ape rrkante arenge. Nyartepé rntwenherre ngkertele. Nyartepé ape rtame arnwenge arenge mpele rrkante arenge. Rrkante arre atnakakerre rntwewayne, ayntterkepe. Eltyenge kwere mwelyaylenke, re ltwararrenke rtame. Ltware-ltwararrenke ape re makwerle, ayntwete. The rattlepod is just a toy. People broke off this one for fun. This is just a toy for kids which they used to break off in the old days when it was dry. You squeeze it with your hands and it goes bang. A lot of them go bang, bang, a cluster of them.*

♦ *Arrematyé rlteye-rlteye nharte arntntenge arre anteyane. Rlwene twene mpange weyele aherrelelkpe atnhelengkwelkepe ayntterantye, aynanthepe aynenge-wanenye rtame, erpatye rtame. The rattlepod grows on hills. It is not edible food, only kangaroos and emus eat it but we don't eat it.*

2. tickweed, mustard bush (?) *Cleome viscosa*. A sticky herb about 40cm with yellow flowers.

arremarraye, arremerrerteyaye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

what about you, are you alright, how about you? Way of asking someone what they think about something, or if they want to go or do something. ♦ *Arremarraye? Do you want to go? ♦ Arremerrepange ahene anteyane aye? Are you okay?*

SEE ALSO *nge, +ange, -rteye*

arremparrange, arremparrenge *n.*

1. type of spirit, person's spirit double, guardian angel. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *arremparrenge* you use a subject pronoun such as *ayenge 'I.'* The possessive pronouns such as *atyejenge 'my'* do not

arrempelarrenke

usually go with this word, see Table 5, p. 813: ♦ Atyenge aremparrange nte arenhe. *You saw my spirit double.* Older speakers use the possessive prefixes *ngke+*, *kwe+* to say 'your' and 'his' or 'her' spirit double: ♦ Ngkarremparrengele ngkenge arenherre. *Your spirit double watched over you.* SEE ALSO merlalpe ghost-like being, athamarenye ghost-like being

2. a family resemblance

3. young relatives, such as a grandchild

[SOME SPEAKERS]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arempareng *start of summer*

arrempelarrenke vi. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

- 1.** go, come. A special word used by a woman's son-in-law and a man's mother-in-law to refer to each other, but not used directly to each other.
♦ Artnwenge atyeyenge tyampe rlengke arrempelarrenkerne. *My daughter and her husband are coming.* = apenke
- 2.** see ♦ Nthangkwerrarte atanthe angkwarre arrempelarrenhe. *I saw my son-in-law go that way.* = ntarrelp-arrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE], arenke

arrempelarrenkerne, ampelarrenkerne vi. come towards the person speaking. A special word used by a woman's son-in-law and a man's mother-in-law *ayletyeye, rtwalye* to refer to each other, but not used directly to each other.

arremelininke, arempelaylenke vt. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

- 1.** give, take, look, do. Special way of talking between certain relatives who you are in an avoidance relationship with. ♦ Atye alkaperte arremelineny atye alkaperte. *I already gave it to him.*
♦ Ngkengwarre nte arempelaylene ntawel! *Look at your husband!* = etnyenke, aperinenke, arenke
- 2.** give someone in marriage = atewarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE], etnyenke

arrenentye, arrenentyarte n.

how many ♦ Ngkatyerre amernepe arrenentye nte arrtyerrantye? *How many younger siblings have you got?*

arrenentye-rwenge n.

for how long; how many times?

arrenge SEE UNDER arrengeye

arrenge atnhenke vt.

bite or break something off with your teeth

(lit. bite with the mouth) ♦ Repwerlepe apmwe alkenhe, ake errpwerle iterrye nyartepo weye ahene aynewethe. Atnakakerrepe atanthe ake arrenge atnhengele alarreyayne. *The black-headed carpet snake is the biggest of the pythons, it has a black and brown striped body with a black head. This snake is good to eat. In the olden days people would bite the head off with their teeth to kill it.*

arrenge rntwenke vt.

bite or break something off with your teeth (lit. break with the mouth) ♦ Katye rntwerwenene nte kelye arrenge errtywernele, apple. *Quickly, bite off a bit of apple for me.*

arrengetwepe n.

everyone, people from all over
♦ Arrengetwepe atanthe angkerrane awenyerrewe. *They are all talking about that same thing.*

SEE ALSO makwerle lots, ayamalke everywhere, alkenthalerle mob of

arrengeye kin.

1a. father's father ♦ Arrengeye atyeyenge anenhe apmere Anerre arenye. *My grandfather (father's father) came from Amerre.*

b. father's father's brother or sister

2. man's son's child; brother's son's child

3. particular relations with the same skin as your *arrengeye*, such as your father's mother's husband

4. the country and Dreamings belonging to a person's *arrengeye*

5. my father's father, my brother's son's child etc.

The person you call

arrengeye also calls

you *arrengeye*. You

make the hand sign

for *arrengeye* by

touching your

forehead with your

right hand.

♦ Arrengeye arlweye atyeyenge arenge. *My grandfather is my father's father.*

arrengeyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *arrengeye*.

arrenge

The form of *arrengeye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when



the kin term has no relation to someone else.

arrenge nhenge atherre

a person and their *arrengeye*.

arrenge nhenge inenge

a group of people with one or more of their *arrengeye*

arrengeng-arrenge

respectful way to refer to a person's *arrengeye* that has passed away (arrenge +nge- arrenge)

kwarrenge

his or her *arrengeye* (kwe+ arrenge)

ngkarrenge

your *arrengeye* (ngke+ arrenge) ◆ Nthekarte ngkarrengepe ngkeyengepe? *Where is your grandfather?* If the *arrengeye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arrengeye*:

◆ Atewangke arrenge. *Their grandfather.*

arrengilenke *vt.*

attach something to something else ◆ Atye arrengilenke thewake *rope-le*. *I'm tying the swag with a rope.*

SEE ALSO *perrtyenke tie up* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *rengilenke*

arrengkere *adv.*

quick, fast ◆ Antywempe arrengkerarle apenkepe. Nate apmwe aherne arenye inenge apenye, repe atnawerrie rtame. *The fierce snake can move in a straight line. It's not like other snakes (that move zigzag), this one can go straight.*

arrengkerapenyē

quicker, faster

= kwerretetye, aware, elpere

arrengkwe *kin.*

1a. mother

b. mother's sister

2. father's brother's wife; aunt. = aweleye

3. man's daughter-in-law.

4. other women of about the same age and the same skin name as your mother.

5. daughter's daughter's daughter's daughter

6. mother's elder brother's daughter, elder female cousin. You make the hand sign for *arrengkwe* by pointing your pointer finger and little finger and moving your hand diagonally to the ground. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *arrengkwe* the possessive pronoun *atyeyenge* is used instead of +ye¹, ngke+,

kwe+: ◆ Arrengkwe atyeyenge. *My mother.*

= ameye

arrengkwe nhenge atherre

a person with their mother

arrengkwe nhenge amerne

family, group of people related as immediate family ◆ Arrengkwe nhenge inenge atanthe openhe arlelke. *The family went hunting together.*

arrengkweng-arrengkwe

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arrengkwe* (arrengkwe +nge- arrengkwe)

kwarrengekwe

his or her *arrengkwe* (kwe+ arrengkwe)

◆ Areyeneneh artnwenge kwere akeyayne kwarrengekwe. *(She) saw a child crying for its mother.*

ngkarrengekwe

your *arrengkwe* (ngke+ arrengkwe). If the *arrengkwe* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arrengkwe*: ◆ atewanthe arrengkwe *their mother.*

arrengkwengkwe chin SEE *rrwengkengke*

arrenke¹ *vt.*

1. put, set something (down) ◆ Etne atyeyenge arrewenawe. *Put my name down.* The place where something is put has the +we or -warle ending: ◆ Pelikante atye arrenke ware**warle**. *I put the billycan on the fire.*

2. save something for later; put something aside ◆ Ngayele atye arrenke. *I put some food aside.* ◆ Anatye kngwerentyengepe aynanthe arletye arreyaynenke alkenh-alkenhepe aynanthe arreyaynenke arletye rtame. Ane enterke akake aynanthe pweyaynenke arlekkele nthelaperte. *The big yams, we used to save them raw for later. The small ones we would cook while we were out hunting.* SEE ALSO *kenge arenke save*

3. make, construct, put something together ◆ Elyepe artenke arrwekele artenyeppe arrenke elye tyampe atnep-atnarrenke *bough shed* inenge anyimpe arrenke elye. *The ones back at camp put up a shade structure, they made it from leafy branches.*

◆ Tyanywenge atye arrewethe ikelhele. *I'll make my tobacco into a little ball.*

= mpwarenke

4. put (paintings, scarf, hat, headband etc)

- on yourself ◆ Arrene ntewenhe mwekarté akwearle entyewanenye ampeme. *Put your hat on your head, with no hair your head might burn.* = eletnhenke
- 5.** sit (yourself) down, plant oneself [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Ntharlarte aynanthe arrewene, elye angwarlpe warle. *Let's sit ourselves down under the big shade over there.*
- 6.** (birds etc.) land on the ground
- 7.** switch or turn something on ◆ Arrenge-wanenye aperte re? Arrenhe nte? *Isn't the tape on yet? Did you put it on?*
- 8.** write ◆ Alkaperte aynantherre alepetyengele angke Kaytetye arrewethe. *We just practised writing Kaytetye.* = aytnenke
- 9.** lay (an egg) ◆ Kwarté twerarte thangkerne inengele kape kaperle inengele arrenke. Akwerkelelke kweretheye lwemanenke, kngwere inengepe ahene aynewethe kngwere inengepe errpatye. *The egg is laid by all birds and lizards. Some of these eggs are edible and some are not. Little chicks and lizards hatch out of the eggs.*
- 10.** appoint, give a job to someone
- 11.** leave someone behind, abandon, put someone in someone else's care ◆ Arrenyaye, kngwerepe, arrenye mpele anteyane; arrenhengerne atye. *Over there is the stranger, sitting over there; I left him here.*
- 12.** give ◆ Policeman nhartepé aynekanthe angkeyayne mpelarte. 'Keye, wante atye arrewethe mpele? Sugar errewanthe arrewethe mpele, sugar.' *The policeman used to say to us 'okay, what should I give you? I'll give you sugar.'* = etnyenke
- 13.** paint someone with ceremonial stripes = eletnhenke
- 14.** create, call into existence ◆ Atewanthe arrenherre, marle kngwere kwarre arrenhe, kwayterre arrenhe, erlwewatyerre arrenherre, kelye inenge arrenhe. *One by one, each girl was created, her older sister, her younger sister, their younger sister and the really young ones were made.*
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arenke see
- akwerrke arrenke** give birth SEE UNDER akwerrke
- arrenke kwene**
put something inside something else ◆ Rtwere, alhwenge re angenke artnwengepe kwartepe arrenke kwene alhwengarle. *The red-backed kingfisher digs a*

hole and lays her eggs inside the hole.

arrel-aytenke

- 1.** set something down and then go; set down before leaving (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Atye arrel-aytenye aylperre elye warle. *I laid the fish in the shade and went.*
- 2.** leave a track or footprints ◆ Ahimperre artweyele arrel-aytenye ngentye warle. *The man made a track (by going back and forth) to the soakage.*
- 3.** give something a name

arelp-arrenke

- 1.** leave someone or something behind (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Arelp-arrenke ngwetyanparle arlelke apewethe kelye artnwenge amerme rtame elethelp-ethenhe elye warle. *They went hunting early and left the children in the shade.*
- ◆ Arntwenge elere ilenke, elerelke wenhe aherne arrelp-arrenke, arntwenge arre aperninene, elere, mpelarte. Arntwenge alenyele elere arrelp-arrenke elpaye angkwerre. *When the floodwater comes it picks up the sand along the way and leaves it in heaps along the creek.* = arrelpathenke
- 2.** drop someone or something off ◆ Mail aynewantheyenge arrelp-arreye elethelp-etheyerre rlenke. *Our mail will be dropped off today.*

arrenkerne

put, moving something or someone in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story) (+rne 'in this direction')

arrenyey-enenke

- 1.** go and put something down and then return (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back')
- 2.** take or bring something and return. Used when speaking to or about a son-in-law (of a woman). [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ◆ Weyapele nte arrenyey-enene, ntaglelp-aylene. Go and take this meat to him (my-son-in-law) and come back.

arrenyeyern-alpenke

[RESPECT LANGUAGE] take or bring something. Used when speaking to or about a son-in-law (of a woman) ◆ Weyayerre arrenyeyern-alperrantye pele. *My son-in-law is bringing some meat back.*

= aperinenke

arrey-alpenke

go back and put something on or down

(+y-alpe+ 'go back and do')

arrenke² vi.

1. arrive at a place (of people) ♦ *Alice Springs* warle arrenke ayenge. *I arrived at Alice Springs.* Goes after a place name following the -warle 'to' ending.
2. travel, head off, set off (in a particular direction) ♦ *Elewarrele altwelenyelke arrenhengerne re. At Stirling he headed west.* Goes on the end of compass directions and place names. It may follow the -apenye '-ish' ending. ♦ *Alewertame, tyetheyarte aylake kngerrake openyelke arrenke. Hey, we two should go a bit east now.* SEE ALSO apenke go

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arenke see

arrel-aytenke

leave a place, set off (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ♦ *Kngwerelepe arrel-aytenhepe, 'arntarntarene nte atyeyenge kartene inenge.'* *A person might go away for a while (and ask) 'would you look after my garden?'*

arrenkerne

arrive at; travel or head towards a place which is also in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). ♦ *Pwerrke warle arrenhengerne, Pwerrke theyelke apelapenhe.* *She arrived at Pwerrke, and from Pwerrke she kept going.*

arrenkerne vt.

shine on something ♦ *Aherkkele arrenkerne.* *The sun shines.* The thing that shines has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the thing it shines on has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

= arryenke²; = atntamparryenke

arreyern-alpenke

get light (from the sun or moon rising) ♦ *Aherkkele lwematnewethe athathe arreyern-alpenke.* *Before the sun comes out it gets light.*

= arrtyeyern-alpenke, atntamparryeyern-alpenke

arrenkerne put, moving it in the direction of the person speaking SEE UNDER arrenke¹

arrenkerne arrive at or travel in the direction of the person speaking SEE UNDER arrenke²

Arrente n.

1. Arrernte people. Also referred to as *iterrye Arrente.*
2. Arrernte language. Also referred to as

angke Arrente.

arrentye n.

1. monster, devil, evil spirit ♦ *Katake nge apene arrentye ketye.* *Go slow, watch out for the devil.* ♦ *Repe, elpathenganenyre rtame re.* *Intemapertame kwere aperinenkepe arrentye kwereyengele rtame.* 'Mentye angkerranene' mpele. *He won't listen. He is led away for good by his devil. He thinks 'I'll just let others talk (but I won't listen to them).'*

SEE ALSO pangkerlange spirit type

2. something dangerous such as a poisonous snake, sorcery or a curse ♦ *Tneyelepe arrentyele nhartape ayneye kwenelke.* *Later on the curse will eat you inside.* SEE ALSO ntyarle sickness from sorcery, arraylentye sorcery

3. very sacred

4. greedy person

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrantye waterbag

arrentyarrenke vi.

be greedy or selfish ♦ *Ngarrpe rtame aynterrantye arrentyarrerrane, etnyeng-anenyarle.* *Being greedy is when you eat on your own and don't share any of your food.*

= ankeyele aynenke, ngwaynenke

Arrentye alkerarenye atherre n.

Magellanic clouds (*lit. two devils of the sky*). Also referred to as *mataye Arrentye alkerarenye atherre.*

arrenye, arrenye dem.

1. over there, yonder ♦ *Arrenye, kngwerepe, arrenye mpele anteyane; arrenhengerne atye.* *Over there is the stranger, sitting over there; I left him there and came this way.*

♦ *Arrenye aynanthe openhe ayerrere, Murray Down road-le.* *We went over there to the north, on the Murray Downs road.*

2. that (over there), that one (over there)

♦ *Atereple arerrantye apmwe nharte apeyayterane, atyengarle apmwe arrenye atyengarle apeyayterane.* *I'm frightened that snake is coming, that snake over there is coming.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -arenye

arrenye amerne

those (ones) over there

arrenye inenge

those (ones) over there ♦ *Arrenye inenge wenharte makwerle.* *There are lots of them from over there.*

arrenye penhe

from way over there ♦ *Arrenye penhe atye*

arrenyakerre

ilenye arntwe. *I got this water from way over there.*

= arretye penhe

arrenyakerre *dem.*

way over there ♦ Arrenyakerre ahakeye aynanthe areyayne. *We saw native currants way over there.*

SEE ALSO arrenye over there

arrenyantye *n.*

type of grey caterpillar that lives on leaves and stings people if touched; possibly spitfire and its larva. It is mostly active in summer. ♦ Arrenyantye alperrele anteyane aylpele. Awelengke. *The caterpillar called arrenyantye lives on leaves of river red gum trees and it stings.*

SEE ALSO ikngethe itchy grub

arreny-arrenye *n.*

everywhere, all over

arrenyey-enenke *go and put something down and then return FORM OF arrenke¹ put*

arrenyeyern-alpenke *take or bring*

something [RESPECT LANGUAGE] FORM OF arrenke¹ put

Arreparlere *n.*

Johnson's Waterhole, Eight Mile Waterhole
♦ Apmere Arreparlere; Arreparlere rtame waterhole repe Johnson's Hole rtame re. *Arreparlere is the place called Johnson's Waterhole.*

arreparrewenke *vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

1. make wax by melting spinifex resin on the fire ♦ Alatyite athe atnkerele arreparrewenke tyerrempe theyele. *Wax from soft spinifex is melted and separates from the hard dirt made by the spinifex grub.*
2. cover something in a liquid, such as blood or water ♦ Arrngenge arreparrewenke atyenge, weye rntwerantyepenhe. *I got covered in blood cutting up the kangaroo.*

+arre-penhe *end.*

Goes on the end of verbs to show that after this happens something else will happen.

= +arle-penhe SEE -arre³, -penhe

arrepwenge *n.*

white clouds that come before rain clouds

♦ Arrepwenge re arrwekele openkerne, itarre operinenke arrepwengele arntwe, atnantenge arntwe alkenhe openkerne. *There is a heavy storm coming this way, the white clouds are dragging the storm along behind them.*

SEE ALSO mataye cloud

arrepwenge-pwenge *n.*

first hair a teenager grows on his face; bum fluff, first moustache. Also referred to as entye arrepwenge-pwenge. ♦ Young fellā nhartepē arrepwenge-pwengawē. *That young man has signs of a moustache.*

arrepwentye-pwentye *n.*

good singer, someone who sings or knows a lot of songs ♦ Marle nharte arrpwentye-pwentye rtame, ilpentyewarre. *That woman is good at singing, she is a good singer.*

SEE ALSO aylanke sing

arrepwerle black-headed carpet snake SEE rrepwerle

arrere¹ *n.*

1. near, close by ♦ Rwendke re ayterwenenhe arrere rtame. *It probably came out quickly somewhere nearby.*

♦ Mwerlerre nyarte atnneyerre Barrow Creek theye repe Ankweleyelengkwe angkwarre arrere rtame. *The place Mwerlerre is south of Barrow Creek and it is close to Ankweleyelengkwe. = arlewampe*

2. not deep, just below the surface

♦ Mpwekenhe ape weye nhartee atherrk-atherk. Aherne kwene arenye elere arenye nyarte anteyane aherne arrere nyarte. *This type of edible frog is green. It lives just under the surface of sand.*

arrerapenyə adv.

closer, a bit close ♦ Elkjemene nharte warenge arrerapenyə re anewene ntywewethe aytenye. *That old woman can sit closer to the fire so she can get warm.*

arrerapenyarrenke vi.

1. come closer, move closer
♦ Arrerapenyelke arrene nge, apmerengkenye ketye. *Move over here near us, there's no-one at that camp.*
2. arrive ♦ Elewarte apmere aynewanthe arrerapenyə arreye? *When are we going to get there?*

arrere atherraperte

close to each other, close to one another

arrerarrenke vi.

get closer, come closer ♦ Atneyaytene ngawe apmerepe nharte arrerarrenkelke. *Hey, wake up, we are getting closer to the camp now.*

SEE ALSO amenpewarrenke stick close, arremarrarrenke sneak up, arretharrenke get closer, lerrenwenke get closer

arrerewe athene

not as close as you thought ♦ Nhartepe waylpale aynekantherre warle warle aperinenyerre. Wante aynekantherre etnyenyerre? Mantarre. Arrerewe athene mpele. *The whitefella took us back to the station. What did he give us? Clothes. We thought the house was close by, but it wasn't.*
= arlenge¹

arrerewatye

1. closer
2. soon

OPPOSITE OF arlengewatye

arrerineneke *vt.*

move something closer ♦ Twanentye atyeyenge atye arrerineyern-alpenhe. *I moved my things closer.* The person or thing you move closer to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

SEE ALSO arrethineneke *make more available*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrwerinenke¹ *blow (of wind)*

arrere² big sister SEE UNDER arrereye**arrerentye** *n.*

closer, close, near ♦ Arrerentye openyelke errwanthe, nyarte elpatheng-anenye rtame. *Come closer, she can't hear.* ♦ Yartelke atanthe mpwareyayne arntwe arrerentye apertame, warlepe, elpaye warle kwere. *They built a house and a yard close to the water again.*

arrerentye atherre

two things close together

arrerentye-arrerentye *n.*

1. close to lots of things ♦ Tewematye arrerentye-arrerentye atanthe angerrantye, ayanthe newe ayanthe atneratyne arenke nthewartepe. *They want to dig very close to the sacred sites and we don't agree with that.*
2. similar ♦ Nhetherrarte arrerentye-arrerentye. *Those two are similar.*
= arlewampek-arlewampe

arrerewantyenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

get closer to something, sneak up on something ♦ Weye pelkere, arwelelepe re anteyane. Re ethnel-ethnel-arrerrantye kwakelewe. Arrerewantyerrane re. *Crested pigeons live in the trees. They go along dancing for their aunty. They jump closer.*
SEE ALSO arrerarrenke *get closer*

arrerew-arrere *n.*

1. close together ♦ Arrerew-arrere mpwele anene. *You two sit closer.*

2. similar ♦ Nyetherrarte arrerew-arrere.

These two look the same.

= arlewampek-arlewampe

arrereye *kin.*

1. older sister
2. mother's older sister's daughter
3. father's older brother's daughter
4. (a man's) mother's father's sister's daughter SEE ALSO ayletyeye *mother-in-law*
5. girl or woman of about your age and with the same skin name as you ♦ Ikwe nyartepe arrereye atyeyenge openye rtame. *This skin name is like my sister.*

6. my arrereye. You make the hand sign for *arrereye* by touching your right knee with your right hand. ♦ Arrereye, kakeye, atyerreyane, arrwekelenye ayanthe anenherre. *My big sisters, brothers and younger siblings, we all used to play in cubbyhouses.*

SEE ALSO yaye¹ *sister* [BABY TALK]

arrereyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *arrereye*

arrere

The form of *arrereye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

arrere nhenge atherre

two people related to each other as sisters

arrere nhenge amerne

group of people related to each other as sisters

arrereng-arrere

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *arrereye* (arrere² +nqe- arrere²)

kwarrene

his or her *arrereye* (kwe +arrere²) ♦ Kwarrene kwenyele alpenhe. *Her sister left yesterday.*

ngkarrere

your *arrereye* (ngke+ arrere²). If the *arrereye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arrereye*:

◆ Atewangke arrere. *Their big sister.*

arrerinenke move something closer SEE UNDER arrere¹

arrete tool used for scraping out the seeds of a bush tomato SEE karrete

arretanke kangaroo tail fat SEE aherretanke

arrete^{me}, arretemarte *n.*

1. permanently, for good ♦ Arrete^{me} rarte ahenelke mpele? *Is she better now?*

arrethe

- ◆ Arretemartepe atyewenhe elpatherrantye ahenelke mpele. *Then I felt I had recovered permanently.* ◆ Arreteme re openhe intemapertelke. *He went away for good then.*
- 2. way over there; in the distance where something can be heard but not necessarily seen. ◆ Arreteme re atntheyaytey-alpenhe, ilpere warle tyarlarte. *It climbed back up way over there, into this hollow tree.* = arrenye
- 3. hey listen! Used when something can be heard in the distance but not seen.
◆ Arretemarte nyarte apeyawterane. *Hey, someone is coming from over there.*
- ◆ Arretemartaye, etne ngkeyenge etnwewarrantye. *Listen, someone is calling your name.*
= aherteme [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

arrethe hill fuchsia SEE rrethe

arretharrenke *vi.*

- move closer ◆ Artnwengaye, arretharrenne nge. *Daughter, move closer.*
- = arrerarenke *get closer, arremarrarrenke sneak up on, lerranenke get closer*

arrethinene *vt.*

- make something become larger, more numerous or abundant so it is readily available, such as by performing ceremonies to increase the amount of bush tucker ◆ Erlkwetyerkwele weye arrethineyayne. *Old people used to make bush meat more readily available.*

SEE ALSO arrerinenke *make closer, alkenhaylenke make bigger*

arretye+, arretyene+ pre.

- 1. that thing or person over there in the distance. This is further than *nharte*. This is the form of the word *arrenye* 'that, over there' that has endings on it, such as *-warle* 'to', *-angkwerre* 'through'. ◆ 'Wantarte arretyelanepa arrtyerrantye?' 'Alewe rtame kaylelengkwe kelye', ngkenge nyanye artntwenhe. *'What did that (woman) over there have?' And the granny tells you 'Well, you have a boy'*
- 2. over there in the distance; yonder
◆ Ayleme apewenawee arretyarlelke rtame aylanthe apmeyaynewethe, wenharte aylanthe arenhe kwenyele. *Let's go way over there and dig where we saw those yams yesterday.*

arretyamernewarle *dem.*

- towards them in the distance ◆ Ilpentye impentye arle aynanthe apewene ayleme,

relhe arretyamerne warle, ilpentiyawarre amernarle. *Let's go to where they are singing, to the women over there in the distance singing.* This is the form of *arrenye* 'over there' with the *-warle* 'to' ending. It also has the *-amerne* 'lots of' ending.

arretyangkwerre, arretyangkwarrete *dem.*

- 1. through over there, that way over there
- 2. through that

SEE ALSO *arrenye over there, angkwarre through*

arretyarenge *dem.*

- 1. belonging to that (person) there
- ◆ Nyartepo, arretyarenge. *This belongs to that person over there.* ◆ Arretyarenge kwarrengkwe atherrarte kelye alkenhe. *That person over there has two mothers, a young one and an old one.*

- 2. originates from the place over there

SEE ALSO *arretye+ over there*

arretyatherrewe *dem.*

- for or to those two over there (arretye+ atherre +we) ◆ Arretyetherrewe ayenge angkey-alpwetethe. *I'll go and talk to those two people over there.*

= arrenye atherrewe

arretyele, arretyelarte *dem.*

- 1. on, at or in that over there ◆ Arretyele ayenge anteyane. *I live over there.* This is the 'at, on, with' form of the word *arrenye* 'over there'.
- 2. Shows that the thing or person over there is the doer of a transitive verb ◆ Arretyele aylengke alarreye. *That person over there will hit me and my brother.*
- 3. with, using that thing over there
= arrenyele SEE ALSO *arretye+*

arretyene+ that thing or person over there in the distance. VARIANT OF *arretye+*

arretye penhe *dem.*

- from way over there ◆ Arretye penhe atye ilenyne arntwe. *I got this water from over there.* = arrenye penhe

arretyetheye, arretyetheyarte *dem.*

- from over there in the distance, from the other side ◆ Ayenge arretye theye aperkerne. *I've come from over there.*
= mwernakeletheye, arrenye theye SEE ALSO *arretye+, -theye*

arretyewe, arretyewarte *dem.*

- that one over there, for that one over there
◆ Arretyewe ayenge ahentye anteyane. *I want that one over there.*

SEE ALSO *arretye+ over there, +we for*

arretyewakerte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

to the other end, at the other end ♦ Marle inenge arlwekerere entwewayane arretyewe akerte. *The women are in the single women's camp at the other end.*

SEE ALSO arretye+ over there

arretyewarle, arretyarlarte *dem.*

over there in the distance, towards that thing in the distance (arretye+ -warle +arte)
♦ Kngerrakelke aynantherre alpwewene arretyewarle, mpele. *'We'll go east, way over there', he said.*

= arrewethewarle

arreve, arrwere *pv.*

Shows that someone is being left out of an action, or misses out on getting something.

arreve anenke *vi.*

miss out on something that you want when someone else gets some ♦ Ntepe rengèle etnyerrantye kwere paperte. Ayengepe arreve anteyane rtame. *You're only giving it to him. I'm being left out.* ♦ Ayenge arreve aneyenenherre artntewe. Nhartepe ikwelatnenyelke ayenge ngkenge. *I'm missing out on the money you are sharing. I'm feeling angry at you now.*

arreve apenke *vi.*

leave because of something you don't like, or don't want to be around ♦ Arreve apewethe ayenge artnwenge akerraneketye antenge. *I'm going because that child is crying too much.*

arreve aynenke *vt.*

eat everything so that other people miss out; hoard food ♦ Nthelarte atyenge arreve aynenhe ngayele. *That person is eating all the food and not leaving me any.* The person who misses out has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and may also have the -ketye ending: ♦ Arreve aynenye atyenge **ketye** ngayelepe. *He ate all the food, leaving me with nothing.*

arreve etnyenke *vt.*

give things to everyone else except one person. The person who misses out has the -ketye ending; the people who get things have the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and the thing that is given has no endings (or equivalent subject pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Nthelartepre relhele atyenge **ketye** arrew-etnyenke rlwenepe kngwere inengewe rtame. *That woman skipped me and gave the food to all the others.*

arreve ilenke *vt.*

take everything so that other people miss out; hoard things, especially food

arreve kwathenke *vt.*

drink everything so that others miss out; drink without sharing

arrewalye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

deceased, dead person, dead body

♦ Arrewalye atyeyenge inenge mpele, atnake aytnarrenhe. *My family passed away a long time ago, I have no family.*

= aveyawee, thwekeke

arrewalye alarrenke *vt.*

murder someone

arrewanenye *n.*

not wanting to talk; shy or reluctant to speak (*lit. no mouth*) ♦ Arrewanenye nge anteyane, angkeng-anenye? *Why are you too shy to talk?* = nyerre¹

arrewangampeye, arreyewangampeye *n.*

1. beard just starting to go grey SEE ALSO rrwete beard

2. middle-aged man

♦ Arrewangampeyelke re lwematnenherre. *When he came out (of jail) he was middle-aged.* SEE ALSO werretyerre middle-aged, rrwete erlkampenke

arrewarrenke, arrwerarenke *vi.*

1. go, leave. Used when you are talking about someone you love, such as your child, husband or wife ♦ Artnwenge atyeyenge kwenyele arrewarrelp-arrenhe mpele. *My darling child left yesterday.*

2. go, leave. Used by men who are in a special relationship to each other.

arrewarrelp-arrenke

1. go, leave. Used when you are talking about someone you love, such as your child, husband or wife.

2. go, leave [RESPECT LANGUAGE]. Used by men who are in a special relationship to each other ♦ Arteparnemaye, ntheke angkwarré arrewarrelp-arrenke? *Brother-in-law, where are you going?*

SEE ALSO arrempelarenke go

arrewarrey-aytenke

be happy because someone you love or are fond of has arrived (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Arrewarrey-aytenke ayenge artnwenge atyeyengewe. *My dear child returned which made me happy.*

arrewarrey-alpenke

came back (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do'). Used

+arre-watye

when you are talking about someone you love.

+arre-watye [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE **+arle-watye**
arrewatyente *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

mother-in-law's single women's camp
SEE ALSO **arlwekere**

arrewenhe *dem.*

over there in the distance ♦ Arrewenhe anteyane rtwerpele arre arrewenhe. *Over there, on sandhills over there.*

= arrenye

arrewenhamerne *dem.*

the ones over there, those over there
= arrenye amerne

arrewethewarle *dem.*

towards that over there ♦ Alkaperte, arrewethewarle ayleme apewenawe arretyewarle rtame. *Okay, let's go over there now.* = arretyewarle

arrey-alpenke go back and put something on or down FORM OF **arrenke¹ put**

arreyern-alpenke get light (from the sun or moon rising) FORM OF **arrenkerne** *shine on*

arreyewe, arriwe, arriwale *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. opening, hole, door, entrance

♦ Arlewayerre tyampinge arreyewe kwerangkwerralle atnywerrane. *Goannas come back in through an entrance to their hole.* ♦ Arreyewarle athe erlwelte arrenke. *(Mice) block their door with grass.*

2. edge of a container, brim

SEE ALSO **Itywere opening**

ngkerrke arreyewe

head of a boil or opening of a sore

arreyewangampeye beard just starting to go grey SEE **arrewangampeye**

arrile cheek, side of face SEE **rrile**

arrile frost, ice, snow SEE **aherrile**

arril-arrile across, side, (go) past, avoiding SEE **rrile-rrile**

arrileth-arrilethe angkenke *vi.*

1. say bad things about someone; gossip

♦ Ngepe atyenge arrileth-arrilethe angkerrane. *You are gossiping about me.*
= weltye-weltye angkenke

2. talk indirectly, skirt around an issue

arrilkarte strong taste SEE **arrelkarte**

arrilpe *n.*

1. sharp, pointed ♦ Mentye ennewene knife nhartepe nthelaperte arrilpe mpele. *Leave that knife where it is, it's too sharp.*

OPPOSITE OF **metye**

2. steep ♦ Nyarte artnte arrilpele atnteyane

mpele. *They are still standing here by the steep hill.*

3. cowboy clothes ♦ Mwekarte arrilpe akake openkerne, pwete arrilpe akake openkerne. *A person wearing a cowboy hat and cowboy boots is coming.*

arrilpinenke *vt.*

sharpen something ♦ Atnkerele rtame errkeyaynenke, arrilpineyaynenke atnemepe. *We would use a chisel to sharpen a digging stick.* ♦ Me, arrilpinene ntethe! *Here, sharpen this for me!*

arrilpankwe *n.*

big piece of bark *karntape* used as tray.
Also referred to as *arwele arrilpankwe*.

♦ Nhartepe re karntapelke eltenke wenheye arrilpankwe. *Then he knocks off a long piece of bark to use as a tray.*

arrilp-arrilpe *n.*

1. very sharp; very pointed
2. lots of sharp, pointed things ♦ Arrilp-arrilpe angketyarre, arrilp-arrilpe ketyawe, angketye apeng-aneny. *The country has too many sharp rocks, we can't go on foot.*

arrilp-arrilpinenke *vt.*

sharpen many things; sharpen something lots of times. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

arrilpenke *vt.*

1. perform ceremony that allows someone to talk again after having been in sorry camp. The person who is giving someone else permission to talk has the *+le* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Akertere re anteyane penhe akeleye apeke arrengkwe apeke arrilpenke kwere artnwenge kwereyengele amerne. *After a mother or aunt has been under a speech ban, her son or daughter will perform the ceremony to allow her to speak again.*

2. make someone use their voice ♦ Atyenge arrilperrantye atyepe errewanthe ipmarrel-ayteye anteng-antenge arrarletyelelke. *You are making me do all the singing, I'll tell you off afterwards.* SEE ALSO **akertere can't talk**

3. make someone open their mouth

♦ Artnwenge atye arrilpenke arewethe arrarle kwene. *I'm making the child open his mouth so I can look inside.*

arrimpere *n.*

gap in a person's mouth where their tooth

has been knocked out. Traditionally a person in the other generation group *nywerpe* knocks out your tooth by placing a clapstick *twererre* on the tooth and then hitting it with a stone. The tooth is then thrown towards your mother's country *altyerre*. = *tyekarre*

Arrimpere *n.*

place on Rtwerpe country near Neutral Junction station. Also referred to as *apmere arrimpere*.

arrimpimpe lip, beak of bird SEE rrimpimpe

arrinte *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

toothpick. Also referred to as *arwele arrinte*. ◆ Errtywerne arrintele ilerranty atyewenhe. *I'm picking my teeth with a toothpick.*

arrinte kwenke *vt.*

use a toothpick ◆ Arrinte akwarrantye weyepenhe. *You use a toothpick after eating meat.*

arritarerrantye *vt.*

learn how to do something by watching someone, learn by watching. This verb does not usually occur with the +*nke* ending. ◆ Awelye warle tyampe arritarerrantye kaltyarrerrane kaltyinterantye kwere, arritarerrantyelke mpelarte *learn arrewethe. People learn women's ceremonies by watching, that's how they're taught, by watching and then they learn.* The person or dance you are watching and learning from has the -*warle* or -*theye* ending and the person who is learning has the +*le* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

SEE ALSO *kaltyarrenke learn*

arritne *n.*

1. song, verse ◆ Apmwe kwerartepe aylenyerrelke kaltyelamerne, arritnele. *The wise people sang the rainbow serpent down with the appropriate song.* ◆ Arritnepange nte etnyene. Ape. *Give us a song, any song.* = *akerte*¹

2. name ◆ Wante rtame arritne ngkeyengepe? *What is your name?*
3. voice, sound ◆ Ayenge aharlaytnenke arlekarengele tyampe artnte warle apeke, wele atyenge arramilenke layeke atyeyengele apenye *again sound-le atyeyengele apenye apartame arritnepe. I call out when I'm out hunting in the bush and sometimes my own voice echoes back.*

ariwe opening, door, entrance SEE arreyewe

ariwale opening SEE arreyewe

arcke sun SEE aherrke

arcke¹ *n.*

bloodwood *Corymbia opaca (Eucalyptus opaca)*. Tree to 12m, with brown scaly bark, pale yellow flowers and large fruits. Possibly also northern bloodwood *Corymbia terminalis*. *Arrke* has edible galls or bush coconuts *arkwerlpwerle* which have an edible grub *kathipe* inside. The sap *arnanpe* is medicinal. The leaves have an edible lerp *altyakwerre*. Its flowers are called *kwentewale* and water in its hollows *kwetnharre*.

Also referred to as *arwele arrke*. ♦ *Arrke* arwele alkenhe. Arwele nyartape anenke apanpe angkwerre. Arwele tyelartape anenke arrkwerperlpe kape arnanpe tyampe. Arrkwerperlpe nyartape *coconut* openye ilek-ileke. Kwenepe kwerele anenke kathipe. Kathipe nyartape aynenke kwere. Arnanpe nyartape rntere-rntere rltempele arre anenke. Arnanpe nyartape ngkerrkewe ilenke. Arnanpe nyartape ngkweltyaylenke nhartepe ngkerrke arlekke arrenke kape kwathenke kwere arntwe arle arrengele ahentye ngkerrke akakelpe. *The bloodwood is a big tree. It grows almost anywhere. On this tree grows the gall and the sap. The gall is like a coconut. Inside there is an edible grub. The sap is red and is on the bark. It is collected for sores. It is crushed and put on sores and also can be put into water and drunk for sore throats.*

arcke² *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

part of kangaroos' and cows' guts; 'big guts'; stomach (?). Also referred to as *atne arrke*. ◆ Twerarte aynenke, atne arrke tyampe, aynenke. *He eats them all, including the stomach.*

SEE ALSO *arlte emu guts*

Arkale *n.*

place north of Bottom Bore on Arnerre country.

arkante laugh SEE rrkante

arkare kin.

wife or husband of a person who is in the same generation group as you. For example, one's cross-cousin's husband or wife, or one's sister's or brother's husband or wife. Also said of spousal relationships in grandparents' or grandchildren's generation. If the person is in the other generation group as you, you call them *aperleye*. You make the hand sign for

arrkarre

arrkare by touching the back of your left hand with your right hand. ♦ Ngkarrkarele ring-emayleyayne r lengkepe ngkengewe. *Your husband called for you today.* The word arrkare can not have the +ye¹ 'my' ending. It must go with the pronoun atyeyenge or atyenge: ♦ Nharte atyeyenge arrkarepe alpeyaterane. *That's my husband coming back.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrkarre *barn owl*

arrkare nhenge atherre

husband and wife in the same generation group as the person speaking. For example, a person talking about their grandparents. If the husband and wife are in the other generation group they are called *aperle nhenge*. ♦ Arrkare nhenge apenhe arlelke ngwetyanpe atye intarenhe. *I saw a husband and wife (in the same generation group as me) go off hunting this morning.*

arrkare nhenge amerne

group of people who are related as husband and wife and are in the same generation group as you

arrkareng-arrkare

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased arrkare (arrkare +nge- arrkare)

kwarrkare

his or her arrkare (kwe+ arrkare)

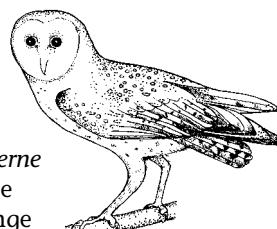
ngkarrkare

your wife; your husband (ngke+ arrkare)

♦ Ngkarrkare ngkenge theye nte alwengayene! *Ask your spouse!* If the arrkare belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' arrkare: ♦ Atewangke arrkare. *Their spouses.*

arrkarre n.

barn owl *Tyto alba*. Nocturnal bird with white heart-shaped face, 32–35 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne arrkarre*. ♦ Arrkarrepe thangkerne pwelerrnge openye. Thangkerne nyartepe anteyane arwele ilperrele. Arrkarrelepe aynenke wantakerertetye kelye-kelye atnkwarengele aperrane. *The barn owl looks like the normal owl. It lives or nests in tree hollows. It eats animals and insects that come out at night including mice, grasshoppers and other small insects.*



= kakwerte SEE ALSO pwelerrnge mopoke
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrkare spouse

Arrkarrarenge n.

place on Kwerrkepentye country.

arrkawe

sleepless, wide awake SEE errkawe

arrkaye¹, arrkay-arrkaye n.

faint, dull, faded, blurry, hard to see

♦ Aytnenkepe atye arrkaye rtame, pipe tyampe arenke arrkay-arrkaye rtame.

When I write it appears faint, I can't see it properly. ♦ Erlwe errpatye, arrkaye atye arerrantye. *My eyes are bad, I can't see well.*

♦ Erlwe errpatye apeke arrkay-arrkaye. *When your eyes are bad things look blurry.*

= arelyte SEE ALSO arrkit-arrkite

arrkayarrenke vi.

1. fade, become dull = awenparrenke, arelytarrenke

2. lose your voice (as with a cold)

♦ Ahentye ayenge errpatye arrenhe arrkaye arrenhe. *My throat is bad and I've lost my voice.*

3. disappear into the distance, out of sight ♦ Nhetherrarte alkerarlek-arrenke arrkayelk-arrenhe elweme. *Those two flew off and disappeared into the distance.*

4. suffocate, find it hard to breathe

arrkayaylenke vt.

cause something to fade

arrkaye² n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

baby, young child ♦ Arrkaye rlengke-rlengkepe arrtyeyenenhe, pwenge apeke arntartarenhe, nyetyepele apertame kwere arrtyenyne kwarrerele, kwaltyerrele amernepe. *Young babies were taught and looked after in the cubbies by their big sisters and cousins.*

SEE ALSO rlente *newborn baby*, arengkelepenhe *crawling baby*

arrkaylpe n.

1. feather for ceremonial headdress made of feathers from the underside of a bush turkey's wing or from various cockatoos

♦ Atye ilewethe errante arrkaylpe ahene rntere-rntere rrkantewe. *I will get red feathers from a red-tailed black cockatoo to make into a headdress for fun.* ♦ Arrkaylpe mpwarenhe paympelhe eleleke theye. *A headdress can be made from the feathers of pink cockatoos.*

2. crest of a pigeon ♦ Arrkaylpepe aynanthe etnewenke paympelhe, thangkernele arlunge errwelenge akenge

atnter-aperrane. Karnawilkere kape pelkere thangkerne arrkaylpe akake atherre. *We call the crest that stands up on a bird's head arrkaylpe. The cockatiel and the pigeon both have crests.*

arrkengeyarre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

evil spirit that lives in a thick bunch of leaves hanging from a bloodwood tree arrke or ghost gum tyelkenhe. This spirit alters a child's behaviour and appearance. It also causes deformities or disabilities in an unborn baby. ♦ Artnwenge akakepe apeyayne arril-arrie rtame, arwele arrkepe. 'Ah-ah-ah' arrelparreyayne, artnwenge errpatyinemeketye rtame re arrkengeyarrele. *A mother with a child would avoid the bloodwood tree (with a thick clump of leaves) as (the spirit in the tree) could damage the baby.* = arrkengeyare, karrarrampe

arrkentye *n.*

1. neglected, mistreated, disliked ♦ Ayenge arrkentye. *I'm neglected.* = lharrkentye
2. someone who does the wrong thing so people talk about them

arrkentyinenke, arrkentyaylenke *vt.*
pick on someone, rubbish someone, tease someone ♦ Lharrkentye ape ayenge anteyane arrkentyinterrantyarle. *I am talked about and they always make fun of me.* = lharrkentyinenke

arrkentyere *n.*

floodout area where bloodwood trees tend to grow

Arrkentyere *n.*

place north of Taylor Crossing near Bluebush Well.

arrkentyinenke pick on someone SEE UNDER arrkentye

Arrkeperante, Arrkeperante akake *n.*

Nelson Bore. Place south of Alekarenge ♦ Arrkeperante Arlpawele rtame. *The place Arrkeperante is on Arlpawe country.*

arrkerarre *n.*

1. side of, next to, beside ♦ *Tank-le anteyane kwerelke aney-alpenhe tank-le atnteyane elpaye arrkerarrele. (We) arrived at the tank which is on the side of the creek.* ♦ Kangwethike arntwenge kwene anteyane, arrkerarre, arntwengareye. *The large burrowing frog lives beside the water during the wet season.* ♦ Warle warle arrkerarre arrrewewene. *Let's put it beside the*

house. = errkere²

2. close ♦ Atye arrenherre ware arrkerarre weye. *I put the meat next to the fire.*
- ♦ Arnerrelke arrkerarre re. *They are close to Arnerre country now.*

arrkerenyarrenke *vi.*

1. leave your family to go and stay with other people ♦ Arrkerenyarrenhe artnwenge awatnke atyenge ketye kngwere inengele arlenga. *The child ran away from me to live with others.*
2. lose interest in something, turn your back on something, ignore something. The thing you lose interest in has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).
3. make someone your son-in-law at apwelhe ceremony.

arrkertarrenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. become full ♦ Pelikante nhartepe ngkeyenge arrkertarrenke errwele nyarte rlwene arkerrepe. *Your billycan is filled up to the top with bush tomatoes.*
2. get fat from eating a lot ♦ Marle awekarrenke arrkertarrenke. *The girl is fat from eating a lot.* = awekarrenke, arrmarrenke, atnewarrenke
SEE ALSO alkenharrenke get big

arrkertinenke *vt.*

1. fill up a container with something ♦ Awenyele angename arnewetye arrenke wenhe enyepe apertepe, alperre wanenyepe. Akwerrepe arrkertinenke. *She puts to one side just the conkerberries, without their leaves. She fills the coolamon up with them.*
2. put things into a container to fill it up. The thing that is being filled up has the -warle ending: ♦ Yakwethe warle aperte kwere arrkertinenke, enyepe kwerartepe. Atherrarle apeke yakwethe atherrarlepe, arrkertinenke. *You put the tucker into the bag to fill it up. Perhaps you pile it into two bags.*
- = arrnginenke

Arrkilke *n.*

Boomerang Waterhole. A waterhole on Taylor Creek.

arrkipere *n.*

1. medicinal sap from the bloodwood tree ♦ Arrkipere nyarte iterryte ahentye ngkerrke akakele kwathenke. *People with a sore throat can drink the sap from the bloodwood tree as medicine.*

arrkite

2. medicinal sap from both the bloodwood and ghost gum trees [SOME SPEAKERS]

◆ Tyelkenhe arenaye arnanpe atye pweayane. *I boiled the medicinal sap from the ghost gum.* = arnanpe

arrkite *n.*

yellow ochre ◆ Arrkite wanenye rtame re. *She has no yellow ochre.*

= marlalperre SEE ALSO atmme¹ red ochre, ngwentye-ngwentye white ochre, arake black ochre

arkit-arrkite *n.*

1. faded, dull SEE ALSO arrkaye¹ dull

2. yellowish-brown colour

Arrkitepentye *n.*

place name

arrkngerte *pv.*

blocked, obstructing. Goes before a verb to show that the action blocks or obstructs something

arrkngerte amperlarenke *vt.*

unable to follow the tracks of an animal, as in when lots of people have been there

◆ Arrkngerte amperlarrantye akwerterrpe atye. *I was unable to pick up the tracks by taking a short cut.*

arrkngerte anenke *vi.*

block the way

arrkngerte angkenke *vi.*

tell someone not to do something; dissuade, deter

arrkngerte antethenenke *vi.*

stop, come to a standstill so that something is blocked ◆ Arrkngerte atnthenherre arwele. *A fallen tree blocked the way.*

SEE ALSO antethenenke sit down

arrkngerte apenke *vi.*

1. block the way

2. go to sort out trouble; mediate.

The person who does this is usually a close relative of the person who has done something wrong. ◆ Aweleye arrkngerte apenke arrkngerte angkewethe kwartemperrewe. *His uncle mediates with his nephew and will prevent him from doing the wrong thing by talking to him.*

arrkngerte artntwenke *vt.*

tell someone not to do something; dissuade; deter ◆ Arrereye atyeyengele arrkngerte artntwenhe atyenge. *My big sister dissuaded me.*

arrkngerte atnthenke *vi.*

fall and block something ◆ Arwele

arkngerte atnthenke iteye angkwarre. *The tree fell and blocked the way.*

arrkngerte atntheyaytenke *vi.*

take up room so that there is no room for others

arrkngerte eletnhenke *vt.*

throw something down to block the way

◆ Artweyele amerne arwele arrkngerte eletnhenhe iteyarle. *The men put a log down and blocked the road.*

arrkngerte enwenke *vi.*

lying, blocking the way ◆ Arwele alkenhe arrkngerte entwyanne iteyele. *A big tree is lying across the road, in the way.*

arrkngerte perrtyenke *vt.*

tie something up so that something can't get out or spread ◆ Apmwenge atnhenhepenhe arrkngerte perryeyayne, ethwe nharte atnywemeketye kwerepenhe apmwe. *If a snake bit you, then you would tie up the bite to stop the poison from spreading.*

arrkngertarrenke *vi.*

block something off ◆ Arrkngertarrenke door wanenye apeke, tyitapayne apeke arrkngertarrenkelke aleke ketye. *If there is no door, then you can block the entrance with a sheet of iron to stop the dogs getting in.*

arrkngertinenke *vt.*

stop someone from doing something

◆ Apmere atyeyenge arrkngertinenyerre nharte iterrye kngwerelke anteyane. *I locked my place but someone else is staying there now.*

= aylaperntwenke

arrkngert-arrkngerte *adv.*

lots of things blocking or obstructing

arrkngert-arrkngerte angkenke *vi.*

talk to someone lots of times to try and dissuade them from doing something

◆ Arrkngert-arrkngerte angkerr-aytenye apewethe athathe, arlenge ayenge apenke ketye. *I told him lots of times to behave himself while I am away and then I left.*

SEE ALSO akwerterrp-akwerterre angkenke

arrkngert-arrkngerte apenke *vi.*

1. lots of people or things block the way ◆ Arlewatyerre nharte artnperr-aytemeketye errwanthe arrkngert-arrkngerte apenke. *The goanna might run away, so come here and block the way.*

2. lots of people going to sort out trouble or mediate

arrkwe *n.*

lots, many
= makwerle SEE ALSO ayangaye *lots* SOUNDS
SIMILAR TO errkwe¹ *small coolamon*

arrkwarrenke *vi.*

become plentiful, numerous (animals or people) SEE ALSO akwethinenke *pile up*, antewangkenke *plentiful*, areyarenke *become plentiful*

Arrkwele *n.*

place on Rtwerre country east of Coulter's Camp ♦ Aynanthe alpenke Arrkwele angkwarre alpenke, atwatyele aperte. Elyenge angkwerre. *We got near Arrkwele, near the gap and went through to Elyenge.*

arrkwentye, arrkwentyarte *n.*

several, few, three ♦ Atherre arrkwentye penhepe atanthe openke school warlekke rtame. *After two or three days they return to school.* ♦ Ayengepe openke tawene arle enwenke arrkwentyewe. *I am going to town for a few nights.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *kwentye lots (food)*, errkwentye *policeman*

arrkwentyengere

for three days; three times

arrkwentye-rwenge

for three days; three times ♦ Aherrke arrkwentye-rwenge. *For three days.*

arrkwentyarrenke *vi.*

become less numerous; become sparse ♦ Pweleke aynekantheyenge arrkwentyelkarrenke. *There were not many cattle left by then.*

arrkwentyinenke *vt.*

cut or break into pieces

arrkwenty-arrkwentye *n.*

groups of three or several things

arrkwentyam-arrkwentyame *adv.*

three at a time, few at a time, in small groups ♦ Mpelarte eletnheyayne wethopenye atnemele, atnemele angangele. Ane rlwene kwerarte ilengele erreyakwerre mpelarte, atherrame arrkwentyame eltye warle. *They would scoop up the hard earth with a yamstick, digging up two or three onions at a time and putting them into their hands.*

arrkwap-arrkwenke *vt.*

cut or break meat into lots of small pieces ♦ Rntwenkelkeee, arrkwap-arrkweyerre, ayneyerre. *He then cuts the meat into lots of pieces and will eat it.*

= arrkwinenke

arrkwer-arrkwere singing honeyeater

Lichenostomus virescens SEE arrakwerakwere

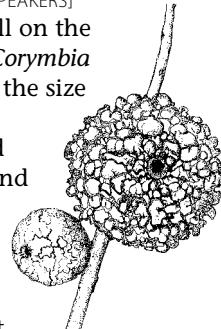
Arrkweraye *n.*

Buggy Camp. Place east of Spring Range. Many people used to work at Arrkweraye when Hatches Creek mine operated.

arrkwerlperle *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

bush coconut; edible gall on the bloodwood tree arrke – *Corymbia opaca*. The gall is about the size of an apple and has an edible grub inside called *kathipe*. Both the grub and the white flesh of the bush coconut are eaten. A bush coconut with an 'eye' erlwe can be eaten. If it does not have one it means it is too old to eat. ♦ Arrkwerlperle tyarrpinenke arntenje kathipe kwere aynenke. *You split open bush coconuts with a rock and eat the part inside.* ♦ Ngilke lwematnenke arrkwerlperle theye. *Mosquitoes come out of the bush coconut.*

= kwerlperle

**arrkwetyetye** *n.*

respectful word used for a place where someone who passed away used to live; abandoned camp (because of bereavement) ♦ Apmere arrkwetyetye ketye aynanthe alpenke. Apmere kngwere warle arlenge apertangkwerle anewethe. Nhardtpe aynanthe alpeyayteye atherrek aytengelepe. *We are moving away from this place because someone has passed away. We will stay somewhere else for a while. We will return after the green grass has covered this place.*

= kwetyetye SEE ALSO ahaylenge *no-name place*

arrkwinenke *vt.*

cut meat into pieces or strips with a knife ♦ Weye aherre nharte errwanthe arrkwinewethe elperapenye. *You mob hurry up and cut up that kangaroo meat.*

SEE ALSO rntwenke¹ *cut*

althe arrkwinenke leave lots of tracks SEE UNDER althe

angke arrkwinenke tell lies, spread rumours SEE UNDER akngke¹

Arrkwite *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

arrme

arrme *n.*

full, surfeited, full up from eating;
sated ♦ Arrmelke ayengawe. Alkaperte
aynenyepenhe. *I'm full, I've eaten enough.*
= atnew-atnewe, aleme elperterre

arrme *red ochre VARIANT OF atnme'*

armaly-armalye *n.*

1. soft, moist, sloppy, doughy, mushy, wet, juicy ♦ Kwenyele re arntwe atnthenhe armaly-armalye. *It rained yesterday and (the ground) is soft.* ♦ Pantyepe arrmaly-armalye. *The bed's soft.* = apilk-apilke SEE ALSO artnnge *doughy*, arntwenpe *moist*
2. flat, without air ♦ Tyre-pe arrmaly-armalye, rarre wanenye. *The tyre is flat, it has no air.*
3. weak ♦ Iterrye nharte arrmaly-armalye arntetye alkenhe. *That person is weak, he must be really sick.*
4. light, thin, flimsy. Something that falls apart easily ♦ Arwele arrmalye tyampe. *A branch can be flimsy too.* = artaly-artalye, alyemp-alyempe, malye-malye [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

armaly-armalyarrenke *vi.*

1. go soft, floppy, spongy, mushy or sloppy
2. go flat
3. get weak, light or flimsy = alyemp-alyemparrenke

armaly-armalyaylenke *vt.*

make something go flat or soft

armalye atnthenke *vi.*

flop over; fall over

armarrenke *vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

feel full and satisfied from eating
♦ Weye atye aynenyepenhe wele ayenge arrmarrenhe. *After eating meat I feel full and satisfied.* ♦ Nge arrmarrenganenye. *You're never full.* = atnewarrenke, arrkertarrenke

armathinenke *vt.*

disturb or interrupt someone; distract or confuse someone ♦ Kngwerele atyenge arrmathinenke. *Somebody interrupted me.*
SEE ALSO akngwepanginenke *confuse someone*, elpertaylenke *confuse someone*

arrmernantye *froth on a floodwater [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE mernantye*

arrnge *n.*

blood ♦ Re arrnge artnperrane elperterarrenke. *Her blood was running and it clotted.*

arrnge erretarrenke *vi.*

bleed

= arrngaytenke

arrnge rlengkenye

fresh blood

arrnge teweye

clotted blood

arrngarle alarrenke *vt.*

hit someone so that they bleed

arrngampenye *n.*

scared, terrified (*lit. with little blood*)

arrngampenyaylenke *vt.*

scare or frighten someone

= ateretnyenke

arrngapenye *n.*

red SEE ALSO rntere-rntere red

arrngarrnge *n.*

hurriedly, impatiently, rushing around

♦ Arrngarmge aperte nharte aperrane arrwekele thayete. *That person in front is rushing ahead.* ♦ Arrngarrngele atyenge ketye ilenye mantarre. *That person rushing around took all the clothes before I could.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errngerrnge *sensitive*

arrngarrngaylenke, arrngarrnginene *vt.*

sort out good things from bad things

♦ Errwanthepe arrngarrnginterrantyepe mantarre tyampe rlwene tyampe. *You mob picked out all the best clothes and food.*

= akngakenke, erlweralkenke

arrngarrngelh-aylenke *vt.*

select things for yourself ♦ Atanthe arrngarrngelh-aylenke tyerte akwenke, mpelarte erlweralkenkepe mamperle inenge. Erlweralkengele ilenke aynewanthepe errpaty-errpatye inenge paperte mantarre. *They sorted out the clothes, picking all the good ones for themselves and then they hid them, all those new good ones. There are only bad ones left for us.* The person who is doing the action has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

arrngaytenke *vi.*

bleed ♦ Eltye ayenge arrngaytenke. *Blood is running from my finger.*

= arrnge erretarrenke

arrngerne *n.*

1. smooth spiderbush *Clerodendrum floribundum.* Shrub to 2m with bright green leaves, white flowers, and small fleshy pink or purple inedible fruit. Also referred to as *arwele arrngerne.*

2. edible roots of the smooth spiderbush.

Also referred to as *rlwene arrngerne.*

◆ Atnetye arrngerer ayneyayne rtame atanthe. *In the olden days people ate the root of the smooth spiderbush.*

SEE ALSO anngey-anngeye

arrngernangkere n.

native willow, native apricot *Pittosporum angustifolium*. Tree to 7 m, with drooping leaves, pale yellow flowers and orange fruits which have sticky red seeds. For some speakers the fruit from this tree is edible. Also referred to as *arwele arrngernangkere*. = eltwerreye, aylpatye², weltaerre

Arrngerninenke n.

place on Arnerre country

arrngerte blocked, obstructing SEE arrkngerte
arrnginenke vt.

1. fill something up with something

◆ Nhartepe atyeyenge arnepe arrnginelp-inenyawe. Ngayele nyakerte errwanthelke rtame ilene mpele. *My coolamon is full, you lot get food from over there now.* = arrkertinenke

2. leave no room for someone because there is an in-law there ◆ Mwetekaye atyengeketye arrnginelp-inenye. *I can't get in the car because my son-in-law is there.*

3. block something off ◆ Arwele apeke arre arntenhele arrnginenyelke. *A tree might have fallen down and blocked the way.* The thing that is blocking something has the +le ending: ◆ Alenyele iteye arrnginenyerre. *The floodwater blocked the road.* = arrkngertinenke

arrpanenhe n.

every, all, every single one ◆ Nterrenge aylpele arenye karineyayne aynanthhee. Aparte aynanthe eletnheyayne nterrengepe

kwerepe aylpele arpanenhepe rntwewayne atntheyaytengelle errwele. *We would gather the river red gum seeds and put them in the sun to dry. We would go to every single gum tree, climb up and cut all the seeds down.*

◆ Angwerretye inengepe arpanenhepe atanthe mentye rtame. *All the boys would be playing separately.*

= aparte SEE ALSO makwerle lots, apanpe everywhere, ayamalke everywhere

ngwetyanpe arpanenhe

every day, every morning ◆ Nhartepe atanthe nyetyepele, nyetyepele kwerramerne ngwetyanpe rrkantarreyayne apmelerre mpeloperte ngwetyanpe arpanenhe. *That was the game the girls*

always played in their cubbyhouse in the morning. Every morning they played like that.
= aherrke arpanenhe

-arrpanete, -arrpaneteye n.end.

1. something which is an imitation of the real thing; a pretend thing ◆ Elkwemene Topsy nthelarlengarte aylene errkwengèle alpenhe two woman arpanete atherre. *We two girls used to follow that old woman Topsy around, acting like two grown-up women.*

◆ Atnhante arpanete re nharte! Who does he think he is!

2. something that is not up to standard, something that is supposed to be something but is not, 'so-called' ◆ Rlwene arpanete nyarte wantertetye? What sort of (terrible) food is this? ◆ Ngwetyanpe ilenyerre racehorse inenge racecourse arle alperinenyerre, racecourse arpanete kwerarlarte train-emayleyayne. *In the mornings they used to take the horses out to an area they called the racecourse, to train them.* The ending -arrpanete can also go after the verb and it still refers to the subject of the sentence: ◆ Wantelaytame atyenge atnhenhe arpanete rtame, kakitatherrele atnhenhe arpanete rtame. *Something or other has given me a bite, something like a scorpion has given me a bite.*

3. v.end. After the +wethe ending, -arrpanete shows that this action was supposed to happen but it didn't. ◆ Ayenge atnkwe enewewethe arpanete. *I was intending to have a sleep (but now I won't or can't).*

= -apartentye

arrparrenke vi.

1. be happy, excited, glad to see someone

◆ Arrparreyaytenye ayenge, rlengkelkepe atyeyenge inenge apenhengernewe. *I'm excited because my family have just arrived here.* ◆ Weyakake alpenkerne kngwere arlekethye wele aynanthe arrparrenke weyakakewe. *When someone comes back with meat from hunting we get really excited over that person.*

2. worked up, gesticulating excitedly

◆ Arrparrenke mwetekewe tyampe drunken driver-we arrparrenke 'Aye, slow down.' You get worked up sometimes when you see a drunk driving a car and you might say 'Hey, slow down a bit.'

3. rush around excited and enthusiastic

◆ Arntape ngkeyenge entyaynenye nte,

arrpenke

arrparrenhe kwenyelaperte. *You spent all your money rushing around buying things yesterday.* ♦ Arrparrengelē repe ilenke artnwengenge. *That child rushed around buying things.*

SEE ALSO altyarrenke¹ happy

arrpenke vt.

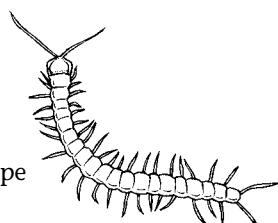
set fire to something; light something
◆ Elpere nte arrpene ware alkenhe atye pwewethe. *Hurry up and make a fire so I can cook.* ♦ Arrpenke atye ware rlwenthe ampewethe. *I'll set it alight so that it burns.*
= lywekenke SEE ALSO pwenke cook, ampenke burn SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrpwenke yell, errpenke submerge

arrpernkenke vi.

don't know about something, not sure how to do something, wonder what to do
◆ 'Iteye nte etelarerrantye?' 'Rwengkawē ayengepe arrpernkerrane, akwerpe ayenge.' *'Do you know which way to go?' 'I'm not sure. I've never been here before.'*
◆ Kngwere akeleye, nthapenyarte ayenge arrpernkerrane. *Give me another song aunty, I don't know that one.* ♦ Ngepe arrpernkerrane? *Don't you know about that?*
= akwerpe

arrpwantye n.

centipede
◆ Arrpwantyepe etnkwelthe ampap-ampape, rltterre makwerle akake. Repe arlkeny-arlkenye errpwerle kape orange one tyampe. Arrpwantye nyartepe awelengke atnhewethe akake. Arrpwantyele arle athenke wele nge amarrenke rtame elperapenye. *The centipede is long and thin with many legs. It has black and orange stripes. The centipede is very cheeky and can bite. When someone is bitten by it, swelling happens very quickly.*



arrpwayle n.

big male central netted dragon *Ctenophorus nuchalis*. Also referred to as *weye kaperle arrpwayle*. ♦ Arrpwaylepe kaperle angwerretye alkenhe. Kaperle arrpwaylepe awelengke atnhewenhe. Arrpwaylepe atanthe ayneyayne kangkele akakele atrnakkerrpe. *A large male central netted dragon is called arrpwayle. It is known to bite people. It was eaten in the olden days when*

people had the flu or a bad cold.

arrpwenke vt.

yell at someone to stop doing something, loudly rebuke someone, reprimand or tell someone off. This is often done by yelling 'wa' ♦ Ahewinemeketye, we!' Arrpweayne rtame atewanthe. *You might reprimand children by saying 'Stop, don't fight!'* ♦ Apmere theyele arrpwarrantyyene nte alekele atnherrantyarle apeke awe pwalkerrantye. *From inside you can still yell at the dogs outside for biting or fighting.*

OPPOSITE OF thwerrpethwenke SEE ALSO arrangalthenke shout at, lwerapmenke shoo away SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrpenke set alight

arrthwarrthe n.

Australian owllet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*. Rusty-grey night bird with black eyes and tuft of hair above beak, 22cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne arrthwarrthe*. = thwetherraye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO althwalthe flimsy

arryte n.

1. gravel, small stone. Also referred to as arntne arrtye.
2. small pieces of tree or bark that fall on the ground when there is sugarbag inside the tree. Also referred to as arwele arrtye.

arryyatnarrenke vi.

do a high-stepping running movement (*lit. stamp the gravel*). This is typically made by men as part of funeral meeting rituals and shows anger. Women also do this before a fight. ♦ Artweye amerne arryatnarrenke ahenge alarrewethe. *The men are doing a high-stepping running movement in preparation for a fight.* ♦ Relhe ntthepelarte arryatnarrenke. *That woman is hopping about ready for a fight.*

SEE ALSO arrtyatnenke want to fight, antyartale apenke, ararrparrenke women's fighting dance

arryaytnenke vi.

talk as if you want to fight someone (*lit. spear the gravel*). With the +rrane ending the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': ♦ Artweye nharte ahenge arrtyaytnterane kngwerewe. *The man is talking to someone that he wants to fight.*

SEE ALSO arrtyatnarrenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrtyey-aytenke shine

arrytel-arrytele n.

1. singing honeyeater *Lichenostomus*

virescens. Yellow-grey bird with black around eye and yellow and white behind eye, 17–22 cm. For some speakers this word is taboo.

2. spiny-cheeked honeyeater (?) *Acanthagenys rufogularis*. Brown wattlebird with a white-tipped tail, 22–27 cm.
= arrakwerakwere, alpeyart-alpeyarte

arryele arlenge apenke, arrtyenge arlenge apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

- a.** a kind of shuffling or hopping step women do before a fight. Women stand with their feet slightly apart, jiggling their thighs while holding their nulla-nullas.
◆ Arrtyele arlenge re apenke angkewethe re. *She is hopping about angrily and wants to argue with that person.* SEE ALSO ararrparrenke *women's fighting dance*
- b.** shaking your knees and waving your hands high in the air. People do this before sorry business. ◆ Nhartepe kngwerepe apenkernelke alethanegepe. Apmere tene arenype wenheye arrtyenge arlenge rtame re apenke. Mpwerne nhenge atherre apertame. Pwitinenkelke elwewe; alkaperte. Malemalele. *Then the other fellow, the visitor, approaches. The man from the community goes running towards him, waving his arms in the air, with his brother-in-law. They meet up with each other then, in the ritual sorry business meeting.*

arrytengen arlenge apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE arrtyele arlenge apenke

arryyenke¹ *vt.*

- 1.** guard, mind, look after, tend livestock
◆ Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenyeneyattheke aneyayne. Rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A long time ago people used dogs to help them hunt. Nowadays we have them only as guard dogs or pets.* ◆ Pweleke cynamathe arrwekele arrtyenyerre. *We minded the cattle in front.* SEE ALSO arntarntarenke *watch over*
- 2.** keep, have, own ◆ Renhelartep arrtyeyayne artnwenge kwereyengenawatnneyayne. *She would keep the food, ready to feed her children.* ◆ Ngkweltye nte arrtyerrantye? *Have you got any money?*
- 3.** hold ◆ Mpelarte iterlarre arrtyenke, wenharte arrtyel-arrtyel-arrerrantye nhartepe awelye. *You dance holding a headband up high, that's the ceremonial dance.*

4. wear (something on your head, or painted designs on your body) ◆ Alaye akenge arrtyenke etnkwelthitarre. *You wear the tall headdress on your head.*

5. have a particular relative ◆ Ngkatyerre amernepe arrenentye nte arrtyerrantye? *How many younger siblings have you got?*

6. call someone by their kin name. Used to describe someone as being a particular relation to you. ◆ Atye arrtyerrantye ngkenge anherreye. *I call you daughter-in-law.*

7. have a baby, give birth, hatch an egg
◆ Marlele nthelarte artnwenge arrtyeye. *That woman is going to have a baby.*

◆ Athelengkwele re kwarte arrtyeyayne. *The emu hatched the eggs.*

8. have ceremonial or religious knowledge
◆ Erlkwengamerne arritne arrtyeyayne apmwe arenge. *The old people knew the songs to sing the rainbow snake down.* ◆ Marlepe kwereyenge arkenye kwereyenge arrtyenke re kwereyenge awelye rtame, apmere kwere apertame, mpelarte. *Women have their own ceremonial body paintings and songs from their own country.*

9. be fond of, like

ahene arrtyenke look after something properly SEE UNDER ahene

tyayetye arrtyenke

go to church, follow a religion ◆ Tyayetye arrtyenke cynamathe. *We go to church.*

arryyenke², arrtyenkerne *vt.*

shine on something ◆ Rwemenyarrenke ayenge atnkwarengelie rlwenthele atyenge arrtyemeketye. *I dodge behind things at night in case the light shines on me (and gives me away).* ◆ Arelpe lwemanewethe alelaperte arrtyeyern-alpeyayne awerre inengepe atanthepe aneyayne tharrele rtame. *Just before the moon rose, when its light just began to shine, the boys would be ready beside their grass fires.* = arrenkerne, arlpankarrenke SEE ALSO atntamparryenke *shine*

arryey-aytenke, arrtyaytenke

shine on something (of sun, moon)
(+y-ayte+ 'do something after someone else arrives') SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrtyaytnenke *fighting movement*

arryeyern-alpenke

1. shine while moving towards speaker, glow (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming')

◆ Aherrkele arrtyeyern-alpenke kngerrake

-arryyenke³

theye. *The sun is shining this way from the east.*

2. Used to describe the approach of certain weather conditions. ♦ Arlkarl-arlkarle arrtyeyern-alpenke arntwenge. *The rain is bringing the cold weather.*

-arryyenke³ vt.

Forms the second part of some verbs where the action involves using your hands. Note that it does not always have the meaning that arrtyenke 'hold' has.

♦ ntywerr-**arryyenke** mix dry seeds with water ♦ kwanth-**arryyenke** raise a weapon ready to hit someone ♦ apay-**arryyenke** hold something out to be filled up, such as a dish.

arrytepeyarryte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

gravel, small stones, gravelly. Also referred to as artnte arrtyepayarryte. ♦ Elpaye arrtyepayarryte. *River sand.*

= arrtye

arryternentye-ngareye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

in the moonlight
= arelperewe

Arrtyerre n.

waterhole at the head of the Taylor Creek

Arrtywerlenyenge site of former Greenwood Station SEE Errtywerlenyenge

arrwalpe, arralpe, rrwalpe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. native tomato
Solanum ellipticum
var. *Ranges*. Also referred to as *arwele arrwalpe*. ♦ Arrwalpe artnte arenye artntenge arre arrkerarre anteyane. Rlwenepe re arrwalpepe alkenh-alkenhe rtame mwanyeme ketyepe, alperrepe re alkenh-alkenhe rtame. Arrwalpepe elpaye angkwarre tyampe re anteyane. *This plant grows along rocky slopes and on hillsides. The fruit of this plant is bigger than the banana-flavoured bush tomato; so too are its leaves. It can also grow along the riverbeds.*

2. edible fruit of the native tomato. Also referred to as *rlwene arrwalpe*. ♦ Arrwalpepe artnte arenye rtame, arrwalpepe aynewethe nhartepe. Mentye rtame nhartepe elpaye arenye rtame kngwere rtame, alperrantyeye. *The native tomato grows in stony country, we eat the native*



tomato. Don't mix it up with that other one that grows in the creek, that's called 'alperrantyeye'.

SEE ALSO alperrantyeye native tomato

arrwekele n.

1. ahead, in front, first ♦ Relhe atherre arrwekele atnteyane mweteke ake angkwarre. *The two women are standing in front of the bonnet of the car.* ♦ Artweye atherre openhe arrwekele. *Two men went ahead.* OPPOSITE OF atnantenge, antenge SEE ALSO etntete

2. on top, above ♦ Aleke pantyele arrwekele altyanteyane. *The dog is crouching on top of the blanket.*

3. before, earlier, already, previous ♦ Errwanthe aylene, errwantherrewe arrwekele aylerrantye tyarlarte. *You mob sing, you were here before me.* ♦ Apmere tyelartepe anteyane makwelame arrwekelepe. *In the past there were lots of people here.* = -tangkwerle

4. eldest, older OPPOSITE OF antenge

5. people from before, ancestors

♦ Rlwampele arrwekelele atewanthe nhartepe alwengayene, nhartepe atewanthe lewarrenhe kwerartepe iteyepe kwerele arre apeyayne iterrtye inenge. *The olden days white people asked the Aboriginal people to show them the roads that they used.*

arrwekele angkwerle

the front part of something

arrwekele apenke vi.

go in front, lead the way

arrwekele theye

in front, earlier, before

OPPOSITE OF atnantenge theye

arrwekelarrenke vi.

1. go in front, lead the way
2. be ahead, be winning ♦ Wele arkenye kngweramerne arengepe antenge apertame apeyayne kngweramerne arenge arrwekelarreyayne. *Well, one team would be coming behind and the other team would be ahead, winning with more points.*

OPPOSITE OF atnepethengarrenke

arrwekel-arrwekele adv.

1. in front ♦ Nantewarle atyenge arrenhe, arrwekel-arrwekele akwerrelayethe. *She put me on a horse in a coolamon, in the front.* The -theye ending goes on the words that refer to the thing that something is in front of: ♦ Artnwengaye apene nte arrewene

arrwekel-arrwekele atyenge theye. Children, you go in front of me.

2. first ♦ Ye, ikwe errpatye ketye aylene arrwekel-arrwekele. You mob start first, my voice is no good.

arrwekelenye n.

1. first thing or person; earlier or previous one ♦ Apmere arrwekelenyepe elethnenherre kwere mentye. He left his first wife.

2. something in front or ahead **3.** oldest, first-born ♦ Arrwekelenye rtame re anenke. He is the oldest. **4.** people from a long time ago; ancestors ♦ Atnwenthepe kwere ayneyayne arrwekelenyele ilperewe alareyayne karnawilkwere. The early days people ate the cockatiels, killing them in hollow trees.

OPPOSITE OF amethenhe

arrwekelepenhe n.

1. first, in front ♦ Akeleye apeke arre apenkerne arrwekelepenhepe altyarreyaytenke. It might be an aunty who is coming in front and those people there will be happy then.

2. first-born child, oldest brother or sister **3.** ahead

arrwelthe n.

a. soft, fresh fruits. Fruits such as *kwenemangkerre* and *anatyae* are good when they are *arrwelthe*; other fruits have no taste when they are like this. ♦ Enye kwenemangkerre arlpawele anteyane. Makwerle kwere rntwenke yakwethe warle. Enye arrwelthe, ahene. Bush tomatoes are found in the desert. You pick a lot and put them in a bag. They are good when they are soft. ♦ Arrwelthe angkere rtame, mentye rtame nyamernarte anatyae amerne. These ones are too soft, let's leave them.

b. watermelon = arrwelth-arrwelthe¹

SEE ALSO *tywerlperre ripe fruit*, *alyelke slimy sounds similar to arrwelthe jealousy*

arrweltharrenke vi.

1. melt ♦ Arntwe apenye arrweltharrenke anterepe. Fat melts and becomes like water. = arntwarrenke, errngwarrenke

2. become soft = elparrenke¹ OPPOSITE OF anngentarrenke

SEE ALSO *artnngarrenke dissolve*

arrwelthaylenke, arrwelthinenke vt.

1. melt something ♦ Antere arrwelthinenke ntawe rlwene pwewethe. Melt the fat so that

we can cook. = errngwaylenke

2. make something soft

= arntwaylenke OPPOSITE OF anngentaylenke

arrwelth-arrwelthe¹ n.

watermelon. Also referred to as *rlwene arrwelth-arrwelthe*. ♦ Arrwelthepe aynanthe arnttwenke arrwelth-arrwelthe. We call watermelon arrwelth-arrwelthe because it has soft flesh.

= arrwelthe

arrwelth-arrwelthe² n.

1. desert fringed lily *Thysanotus exiliflorus*. A plant to 25 cm, with long shiny green leaves, purple lily-like flowers, and swollen roots. It is used as a hair lotion to make hair grow longer. ♦ Apite apenyte rtame re, arrwelth-arrwelthe. The desert fringed lily looks like the pencil yam.

2. broad-leaf parakeelya *Calandrinia balonensis* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Fleshy herb to 25 cm with succulent leaves and purple flowers.

3. club-fruit lily (?) *Corynotheca licrota*. Also referred to as *arwele arrwelth-arrwelthe*.

arrwely-arrwelye n.

someone who looks unwell ♦ Enngerre wanenylke arrwely-arrwelye. He's not himself, he's skinny and unwell.

SEE ALSO arntetye sick

arrwempe kin. [SOME SPEAKERS]

sibling of the opposite sex (NOTE Anmatyerr *arrwemp*). In the old days you had to avoid a sibling of the opposite sex. To say 'my' *arrwempe*' you use a possessive pronoun instead of the +ye¹ ending: ♦ Arrwempe atyeyenge. My brother or sister.

SEE ALSO atyerreye sibling, arrereye sister, arlkereye brother, kakeye brother

arrwempe nhenge

people related as siblings ♦ Artnwenge amerne atanthe arrwempe nhenge apenhe arlelke. All the children who went hunting are brothers and sisters.

kwarrwempe

his or her *arrwempe* (kwe+ arrwempe)

ngkarrwempe

your *arrwempe* (ngke+ arrwempe)

♦ Ngkarrwempe nyartepawe. This is your (a woman's) brother. If the *arrwempe* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronouns to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *arrwempe*: ♦ Atewangke arrwempe. Their sibling.

arrwengke

arrwengke mother SEE arrenkwe

arrwere left out of, miss out on SEE arrewe

arrwerarrenke go, leave [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE arrewarrenke

arrwerinenke¹ vt.

blow hard (of wind) ♦ Antengetheye anterapeyayne, rarrele arrwerinenye atyenge ake errpatyineny. *I got a headache from sitting in the back of a ute with the wind blowing on my head.* The word for wind has the +le ending and the person or thing who the wind is blowing on has no endings or has the -angkwerre ending.

SEE ALSO pewinenke blow, wenke¹ blow away
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrerinenke make closer

arrwerinenke² vt.

really enjoying a particular food, find a food very satisfying or very tasty ♦ Weye atye arrwerinewene ngayele. *I should really enjoy eating this meat.*

arrwete beard, whiskers, moustache SEE rrwete

arrwetnenge n.

1. wild passionfruit, caper bush *Capparis spinosa var. nummularia*. Shrub to 1.5 m with delicate white flowers and fruits which turn yellow and split open when ripe. This plant does not traditionally grow in Kaytetye country. Also referred to as *arwele arrwetnenge*. ♦ Arrwetnengepe anenke Thangkenharengel. *There is a wild passionfruit bush at Barrow Creek.*

2. edible fruit of the caper bush. Also referred to as *rlwene arrwetnenge*. ♦ Rlwene arrwetnenge alwerre apenye. *The fruit of the wild passionfruit is like that of the split-jack.*

+arte n.end.

1. Goes on question words, pronouns, numbers and words like 'this' and 'those' to emphasise the thing being talked about. ♦ Atntheyaytene nge nantewewarle, ntharlarte. *Jump up on that horse.* ♦ Keye errwantharte ahenaytenye. *You mob are better at it.* ♦ Artnwenge atyeyengarte errpatye. *That child of mine is bad.* ♦ Atherrarte etnkwelthe atherre, awenyerrarte karntenge. *Two are tall, one is short.* The ending +arte can also go in the middle of verbs made up of two parts to add emphasis to this word: ♦ Lywekkerrwenengele paripele aperte kwere itarrarte aperinengele warepe, athe ampewethe. *People would quickly set the*

grass alight with a branch of (burning) desert broombush, they would drag it along to set the grass alight.

2. Can also occur on words for body parts and some words describing positions or postures [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Arnengayetharte, kwerrel-ayetharte aynanthe alperineyayne. *We would carry (them) in those shallow coolamons and those deep coolamons.*

3. Goes on nominals to show that this thing is better than the other thing being talked about. The other thing, which has been talked about previously, usually has the +pe ending on it. ♦ Paint-arte repe. *Paint is better than this.* ♦ Artnte alkenharte repe. *A bigger rock would be good.*

4. adds emphasis ♦ Thetnkarre wethapenye ayenge antethenenke mpelarte, wele mantarrelepe atyenge mwenkingarte. *I stopped because a bindy-eye got really stuck in my clothes.* SEE ALSO +inge very

artaly-artalye n.

1. light, thin, flimsy. Something that falls apart easily. = alyemp-alyempe, armaly-armalye

2. toddler ♦ Artnwenge kelye artaly-artalye. *A small child is called artaly-artalye.* = errwem-errweme

artangaylperre n.

1. tall = etnkwelthe, etnkwelthitarre
2. certain stage of initiation ceremony when initiate comes in

artapalye n.

ripe fruit of the native currant *ahakeye* and wild currant *yernte*. The under-ripe fruits of this plant are called *anthwerke* and the process of ripening *twelharrenke*. You do not 'eat' native currants, you *kwenke* 'swallow' them. These words are used in relation to *ahakeye* and *yernte* only. ♦ Ngayele artapalye aynanthe aynewene. *Let's eat the ripe native currant.*
= aketnpe

artapere n.

bundled, wrapped, folded, rolled or coiled up ♦ Nharte atrnkwe re entweyanenke pelangketele artapere aperte rewenhe entweyane atrnkwe. *Artapere re entweyane atrnkwe. He's lying asleep with the blanket rolled up around him.*

artaperinenke, artaperaylenke vt.

make something into a bundle; roll something up ♦ Mantarre marlele

artaperintel-aytenke aperinewethe. *The woman is rolling up her clothes into a bundle so that she can go.* ◆ Artaperinenke altyeye tyampe kwerarte. *You roll the leaves of the bush banana up too.*

artaperinenke atyewenhe *vt.*

wrap or cover yourself up in something such as a blanket ◆ Pantyele artaperinenke atyewenhe. *I covered myself with a blanket.*

SEE ALSO etnpenke cover

artarre *n.*

1. long tail feathers of emu and certain other birds
2. men's ceremonial headdress made from emu tail feathers ◆ Artarrepe paympelhe etnkwelth-etnkwelth the athelengkwe arenge. Artarre nyartepe atanthe mpwareyayne atnakakerrepe lthartewe. *The ceremonial headdress is made from the long feathers of an emu. It was made and used in the olden days by men only for ceremonies and corroborees.*

Artarre *n.*

1. place north of Neutral Junction Station
2. Tara. The Aboriginal community near Neutral Junction Station ◆ Apmwe atherrarte openhe kngrake otheke. Apmere Artarre, renharle apeyayne. *The two snakes travelled towards the east. They were travelling to that place called Artarre.*

artarr-artarre *n.*

woolly, fluffy, soft

artarrenke *vt.*

1. catch or kill meat for people (of dogs); hunt using dogs ◆ Ngwenge, weye alekele artarrewethe, rarrengareyepe. *Tomorrow my dog will catch an animal, if there's a wind.* ◆ Alekele atantherre artarreyayne aherrepe athelengkwe tyampe. *People would send their dogs out to catch kangaroos and emus.* The person who sends the dog out has the +le ending (or equivalent doer pronoun) and the dog has the +le ending. The animal it hunts has no endings.
2. perform sorcery on someone, point a bone at someone to make them sick
 - ◆ Artweye nyarte arntetye artarrenhe arre ntyarle akakele. *Someone used a pointing bone on this man, which made him sick.*
 - ◆ Altemarle ayenge openherre atyenge atanthe artarrenhe. *I went west and they performed sorcery on me.*

SEE ALSO ntyarle sickness from sorcery

artelhe *n.*

1. parent, adult, grown-up ◆ Ilperteny, lyermewe rtame re akwerkepe elethene ntyarlwe warle. Kwerelarte re anteyane, akwerkepe. Artelhelepe weye rtame alarrerrantye kwerelarte atnewinterrantye, weye. *The wedge-tailed eagle hatches its young in the nest in winter. The young stay there in the nest while the adult kills meat to feed its young.*

2. worker insect, such as worker honeyant or worker honey bee. Also referred to as *ngkwarle artelhe*. ◆ Artelhe kape artnmane nyartepe aynanthe etnewenke yerrampe arenge tyewalhe. Nyartepe aynanthe etnewenke arrengkwe iterrye arenge kape wantakerrertetye arenge. *We use the word artelhe or artnmane for the worker honeyant. We also use artelhe for the mother of human beings, animals or birds.* = artnmane¹ SEE ALSO yerrampe honeyant, ngarntate alkenhe honey-bee

3. important ◆ Ane number one-pe ceremony, rarte artelhe apmere. *That ceremony is very important and it comes first for that country.*

4. fat, big = aweke, ntyeltye, alkenhe
 5. object that has things that go inside it to make it work, such as a camera, video, cassette player, or car ◆ Artelhele ileyayne atyenge nte. *You were taking pictures of me with the camera.* ◆ Artelhe theye picture aynayntinenke. *You develop photos from a camera.*

artelhelkere *n.*

Spencer's monitor *Varanus spenceri*. A large, fat goanna that lives on the tablelands. Also referred to as *weye artelhelkere*.

= kalawerre

artemperreye *kin.*

1a. man's son, daughter, niece, nephew. What a person calls their brother's child
 ◆ Alkereye atyeyenge arenge artnwenge wele atye arntwenke artemperreye rtame. *I call my older brother's children 'artemperreye'* = artnwenge, rrwetepenhe OPPOSITE OF enwepenhe¹, alempenhe

b. a person's brother's child; niece, nephew

2. particular relations with the same skin as your *artemperreye*, such as your husband's sister's child. You make the hand sign for this relation by touching your chin with your right hand.

3. my artemperreye

SEE ALSO artwaleye *woman's child*, artnwenge *child*

artemperreyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *artemperreye*

artemperre

The form of *artemperreye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

artemperre nhenge atherre

a person together with one of their *artemperreye*

artempereng-artemperre

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *artemperreye* (*artemperre +nge-artemperre*)

kwartemperre

his or her *artemperreye* (*kwe+artemperre*)

- ◆ Atyeyenge aleke atherrarte, aleke erlkwetyerkwe kwartemperre. *I have two dogs, an old male and his son.*
- ◆ Kwartemperre arretyarenge atherrarte marle atherre. *That person has two nieces (has a brother with two daughters).*

ngkartemperre

your *artemperreye* (*ngke+artemperre*). If the *artemperreye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of *+ye'*, *ngke+* or *kwe+* to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *artemperreye*: ◆ atewangke *artemperre their niece or nephew*.

artenge¹, aytenge *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the object of the verb is being accompanied or forced to move.

artenge alwenke *vt. [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]*

chase someone or something away, tell someone to piss off, hunt someone away

- ◆ Waylpelele artenge alwenhe intemaperte ayenge anpatyarrenhe. *The whitefella told me to get out of here so I left for good.* ◆ Atye artenge alwenhe ahangkere. *I got rid of that angry person.* = lwerapmenke SEE ALSO ywekenke *hunt away*

artenge aperinenke *vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

lead someone, take someone or something with you ◆ Pwenge aynake artenge aperintarrantye, artnwenge kelye tyampe eltye theye. *We two will lead the old woman around, and take the little child by the hand.*

artenge ilenke *vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

pull something towards you, drag something with you, race off with something ◆ Enewaylenge alenyele artenge ilerrantye tyewalhe atherrarte. *The echidna is dragging two ants.* ◆ Artweyele marle tyarlenye theye artengilep-ilene. *A man might grab a woman by the arm and race off with her.* SEE ALSO itarre ilenke

artenge intarenke *vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

1. see someone off, accompany someone halfway ◆ Atye artenge intarenke Barrow Creek theye. *I went with her half the way and saw her off from Barrow Creek.* = lwenge-lwengarrenke, atherrenke, atewarrenke

2. final part of burial ceremony. It involves giving away the things belonging to the deceased. In the old days the dead person was put in a tree grave *wimparre* and covered with logs. The younger brother performed *artenge intarenke* which would reveal how the person had died.

◆ Alewenarlekke aynanthe elpathenhe 'Alewe rtame peyakelke aylew-arrereng-arrerepe.' Nthetheteyartape atyepe artenge intarenhe renharte tangkwerle. *We heard on our return 'We two no longer have our big sister.'* While I was there I participated in the final burial ceremony for our relation.

artenge people who go the long way VARIANT OF artengamerne

-artenge², -artengele *n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

until, as far as, not until. Goes on nominals after the *+we* ending. ◆ Nthewartenge ayenge apewethe. *I'll go as far as there.* ◆ Kweretheyeye atanthe aveyayne ngwetyanpe atanthe *milk* yathayayne aperineyayne, *breakfast-we* artengele, ileyayne rlwene. Nanikwete lettem go aylewethe athathe *breakfast* tangkwerle ayneyayne lettem go ayleyaynelke, arrwekele. *Then, in the morning, they milked the goats and not until they took the milk to the white people for their breakfast could they get some food themselves. Then they would let the goats out.* = -rtetye SEE ALSO -athathe

artengamerne, artenge *n.*

people who go the long way or on the back road, as when looking for food, while others might go straight to the camping spot ◆ Artengamernele alpeyenteyanepe ilel-ilel-arrarrantye rtame ngayelepe, arntwe ntharlarte. Arntwe ngentyele

kwerelke rlengke enwey-alpeye. *The ones who go along the back road pick up the bush tucker as they go along to the soakage where they will camp.* SEE ALSO arteperinte back way

Artengangkere *n.*

creek soakage near Emu Bore

artengele apenke *vi.*

go the long way, take the back road

◆ Artengele aperrane relhe awenyerrarte.
One woman went the long way.

artengele arenke *vt.*

gang up on someone, back someone up in a fight ◆ Wantewe nte artengele arerrantye? Mentye ngarrpele atherre alarrewethe. *Why are you ganging up on him? Leave the two of them to it.* Not all speakers put the +le ending on artenge when it occurs with arenke.

= rlwampilenke

artengepwite, aytengepite *n.*

feeling of jealousy towards someone of the same sex over your husband or wife

artengepwitinenke *vt.*

accuse someone of infidelity, accuse someone of running off with your husband or wife (*lit. cause jealousy*) ◆ Atyenge nte artengepwitinenye, ayenge akwerrpe. *You accused me of running off with him but I don't know anything about it.* SEE ALSO arwelthele arenke, anngwenhenke *feel jealous*

artenhe *n.*

1. behind, following ◆ Artenhe atye aperinenke artnwenge. *I'm coming behind carrying the child.*

2. later, after

artenhe anenke, artenh-artenhe

anenke *vi.*

follow, be behind; after ◆ Aleke nyarte artenh-artenhe anteyane mweteke nthewarte. *The dog ran along behind the car.* ◆ Nhardtape atanthe aveyayne, artenhe anenhe, kaylinenge ilel-alpeyayne. *After the boomerangs landed they would go and find them and bring them back.*

artenhe anter-aytenke *vi.*

run off after something or something ◆ Marle warle apeke artenhe anter-aytenke. *He ran after his wife.*

artenhe apenke *vi.*

follow, go behind, come afterwards ◆ Mpe, artenhe apewene aynanthe arrenyne apenhe warle. *Come on, we must hurry or we'll get left behind.* ◆ Ngkengewarle ayenge

artenhe apenke. *I'll go behind you.*

= antenge they-arrenke, interalwenke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tenhapenke *feel cold*

artenhele

behind something

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tenhele *cold*

artenke *vt.*

1. chop something with an axe; cut wood

◆ Relhele arwele nharte artenke elepele.

A woman is chopping a tree with an axe.

◆ Artetye rtame atnemepe arterrantye.

Digging sticks are made (cut) from mulga wood. ◆ Atnkerraytopenhelke rtame aynanthe ayneyaynenke atnkerrayte kwerepenhartepe ayneyayne aylpelayte, artengele ayneyayne. *We would eat the grubs from the branches and trunk of the coolibah tree and river red gums. We had to cut the branches to get them.*

2. slash grass ◆ Atherrkepe aynanthe arteyern-alpeyayne. *We came this way, slashing all the grass on our way.*

3. cut or trim hair or a beard

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atenke *press*

artenkepenhe, artengepenhe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

pieces, things that have been cut up (*lit. after cutting*)

artennge *n.*

dirty, filthy ◆ *Paper clean* aperte aperineyayne eltyenge atnpeng-anenye, artennge wanenye. *The letter had to stay clean while they carried it so they couldn't touch it with their hands.*

OPPOSITE OF erlwate SEE ALSO atwempe *dirty*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rtennge *base of skull*

artenngingenke, artenngaylenke *vt.*

dirty something ◆ *Paper* nhartepe artennginemeketyepe aperineyayne *clean* aperte arwele. *To avoid getting the letter dirty they had to carry it in a (split) stick.*

artentengentenge *n.*

type of swallow or martin. Possibly white-backed swallow *Cheramoeca leucosternum*; tree martin *Hirundo nigricans*

SEE ALSO tyerempere *fairy martin*

artentye, artentyerre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. deserted place, empty. Also referred to as *apmere artentye*. ◆ Apmere artentyelke iterrye inenge apenhe. *This place is empty, everyone has gone.* = apmerengkenye

2. someone who has lost a relative; orphan [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Artentyele oynterrantye

ilwekere kelye. The poor child with no parents is eating. = amathenge

artenye apenke *vi.*

lose a relative, have a relative pass away (*lit. go on your own*) ◆ Artenyelke ayleme aperrane. *It's only you and me now (our family has passed away).* ◆ Wantewe nge artentyelke aperrane? *You have come too late (your relative has passed away).*
= tyekartarrenke SEE ALSO alwengkinenke lose a relative, ngarrparrenke lose a sibling, erwelenge orphan

arten-artenye *n.*

cemetery ◆ Arteny-artenyepe akwarrantye errkwetyetye. *A place where people have been buried a long time ago is called arteny-artenye.*

SEE ALSO awennge grave, wimparre tree grave

artenyerre *n.*

1. full to the brim, stacked up
◆ Akwerre kngwere artenyerre atnhelp-atnharreyayne atye. *I filled another coolamon up really quickly.*
2. a feast, lots of food ◆ Artenyerre apernineng-anenye nte ngkeyenge ntarle artenyerre pwenhengerne. *How come you didn't bring all the food I saw you cooking earlier?*

artenyerre atnarrenke *vt.*

give out large supplies of food ◆ Atye artenyerre atnarrenhengerne thewepe-thewepe tyangkwarre. Apenge-wanenye nte ileyenewethe thewepe-thwepe artenyerre atnteyanengarle. *You didn't go and get the buckets of soup I put down.*

artenye *n.*

1. remaining behind, (stay) behind
◆ Artnwenge, artenye, akerrane, kwarrengkwe openhe. *The little baby left behind is crying because his mother went away.*
2. for later, afterwards ◆ Mentye anewene artenye. *Leave it for later.*

artenye anenke *vi.*

stay behind, remain at home

artenyele

at camp; at home ◆ Nterengelke rtame yeaynenke artenyelke, artenyelke yeayne arlelke tangkerle apeyaynenke. *They would grind the seeds back at camp. The ones that went hunting first came back and ground the seeds back at camp then.*

artenyam-artenyame, artenyam-artenye *n.*

people who always stay at home ◆ Alkenhalkenhe rtame aneyaynenke, aneyaynenke aynenanthe artenyam-artenye aneyayne. *We old ones, we always stayed in one place.*
◆ Artenyam-artenye nyamernartepe akikngwere arrerrane. *Those people are staying at home doing things.*

artenyarenye *n.*

a person who stays in camp and doesn't go out much

artenyele *n.*

noon, lunchtime, dinnertime, midday
◆ Aherrke errwelelke aney-alpenhe nyarte artenyele. *Midday is when the sun is high in the sky.* ◆ Wele nhartepe aylene areyayne nyartepe aylengkewe athathe apertame mpwenyewe aperrernenyerrane mpele. Rlwarraperte aylengkewarle mpwenyewe openhengerne aherrkertewe. Artenyele aherrke tyelarte! *We used to see this man come towards us, to grab us girls, you know? Truly, he came looking for us in the daytime. Right in the middle of the day, like now!*

artenyelarrenke *vi.*

get towards noon, be nearly midday

artepe *n.*

1. back ◆ Arlengarr-arlengarre lite openye rtame re anteyane, artepe angkwerre. *The beetle called 'arlengarr-arlengarre' has a pattern on its back.*
2. backbone = artepe ngkwerne
3. top of hill OPPOSITE OF lhaytenye, rlterre¹
4. body = iterrtye, arlke

artepe alarrel-aytenke *vt.*

hit and run, avoid retaliation (*lit. hit back and go*)

artepe angke

middle of the back

artepe kartetye

back of emu

artepe ngkwerne

backbone

artepe rtennge mpwere

Brahman cow

artepe arntwenke *vt.*

brag that you have lots of something, or have seen something ◆ Artepe arntwenke rewenhe kngweramernewe 'Ahakeye alkenhe entweyane mpele.' *She bragged to everyone: 'I have lots of native currants.'*

artepe ywekenke *vt.*

have a feeling that a kurdaitcha is near

artepapele anenke, artepapele atnenke vi.

1. sit behind someone ◆ Kngwere atherre apeke arre anteyanarle, angkwetye aynanthe anewene artepapele anenke. *If two people are sitting I might say we'll sit behind them.*
2. be talked about behind your back, have someone talk about you behind your back
 - ◆ Ayenge artepapele atney-etnyenhe rtame, nhetherrarte ketyele angkeyayne atyenge. *Those two are talking about me behind my back. (?)*
3. stay behind ◆ Marle atherre apeke arrwekele openke, angkwetye aynanthe anewene, artepapele atnewene, artepapele atnenke. Arenke wethopenye, kngwere atherre apeke arre anteyane arlenga. Mpelartame nhartepe artepapele atnenke. *Two girls might go ahead of us while we stay on a bit and follow on later. I might look back to the other two who are staying behind.*

artepapele aperinenke, artepapele arrenke vt.
carry something on your back, piggyback
◆ Nyarte artepapele aperinewethe artnwenge kelye. *You carry a child on your back.*

artepapele arenke vt.
face away ◆ Artepapele arerrantye rlwinteme atheke anteyane. *He has his back to me, facing the other way.*

artepame anenke vi.
put your back to someone, face the other way ◆ Artepame anteyane rlwinteme. Ayerrere atheke rlwinteme atheke, artepame anteyane. *He's got his back to me and he's facing towards the north.*
= intwemele atheke

artep-arenke vt.
1. look back over your shoulder ◆ Awerre nhetherrarte kwenyele artnpeyayne wele elweme artep-areyern-alpeyayne. *Those two boys were looking back when they were running yesterday.* = intwemele arenke
2. be the older brother or sister of someone ◆ Atye artep-arenke atyerreye atyeyengewe. *I am the older sibling to my younger brother.*

artepaplinenke, artepaplinenke vt.
hide someone behind your back

arteparneme n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
man's ceremonial brother-in-law. A man's arteparneme has a special role at initiation ceremonies. ◆ Arteparnemaye, nttheke angkwarre arrwer-arrelp-arrnke. *Where are*

you going, brother-in-law? To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' arteparneme you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+. SEE ALSO mpwerneye brother-in-law

artep-artepe n.

top

SEE ALSO errwele high

artepe errkwer-errkwere n.

desert spadefoot toad *Notaden nichollsi*. Also referred to as weye artepe errkwer-errkwere.
◆ Aherne warle atnywenke re atnwenthe artepe errkwer-errkwere. *The desert spadefoot is edible; it burrows under ground.*
= artwintele

artepelayethe n.

face up (*lit. back-wise*) ◆ Artepelayethe nge entweyane. *Lying on your back.*

OPPOSITE OF alemelayethe

artepelpaye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

fat on emu's back. Also referred to as antere artepelpaye. ◆ Nhartepe re artepelpaye inengelke arrkwineyerre, rntweyerre alkenhe aperte. Kwerepenhartape re arreyerre ngarrpe-ngarrpe aynengele. *Then he cuts the emu back fat into wide strips. Then he puts them aside and they each eat one.*

artepemperrenge rump of kangaroo SEE artepimperrenge

artepempwore n.

camel ◆ Nhartepe arleyale errpatye, artepempwore, aynemere aynewanthe. *That looks like a nasty thing, that camel, it could eat us.* = kamele

artepennyerre coward SEE artepewenyerre

arteperinte n.

the back way, the long way (to avoid something) ◆ Arteperinte ayenge apewethaw. Aleke ketye arteperinte tyerte apeweth. *I am going around the back way so the dog can't see me.*

= ertwep-ertwepe OPPOSITE OF akwerterre

arteperrke kidney (NOTE Anmatyerr rteperrk)

SEE karlekerte

arteperrpente, irrpente n.

rusty desert monitor; red goanna *Varanus eremius*. Also referred to as weye arteperrpente. ◆ Atnwenthe arteperrpente ikwarre openye kelye kantye errpwel. Artepe tyampe errpwel. Arlpawne angkwarre re anteyane. *The red goanna is small with a black tail. Its back too is black. It lives in sand dune country and is edible.*
= errelalye

artepewenyerre

artepewenyerre, artepenyerre *n.*

someone who does something wrong and doesn't face up to what they have done; coward ◆ Mayete atyenge akwerrke tyelamernarte ipmarremeketye atyarre atewanthe eletnhe-laytenye rtame. Mentye aperte, ayenge alpwene mwernarte artepewenyerre intermaperte. Artepewenyerre openhawe, ahe penhe apeke. *My kids might rebuke me for leaving them. Never mind. I must be gone for good because I'm ashamed to go back.* ◆ Nyerrelke ayenge apelapenhe artepewenyerre atye arre iterrtye kngwere nharte ipmarrenhepenhe. *I ran off in shame. I didn't face the person that I yelled at, I ran off somewhere else without facing him.*

= nyerrewanenye SEE ALSO nyerre¹ shame

artepimperrenge, artepemperrenge,

imperrenge *n.*

rump of kangaroo. Also referred to as *weye artepimperrenge*. ◆ Artepimperrenge rntwengele rengilengele, artweyele. *The man cuts the kangaroo rump and pulls it from the backbone.*

= antywantye

artepweli *n.*

sticky stuff on certain fruits such as desert raisins *arlkerre*, especially when they haven't dried out. ◆ Artepwele katyerre kwartele angene anenke. *The desert raisin has sticky stuff on it when it has turned yellow.*

arterrenthe *n.*

- a. desert tree frog *Litoria rubella*
 - b. Centralian tree frog *Litoria gilleni*
- ◆ Arterrenthepe arwelelarle anteyane. Nyartepe ltyeltyerre aherne openye. Arterrenthelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arwele theye. Lwemanenke arntwe alenyengareye. *The desert tree frog lives in tree trunks. It is brown and skinny. It eats small insects around the trees and comes out during the floods.*

arterrke *n.*

umbrella bush *Acacia ligulata*. Also referred to as *arwele arterrke*. ◆ Arterrkepe arwele atnyeme openye. Arwele tyarenkye alperrepe ilenke arntetyewe kape elpalhe inewethe amenhenge atherre elperre inengele. Alperre rntwenke nhartepe arrenke arntwe arle nhartepe mentye boil-arreye atherrk-atherrkarrengele nhartepe arntetylke kwerele aytenke. Alperre

nharte ilenke kweretheye arrenke ware arle alhwenge kelye amperrane arle nhartepe amenhenge atherrelke kwere arle arrenke elpalhe arle. *The umbrella bush looks a bit like the witchetty bush. The leaves of this tree are collected as a medicine and for the smoking of a mother and her child to make them strong. The leaves are put in water and left to boil until the water becomes green. Then it is ready for the sick person to bathe in. The leaves are also collected and put in a fire in a small hollow and then the mother and child are put into the smoke of the leaves.* ◆ Kwerelptye apertame arlepe arterrke arenge. *The umbrella bush's companion is the elegant acacia.*

Arterrk-arterrke *n.*

soakage near *Arrkentyere*.

arterrpe *n.*

1. smooth ◆ Ampweyepe lthele-lthelewatyre rtame, etnwintepo arterrpe rtame. Arterrpe rtame re. *The scrub wattle is hairy and rough but spear wattle is smooth.*

2. young girl, girl without children = aleyake

3. healthy, good condition, healed up ◆ Aherre arterrpe. *The kangaroo is in good condition.* ◆ Mpelartame aneyayne wele apmere aneyayne arterrpe. *We stayed at that place and it was in very good condition.*

= ahene

arterrparrenke *vi.*

heal up, scar over ◆ Ngkerrke arterrparrenhe. *The sore healed over.*

= kwerrmarrenke

arterrpinenke, arterrpaylenke *vt.*

1. make something smooth ◆ Artntenge elperle arterrpaylenke, kayle. *Sand paper-tyampe arterrpaylenke. You make a boomerang smooth with a sharp white stone or sandpaper.* = alyelkinenke

2. maintain and look after country, law and culture ◆ Apmere aylenkere re kwereyenge, wele apmere nhartepe kwereyenge re arterrpinterrantye. *He sings his country, he looks after it well.*

3. correct something ◆ Angke mpele arterrpinterrantye. *You can correct a story too.* SEE ALSO aheninenke fix, atnawerrinenke straighten

arterwenenke quickly chop or cut

something FORM OF *artenke chop* SOUNDS

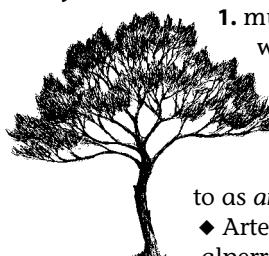
SIMILAR TO *ayterwenenke head off*

arteterre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

treeless plain ♦ Arteterre entweyane arwele wanenye. A plain with no trees is called arteterre. SEE ALSO arpanke plain
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atetherre budgerigar

artethetherre rntwenke, artethetherre

rntwelpe-rntwenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]
cut something into shreds, rip into something ♦ Alekele artethetherre rntwelpe-rntwenke errtywernele weye arlewatyerre. *The dog ripped into the goanna with its teeth.* = angkerretnhenke

artetye¹ *n.*

1. mulga *Acacia aneura*, weeping mulga *Acacia paraneura*. Trees to 12m, with rough bark and yellow flowers. Also referred to as *arwele artetye*. ♦ Artetyele arrtyenke alperre kelye-kelye ware

elpalhapeny. Arwele tylarte anenke rlwene kape ngkwarle. Rlwene taltyakwerle nyarte *apple* openye kelye, ngkwarle arlperlamp sugar openye. Rlwene taltyakwerle anenke atherkenyele arntwepenhele, ngkwarle arlperlamp anenke arrwekele arntwe alkenhewe athathe. *The mulga has very small grey leaves. It has fruit and sweet gum. The fruit is a bit like an apple but smaller, and the gum is like sugar. The fruit is picked in the green time after the rains, the gum is collected before the big rains come.* ♦ Atywaketye artetye arenye. Grey crowned babblers live in mulga trees.

2. edible seeds of these mulga. Also referred to as *nterrenge artetye*. ♦ Awatnkakerre ayneyayne artetye arenye nterrenge. Artetye theye rntweyaynenke.

Alpankinenhe athe. Arwelelke etnkwelthe ileyayne, alarrayaynelke, alperre pwertere atntheyayne nterrenge pwertere atntheyayne. Artetye *clean-emayleyayne*. Nhartepe eletnheyaynelke alperre inengepe. Nterrengepe apertelke kweneaneyayne kwenengepe. Nhartepe akwerrarrelke arreyayne. Nhartepe aympeyayne kwere, alkaperte. Yeyaynelke nterrenge, pweyaynelke. Arntetye, nterrengepe aperte, etnyenke kwere. *In the old days people ate mulga seeds. They*

collected them from mulga trees. They would clear away the grass (at the base of the tree). Then they would get a long stick and hit the tree so that leaves and seeds would fall off the tree. They would clean the mulga of its seeds. Then they would throw away the leaves so that just the seeds remained underneath the tree. Then they would put the seeds into coolamons, winnow them to separate the dirt from the seeds, grind them and cook them. If there was a sick person they would be given raw seeds to eat.

artetye², -awtetye *n.end.*

1. as far as (somewhere); up to (somewhere). Goes on the end of nominals to show the place or time that something happens up until. ♦ Nthekewe artetye nge openke? *How far are you going?* ♦ Arntwe aleny. openke arlentyewe artetye. *The water came up to my hips.* The ending -artetye goes after the endings +we or -warle: ♦ Repe arnpenherre, kwere warlek Merlentye warle artetye. *He ran all the way up to Five Mile.* The ending -artetye goes in the middle of words for 'this' and 'that':

♦ Tyewartetyarte atye aylanke. *This is as far as I can sing the Dreaming song.* = -artenge²

2. until (a particular time) ♦ Alele aylanthe anteyane Tuesday-we artetye. *We are staying here until Tuesday.* ♦ Anenhe aynantheee artnwengepe aynanthe alkenharrenhe aleyakewe artetye. *We stayed there from when we were children until we were teenagers.*

3. only there, in that location ♦ Arntwe arenye artetye re, rewapimperre. *The dragonfly is found only where there is water.* SEE ALSO -aperte only. For this meaning, there is no +we or -warle before -artetye.

4. When comparing two things -artetye shows the thing which has more of a quality. Like the 'er' in English 'bigger.'

♦ Aynenyalke aynantherre ilerakwe, arinenge openye kelyewe artetye rtame re. *We ate black-footed rock wallabies, they are like a euro but smaller.* SEE ALSO -ngenye SEE ALSO -arteyene, -athathe, -atheke

Artetyakake, Artetyakarranenge,**Artetyakerre** *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek near Bottom Bore

Artetyakarranenge *n.*

soakage east of Artarre.

artetyarenye *n.*

mulga apple. This is *Kwementyaye* in many

artety-artetye

areas. Also referred to as *rlwene artetyarenye*.
= taltyakwerle

artety-artetye *n.*

mulga country, mulga scrub
◆ Alweyayneee anpatyarrenhe artety-
artetyele aperte. *He chased us and we ran off
into the mulga scrub.*

Artetye etntete *n.*

place north-east of Tara community

artetye-ngkwarle *n.*

sweet gum on mulga trees
= arlperle, arlperlampe

artetyentyere *n.*

1. mulga floodout country
2. debris; leaves, grass or twigs heaped up often as a result of floodwater = ntyere

artetyerretyerre¹ *n.*

willie wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Black bird with white chest and long black tail, 20cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne artetyerretyerre*. ◆ Artetyerretyerre arre alarrenke itertyele rarre alkenhe openkerne. *If people kill the willie wagtail then a big wind will come.* ◆ Artetyerretyerre artetye arenye. Repe arnkwanenye rtame itertyewe, ipmarrenke itertyewe. *The willie wagtail is often seen in mulga. It doesn't like people and swears at them.*

= therre-therre

artetyerretyerre² *n.*

place where women and children camp at initiation ceremonies

artewaleye child (of a woman) SEE artwaleye

artewapinenke, tewapinenke *vt.*

1. crowd someone in, gather around someone ◆ Aparte atanthe awerre kelye nhartape artewapiney-alpenhe kwenyelepe. *You know yesterday they all came and crowded the little boy.*
2. gather on something (of dust)

artewentye *n.*

1. loud speech or voice SEE ALSO atayele *loud, wentare loud, ahentye¹ voice*

2. tight, hard, firm

3. forcefully, strong, extremely

artewentyaylenke, artewentyinenke *vt.*

1. make something hard, firm or strong ◆ Nkwartetyarle kwere peretye arreyayne akerte warle. Atnkerele kwere ertnkweyaynepe; nhartape kwere re eltyenge arntarrtyewethane, artewentyaylengele, peretyepe. *People used to put tea-tree bark onto the end of a stone*

knife. They would glue it on with spinifex resin so then they could hold it with their hand, making the handle firm.

2. make something louder, such as an engine by pumping an accelerator

arteweye thick, coagulated blood SEE teweye

-arteyarte *end.*

the best (at doing something) ◆ Proper nthelarle errkenke arteyartelke! *Now that one is dancing brilliantly!*

-arteyene, -arteye *end.*

1. already (did something). Shows that the person spoken to should know that this action already happened.

◆ Aynenhe arteyene ayananthe ngayebole. *We've already eaten, we were hungry.*

◆ Aperleyaye, aylenye arteyene nhartape kwenyelepange? *Granny, did we sing that one yesterday?* The ending -arteyene goes after other endings such as +we or -warle:

◆ Pakete warle arteyene atye arrenhe. *Yes, I did put it in the bucket.*

2. more of this quality. Like the 'er' in English 'quicker.' ◆ Arlewampe arteyene apmewethe! *Dig closer!* = -aytenye SEE ALSO -ngenye, +inge, +watye

3. Goes on the end of number words to show exactly this amount and no more or less. ◆ Awenyerrarte arteyene aylewethe apmere kweraperte. *Sing just one from that country.* ◆ Awenyerrarte arteyene ilewethe weye. *Get me just one more piece of meat.*

SEE ALSO -rtetye

-arteyenange *end.*

Goes on the end of question words (how, what, why) to show that you have no idea of the answer. ◆ Nthakenhewe arteyenange nyakartepe aperrane? *What on earth is this person walking around for?* ◆ Ntheke arteyenange re openhe? *Where on earth did he go?*

SEE ALSO +ange

arteyern-alpenke come this way chopping things as you go FORM OF artenke *chop*

Arteyewakenhe a rockhole south-west of Hatches Creek SEE Artiwakenhe

-artine already (happened) SEE -arteyene

artive, artikwe *n.*

mulgara (?) *Dasyurus cristicauda*. Also referred to as *weye artive*. ◆ Apite artiwe aynenke. *The mulgara eats pencil yams.*

SEE ALSO arnathe¹ *small marsupial, ampwerte¹ ampurta*

Artiwakenhe *n.*

a rockhole south-west of Hatches Creek
artne *n.*

thick scrub, bush ◆ Artnepe arwele makwerlarle ayterane. Arlpawe rtame arwele wanenye. *In scrub there are lots of trees. On the plains there aren't any trees.* ◆ Artneketye artne nhartepé apmwenge atnhemeketye artweyele apeke alarremeketye. *Don't go through that thick scrub, a snake might bite you or a kurdaitcha man might get you.* = werkke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atne guts*

artne angkwerre

crowded ◆ Iterrtye makwerle artne angkwarre aneyayne wele alperryarrenke. *It was crowded with lots of people but now they have scattered.*

artne werke

thick, dense bush; impenetrable scrub
= artnekwene

artnangke *n.*1. bilby *Macrotis lagotis*.

Also referred to as *weye artnangke*. ◆ Artnangke nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. Nyartepe kayte aynewene, alhwengèle anteyane kape akwerrkepe arrtyenke aherrele openye. Artnangkepe atnilenke, elpatinenke. Kape pwenke kwere aherre openye kantye akake. Rapete openye kwere rntwenkepe, ake tangkwerle kweretheye tyarrpinenke kwere kwenele atheke. *The bilby is good meat to eat. The bilby eats witchetty grubs, lives in a hole and carries its baby like the kangaroo. It is gutted, prepared and cooked in the same way as kangaroo but with its tail left on. The way it is cut up is different from kangaroo, it is cut up in the same way as rabbit; the head is cut up first, then the body is cut straight down the middle, leaving it in two halves.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnangke stopped, atnanké pubic hair, artnanké things*

artnangke alpite

bilby's white tail tip ◆ Relhele artweyele alpite artnangkepe arrtyenke lthartewe apeke, awelyewe apeke. *The men and women use the bilby tail tip for decoration at ceremonies.*

**Artnangkarenge, Artnangkere** *n.*

Mt Nelson. Place west of Barrow Creek.

artnanké *n.*

things, belongings ◆ Twerarte aperte nte ilene artnanké. *Pick all of your things up.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *artnangke bilby*

artnankewenke *vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

gather things up ◆ Artnankewewene nte ilenawe! *Gather all your things!*

artnarenye *n.*

1. type of spirit found in thick scrub
2. initiate, novice after seclusion

artnatyerre *n.*

1. gutter, gully, small watercourse that runs into a creek ◆ Elpaye kelye artnatyerre. *A small creek is called matyerre.* ◆ Artnatyerre nharté nte arene atywetnpe alkenhe nharté anteyane. *You see that gutter, there is a big perentie there.* SEE ALSO *tharrkere bank*

2. lines in the palm of your hand

artnatyeraylenke *vt.*

erode, make gullies or gutters ◆ Arntwenge artnatyeraylenke. *A gully was made by water.* = tharrkere mpwarenke

artnatyerr-artnatyerre *n.*

ground which is full of gutters or has been eroded

artnekwene *n.*

thick, dense bush; impenetrable scrub (*lit. deep scrub*) ◆ Pweleke inenge aynanthe alwenhe rwengke artnekwene angkwarre. *We chased the cattle through the dense scrub.* ◆ Artnekwene ketye arlpankarle nge alpene! *The scrub is too thick, go back across the plain!*
= artne werke

atnke *n.*

cliff, steep mountain face; mesa

◆ Kwenyele atye arenhe arinenge otherre aneyayne artnte artnkenge. *Yesterday I saw two euros sitting on the cliff.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnkwe¹ asleep, atnke alive, artnkwe dirt*

Artnke *n.*

Barrow Creek hills. Associated with Kngwarraye and Kapetye skin groups.

◆ Aynenanthepe etneweyayne aveyawele amerne Artnke rtame. Artnke kwere etnewerrantye, waylpale penhe *Barrow Creek* rtame kwere. *Our ancestors call this place Arnke. It's called Arnke 'The Cliffs', but since Europeans came it's been known as Barrow Creek.*

artnkampeye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *Enkwe Redbank*

artnkampeye jealousy SEE *arnkampeye*

artnkatyē *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

brave, courageous, confident ♦ *Ayengepe artnkatyē aperrane atnkwarengèle, ngarrpe tyampe ayenge aperrane, aterarreng-anenye. I walk around bravely at night and on my own, I don't get scared.*

OPPOSITE OF *nyerre¹*, *atere* SEE ALSO *ilenpenye champion, alhewere confident*

artnkelyē, arnkelyē, artnkely-artnkelyē *n.*

1. sulky, quietly angry, annoyed

♦ *Artnkelyepe anteyane ngkweltyele arlenge. She is sulking over money.*

2. stuck-up, antisocial, snobby ♦ *Elhe atyenge anteyane, artnkelye apeke atyengaye. That person is snobby, her nose is turned up at me.*

artnkelyē apenke *vi.*

walk off in a huff ♦ *Nyartepe atyenge artnkelyē aperrane arril-arile atnwenthe theye apeke rlwene theye apeke. This one is walking away sulky, maybe because I didn't give her food. The thing that you are sulky about has the -theye ending.*

artnkelyarrenke, artnkely-

artnkelyarrenke *vi.*

get sulky or annoyed ♦ *Nhartepē atyenge artnkelyarrenke pele, arenke rtame elhepe. She's getting sulky, I saw her nose. The thing that you are sulky about can have the -theye, -ketye or -arlenge ending. The person who you are angry at has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Maneye theye artnkelyarrenke artweye atyeyengewe apeke. I might be annoyed at my husband over money.*

SEE ALSO *ikwelaytnenke get sulky*

artnkenke *vi.*

metamorphise, leave in another form

♦ *Artnkenherre tyetheyarte openherre.*

Empakertepē nyartame. The wattle grub metamorphised and left here. Only its empty cocoon is left.

artnkwe *n.*

1. dirt, gravel, grain of sand. Also referred to as *artnte artnkwe*. ♦ *Elpaye alkenhe artnkwe akake. A river has gravel.* ♦ *Atnwenthepe aynanthe aynterantye artnkwe akake. This meat we are eating has grains of dirt in it. = arrtye*

2. things, belongings [SOME SPEAKERS]

♦ *Artnkwepe atewantheyenge pack horse-*

we kantinewe *pack-saddle wantakerre atewantheyenge shift-emayleyayne atantherre. They packed all their things into their pack-saddles and bags and moved away.* = *tnwanentye*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnkwe¹* *asleep, atnke alive, artnke cliff*

artnkwerreyē *n.*

someone who is willing to help and do things; enthusiastic, energetic ♦ *Ayengepe artnkwerreyē rtame warrkarrewethe apeke ayenge. I'm always happy and lively and like to work.* OPPOSITE OF *pmerrkarenye, anenkeye, kwetnaye* SEE ALSO *ngampe-ngampe lively, errngerneye energetic, etweke lively*

artnmāne¹, apmarne *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

worker honeyant (black and yellow ants outside the honeyants' nest). People follow this ant to find where the honeyant nest is. Also referred to as *tyewalhe yerrampe artnmāne*. ♦ *Artnmāne ngkwärle yerrampe arenge. The ant called artnmāne is the honeyant's worker.*

= *artelhe*

artnmāne² *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

respectful way of referring to the mother or the mother's brother of a person whom you are in an avoidance relationship with. For example, a woman may use *artnmāne* to refer to her son-in-law's mother or mother's brother, or a man may use *artnmāne* to refer to his mother-in-law's mother or mother's brother. ♦ *Ngkartnmāne nte alwengayewethe mwetekayewe. Ask your mother (or mother's brother) for the car.*

artnmāne nhenge

a group of two or more people related as mother and child, or maternal uncle and nephew or niece (said by a woman if one of them is her son-in-law, or by a man if one of them is his mother-in-law)

kwartnmāne

his mother-in-law's mother or brother; her son-in-law's mother or brother

ngkartnmāne

your (a man's) mother-in-law's mother or brother; your (a woman's) son-in-law's mother or brother

artnmenye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

ashes for mixing with tobacco (NOTE

Anmatyerr artmeny) ♦ *Artnmenye*

pwewethe. Burn (make) some ashes. SEE *arlpe*

artnnge *n.*

1. moist, sloppy, doughy, mushy, wet, juicy ♦ Ahakeyepe ileyaynenke artnnge tangkwerle. Ileyayne ahakeyepe. *We picked native currants, they were just ripe and soft.*
= arrwelthe, anthwele, arntwenpe
2. green fruit or plants; freshly cooked foods
♦ Arwele artnnge atye amperelh-aylenhe. *I bent a green stick.* ♦ Rlwene nyartepe artnngelke. *This damper is fresh.* OPPOSITE OF aynterrke

SEE ALSO karlwerrke *mushy*SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artnke *cliff***artnngarrenke** *vi.*

1. become soft, dissolve SEE ALSO arrweltharrenke *melt*
2. get sloppy, get doughy, get mushy
= armaly-arrmalyarrenke, anthwelarrenke *go soft*

artnnginenke *vt.*

make something soft by soaking or dunking it in liquid, soften, moisten something ♦ Arntwenge apeke teyele artnnginewethe. *Dip it into the tea or water to make it soft.* ♦ Arntwenge ntewenhe artnnginenke. *Soften your hard snot with water.* = aherenknginenke
OPPOSITE OF anngentarrenke SEE ALSO arntwaylenke *make soft, arrwelthaylenke melt something*

artnparrytarrenke go quickly SEE anpatyarrenke**artnpenke** *vi.*

1. run ♦ Artnpene nte! *Run!* ♦ Kaperle atere artnperr-aytenye thangkerne ketye. *The lizard ran away frightened, on account of the birds.*
2. fly ♦ Ahernarreparre artnpenke thangkerne. *The bird flies close to the ground.*
3. flow, run (of liquid) ♦ Arntwe aleny artnperrane. *The creek is running.* ♦ Re arrnge artnperrane, elperterarrenhe. *Her blood was running and it coagulated.*
4. hurry away, run off ♦ Kngweramernepe artnpeyayne weye warle, rlwene warle anatye warle. *The others hurried off to get meat or tucker such as yams.* = artnperr-aytenke
5. be or lie in a straight line along something, such as a wire ♦ Laynepe arwele rtame atneyayne, arwele. Arwelele wayepe artnpeyayne. *The telegraph poles used to be made out of wood and the wires*

used to run along between the wooden poles.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnpenke *feel***artnpeng-artnpengarrenke** *vi.*

start walking (of baby), learn to walk (+nge-...+ngarre+ 'do bit by bit')
♦ Alkenharrenhe ayenge nthelarte Barrow Creek-le. Artnpeng-artnpengarrenhe ayenge Barrow Creek-le aperte. *I grew up at Barrow Creek. I began walking at Barrow Creek.*

SEE ALSO errwem-errweme *toddler***artnpenkerne** *vi.*

1. run towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)
♦ Nharte iterrye aynewanthe arle artnpenkerneketye. *That person is running towards us.*
2. go or move quickly towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)

artnperr-aytenke

1. run away, run off (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go') ♦ Aleke nharte artnperr-ayterane atere. *That dog is running away frightened.* The thing that you run away from has the -theye or -ketye ending: ♦ Re aherre artnperr-aytenhe kwere **ketye**. *The kangaroo ran away because of him.*
2. hurry off, move away quickly ♦ Artnperr-ayteyayne arntwe warle ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe artnperr-ayteyayne. *Early in the morning we would hurry off to get water.*

artnperr-artnperrenwenke

run around (plural). A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

artnperrem-p-alpenke

run back, hurry back ♦ Awere openye nge artnperrem-p-alpenawe! *Quickly, hurry back!*

artnperrenwenke

run around quickly (+rrwene+ 'quickly')
♦ Artnwenge inenge arntwengareye artnperrenwenke. *All the children are running around in the rain.*

artnpey-aytenke

catch up with someone; come quickly towards the person speaking (or towards the main person or place in a story)

(+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives')

♦ Wet-lke mantarre awenyerre akakarte tyampe arre rlenkepe anwengere, antyert-antyerte arrenke ape, artnpeyayterane aytnane antyert-antyerte arre aylenyerre

artnte¹

arntwenge. You can get soaking wet if the rain catches up with you and you have only one layer of clothing on, if you can't run away it really soaks you.

tyerte artpenke run away SEE UNDER **tyerte artnte¹, arnte n.**

1. mountain, hill ♦ Artweye openke arrelke artnte warle, atntheyaytenke weyewe arinengewe. A man goes hunting up in the hills. He climbs up to (look) for game, for euro.

2. rock, stone, minerals ♦ Ayenge apeyayne waylpalele arlente anwengelerke, pwetyelke apeyayne artntewelke enthweyayne. I went out bush with a whitefella looking for minerals, prospecting.

3. money ♦ Re atyenge artntwenhe artnte ngkenge etnyewethe. He told me to give you money.

4. gun [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Artnte nharte atyenge aperninewene, weye atye alarrewethe. Bring me that gun so I can kill something for meat.

artnte alkenhe

expensive, dear ♦ Nhartepe artnte alkenhe rtame. That one is too expensive.

artnte alyelke

smooth stone or rock

artnte artere

1. quartz, white rocks

2. sharp stone in handle of woomera

artnte arrilpe

sharp, pointed hills

artnte artepe

top of a hill or range

artnte artnke

mountain range; flat topped hills

♦ Arntenge nhartepe artnke mpele altyanteyane. That hill has a cliff on it.
♦ Barrow Creek openye artnte nharte artnke. Flat topped hills are like the ones at Barrow Creek.

artnte elperr-elperre

flat stone or rock; plateau ♦ Artnte elperr-elperre arle yewethe nterrenge. You grind seeds on a big flat stone.

= athere

artnte errtywele

low hills

artnte parparle

1. flat rock ♦ Artnte parparle ayenge anewethe tyelarte. I will sit here on this flat rock.

2. rock-slide, slip, rocks at the foot of a hill

3. steep hill

artnte warkepenhe

wages ♦ Nantewe payemayleyayne elweme artntenge warkepenhele. The two of them bought horses with their wages.

artntarrenke vi.

1. solidify, get hard ♦ Antere nhartepe artntarrenhe ntywelh-aylene nte warengre arntwe arrewethe aytene. That fat is hard, warm it in the fire so that it melts.

2. freeze ♦ Arntwe nhartepe artntarrenhelke. That water is frozen now.

3. crystalise, get lumpy, curdle

♦ Aylpatyepe repe artntarrenhe. The milk has curdled.

artnte² n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

car belonging to someone who has passed away ♦ Artnte nharte openkerne. Hey, that car is coming. = twetwetayerre, aywerre angkewene, atnerrke

artntalharre n.

long beard

= arrangkwendarre, atnthayle

artntapenye n.

stubborn, take no notice, someone who won't change their mind (lit. like stone)

♦ Nge nthewarte angkerranemeketye artntewe openye. Don't talk to him, he won't listen. = elperterre

Artntaritere n.

White Top. Hill near Barrow Creek

artntarrenke solidify, get hard; freeze SEE UNDER artnte¹

artntarrkerte soakage with no water and only clay SEE ntarrkerte

artnterke n.

1. small rock, stone ♦ Arwengerrpele artnterke aynenke apertame. The bush turkey eats small rocks too.

2. quartzite, quartz rich sandstone, opaline quartz ♦ Artere artnte nharte wele artnterke. Knife arrpaneye mpwareyayne artnte, arrengale atnkere aye eltyenge aynanthe arntarryewethe. The white stone is called artnterke. We make a kind of knife out of it and put wax on it for a handle.

3. white stone knife made from quartzite. Also referred to as artnte artnterke. ♦ Artnte artnterke atye arenherre errtyartewarle karntengewarle. I see the quartz point on that short spear. = elperle SEE ALSO atnkere¹ stone knife

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **enterke** *white ant*, **aynterrke** *dry*

Arntterrpwerle *n.*

place near Barrow Creek

artntimpentye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

stony or rocky place (*lit. having lots of stones*) ◆ Arntimpentye ketye, elerele aynanthe enwewethe. *This place is all stony, let's sleep in the river sand instead.*

artntwel-artntwel-arrenke go around talking to people

FORM OF **artntwenke** *tell*

artntwel-aytenke pass on a message

FORM OF **artntwenke** *tell*

artntwelp-artntwenke stop and pass on a message

FORM OF **artntwenke** *tell*

artntwenke *vt.*

1. tell, relate, say ◆ Arntwene nte. *Tell me!*
2. gossip about someone
3. call something by its name; call a person by their relationship term ◆ Wantarte arwele nhartepe artntwenke? *What's the name of that tree?* ◆ Altyerrawe rtame artntwene nte! *Tell her the name of your mother's country!* = etnewenke
4. tell someone to do something; advise; counsel; direct ◆ Arntwene nte relhe akerlite arrewethe. *Tell the woman to be quiet.* The person being told to do something may have the *+le* ending if they are also the doer of another action in the sentence: ◆ Arntwene nte arrereye atyeyenge(**le**) artnwenge nharte ilewethe. *Tell my sister to pick up the child.*
5. ask = alwengayenke
6. warn ◆ *Something*-le openye atyenge artntwenhe. Nharte arrwekele ketye mpele. Nharte enweyayne arwelewe athene atyeye kwere arelp-arenhe. *Something warned me that there was danger ahead. There it was, I thought it was a stick but it wasn't.*

= **arntwenke** SEE ALSO **angkenke talk**

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **rntwenke**¹ *cut*, **ertntwenke** *push*

artntwenke rewenhe

1. tell someone about yourself ◆ Rewenhe artntwenhe alehangewe. *He told the stranger what happened to him.* ◆ Wele atyewenhe artntwepy-alpenherre, pwenge inengewepe. *So I went back and told the old people what had happened to me.* A reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person doing the action.

2. confess to something

artntwenganenyele ilenke

take without asking ◆ Arntwenge wanenyele ilenhe mpele nthelartepe. *He got it without asking.*

artntwel-artntwel-arrenke

go around talking to lots of people, such as when organising a meeting (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Aparte nte arrkwinterrantye aynewantheyenge angke, apanpelke nte artntwel-artntwel-arrrrantye. *You've been going around telling lies about us to everyone.*

artntwel-aytenke

pass on a message (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

artntwelp-artntwenke

stop and pass on a message (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Angke re artntwelp-artntwenke elkwerre iterryte kngwerewe. *He stopped halfway and passed on a message to someone.*

artntwerwenenke

quickly tell someone something, tell someone a bit about something ◆ Apelke atye palepale kwere wethapenyne artntwerwenenke akwerterre, kelye. *Anyway, now I'm just telling it quickly, in a short form.*

artntwepy-alpenke

go back and tell someone (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Aynewanthe angke artntwepy-alpenhe, mwetekeli atnthenhele. angkelke aynewanthe artntwepy-alpenhe. *They returned and told us that there had been a car accident.*

artntwepy-aytenke

speak to someone who has arrived (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ◆ Iterryele nthelarte atyenge rlwarrinenyerre.

Arntwepy-aytenye atyenge. *That person showed me. He talked to me when I arrived.*

artntwepy-enenke

go and tell someone something (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Angkwyte aperte, arrenye atye artntwepy-enewethe. *Wait, I'll go over there and tell them.*

altyerrele artntwenke know that something is going to happen because you had a dream SEE UNDER **altyerre**

ngkengatherre arntwenke

make an agreement; come to an arrangement; decide upon something

◆ Nthelamernartepe ngkengatherre arntwarrantye intermarte? *When are they*

artntwerwenenke

going to make a decision?

artntwerwenenke quickly tell FORM OF artntwenke *tell* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rntwerwenenke *cut quickly*

artntwey-alpenke go back and tell someone FORM OF artntwenke *tell*

artntwey-aytenke speak to someone who has arrived FORM OF artntwenke *tell*

artntwey-enenke go and tell someone something FORM OF artntwenke *tell*

artnwekene thick scrub SEE artnekwene

artnwenge *n.*

1. child ◆ Artnwenge nharte ilwekere ngayele. *That poor child is hungry.*
2. A general word that goes before other words that refer to people to show that this person is not an adult. ◆ Artnwenge rlente kelye arenge ilpwerr-ilpwerre nyarape anenke kngwere armaly-armalye rtame. *A tiny baby's head is very soft on the top part.*

3. man's child; brother's child = rrwetepenhe, artemperreye OPPOSITE OF enwepenhe¹, alempenhe

4. man's sister's child [SOME SPEAKERS]. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *artnwenge* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+. SEE ALSO artwaleye *woman's child*

5. grandchild [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Nhartepe artnwenge atyeyenge arrengeye. *That's my grandchild, my son's child.*

6. woman's daughter and her husband (the woman's son-in-law) ◆ Tyantwerre artnwengele ntaylenhe. *My daughter and her husband killed a kangaroo.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnhwenge *rumour*

artnwenge anenke *vi.*
have a baby, give birth

artnwenge angkeyarre
parent, someone with children

◆ Tyewartape erreyakwerre ayneyayne atanthepe artnwenge angkeyarrele rtame akeyelele amerne. *Here they were eating bush onions, mothers and their children, my aunts.*

artnwenge arrpanteye
doll, pretend baby

artnwenge ngwalkere
adolescent boy

artnwengep-artnwenge

kids will be kids ◆ Artnwengep-artnwenge rtame ngkerte. *Kids will be kids and muck around.*

artnwengareye

initiation time ◆ Artnwengareye apeke rewenhe arrewethe errwenye, iterlarrane. *For fun he will wear feathers in a headband.*
= apwelhe-ngareye

artnwengeng-artnwenge *n.*

doll, pretend baby that girls play with ◆ Artnwengeng-artnwenge play-arrerrane nyetyepele kwerre kelye. *Girls play with dolls in their cubbies.*
= taltale²

artnwepe, arnwepe *n.*

claypan, swamp, billabong, lake, soakage in hard ground ◆ Artnwepe arntwe arre atnhenherre ape artnwepe. *A claypan fills up with water after it has rained.*

artnwep-artnwepe *n.*

country with many little waterholes, swamp country ◆ Artnwep-artnwepele aynanthe aneyaynenke. Renhelarte aynanthe apmerarle elye arrerentyele ayneyaynenke, akarleyepe. *We used to camp and hunt in the swamp country. We used to go out and get lots of northern wild oranges and bring them back to the shade and eat them.*

artnwere *n.*

dingo, wild dog. Also referred to as aleke artnwere. ◆ Artnwere nyartelepe awelengke, etnetyele arlitarre kwereyengele rarre angenke, artntenge tyampe kape alhwengele anteyane. Artnwerelepe aynenke kaperle, ilkennenje, mangwe artnte arenje kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe tyampe kwathengele. Artnwere nyarape awelengke ware ketyelkepe atere kape artnwere nyarape kngwrelayethe elpathenkepe aleke apmere arenje ketyepe. *A dingo is a wild dog. It lives in caves or holes that it digs in the ground. It eats lizards, mice, wild cat and birds, and drinks water. The dingo can be ferocious and dangerous, the only thing that it is afraid of is fire. The dingo is recognised by the howling it makes which sounds different to that of a camp dog.* = waytake, wanapare SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnwere *animal droppings*

artnwerrenke *vt.*

cause trouble, make things difficult for someone, give someone grief, create havoc for someone ◆ Ngkwärlepenhe inenje apmere atyeyenge artnwerrel-aytenke. *The drunks came to my place and caused trouble.*

artnweyeneneke vi.

be hurt, sore or in pain, stinging, aching. With the *+yane* ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: ◆ Ilpe ayenge artnweyenenteeye. *My ear hurts.* ◆ Arntetye ayenge artnweyenenteeye. *I am sick and in pain.* ◆ Rratherrke, ake arre artnweyenenekepe, wenhe rntwenke, kwerele apertame perryenkepe. *When someone is in pain with a headache, you break off a piece of snake vine and wrap it round their head.* = aherretnyenke hurting, aynenke cause pain, arlwerrentyenke be in agony

artwaleye kin. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1a. child (of a woman); what a woman calls her son or daughter. ◆ Artwaleye atyeyenge arrkwentyarte. *I have three children.*

b. sister’s child; niece, nephew
= alempenhe, enwepenhe¹ SEE ALSO artnwenge child, artemperreye man’s child

2. particular relations with the same skin as your *artwaleye*. You make the hand sign for *artwaleye* by touching your stomach with your right hand.

◆ Enwepenhe, artwaleye atye akenkepe. *People with the same skin name as my children I call artwaleye.*

3. father-in-law

◆ Artwaleye apenerne nge weye nte ilewethe. *Father-in-law, come here to get your meat.* = ahanterre, lamparre

4. father’s cross-cousin

artwaleyaye

A common way of addressing someone who is your *artwaleye*

artwaleyeng-artwaleye

respectful way to refer to a person’s deceased *artwaleye* (*artwaleye +nge-artwaleye*)

artwaleye nhenge atherre

a person together with their mother or uncle

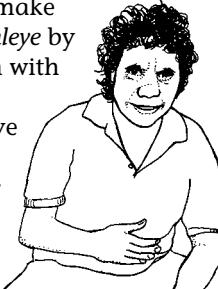
= -nhenge SEE ALSO menhenge *mother and child*

kwartwaleye

his or her *artwaleye* (kwe+ *artwaleye*)

ngkartwaleye

your *artwaleye* (ngke+ *artwaleye*). If the *artwaleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun to say ‘our’,



‘their’ or ‘your’ *artwaleye*: ◆ atewangke artwaleye *their child.*

artwante n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. dust that comes before rain, haze. This often comes from the east. People used to sing the *artwante* to make it go away. Also referred to as *rarrre artwante*. ◆ Artwantele tangkwerle arrwekelepe etnpenke rarrre akakele, rarrre akake rtame nhartepe artwantepe anenke. Nhartepe arntwengelke rley-tnyenke. *The dust storm comes first with the wind and covers everything. With the wind you get dust over everything. Then it brings the rain.* SEE ALSO errmetyine dust = alharrkwe

2. mist ◆ Artwarntele etnpenke arntwepenhele arntwe alkenhe arre atnhenke penhe. Artwarntele arre etnpenke penhe wele arkarle rtame arrenke. *The mist hangs around after it has rained a lot. It can be very cold when the mist is hanging in the air.*

artwaylpalype bunches of fruit on a tree, laden with fruit SEE twaylpalype**-artwemenye** kin.end.

respectful way to refer to someone who has passed away. Goes on the end of kin terms and pronouns. ◆ Ayanthe **artwemenye** tyelengarte aneyayne awatnkakerre. *Me and others who have now passed away, used to stay here a long time ago.* ◆ Elkwemene angwen-angwene wenhe elwanthe aperlenhenge **artwemenye** aneyayne. *That old woman and her old husband who both passed away used to be there.*

= +nge-⁷ OPPOSITE OF -ankethene SEE ALSO angwen-angwene SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twemenye *beetle sp.*

artwengarre hard seedpod of the dogwood tree *awetnthe* SEE twengarre**artweretye** dry [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE artwerrtye**artwerinenke** vt.

warn, stop someone from doing something; hold someone back from doing something, especially fighting ◆ Atye ngkenge artwerinenke kweperete angkentyle. *I’m warning you not to talk.* ◆ Artwerinenke ntawe awerre nharte aharle enthwerrane. *Stop that boy from looking for a fight.* ◆ Nharte atyenge errwanthe arntarrtyerrantye atyenge artwerinterrantye atye kweperete alwarrantye, ahewepe. *You lot are trying to stop me from going, but I’m going anyway to*

artwerrtye

fight that person.

artwerrtye *n.*

1. dry ♦ Rlwene arlyte nyarape thepethe rtame arntwenpe aperte alele, rlwene artwerrtye kwerarle arrewetthe. *This dough is still wet and sticky with water, wait till I put more dry flour in it.* ♦ Artwerrtye warle akwewetthe mantarre inenge. *Put the clothes in a dry area.*

2. thick (liquid) ♦ *Paint repe artwerrtye, ye artwerrtye ahene rtame. The paint is thick, it's better when it's a bit thick.*

3. flour ♦ Artwerrtye ntethe aperninene! *Bring me some flour!*

= artweretye [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

apmere artwerrtye

dry ground

artwerrtyarrenke *vi.*

1. dry out, dry off, dry up

♦ Artwerrtyarrengele anewetthe arntwe penhe aherkele ampengele. *You sit in the sun to dry off after swimming.* ♦ Arntwe elpayelepe artwerrtyarrenhelke. *The water in the creek has dried up.* ♦ Mantarre atyeyenge artwerrtyarrerrane. *My clothes are drying.*

2. clot, get hard

= aynterkarrenke

artwerrtyinenke *vt.*

1. dry something out by putting it in a warm place

2. thicken something up by adding flour ♦ Artwerrtye ntethe aperninene artwerrtyinewetthe atye; nyarte atyeyengamerne intemelke, arre atye arntwe yathenherre. *Bring me some flour so that I can make it dry; gosh, it's wet and sloppy from too much water.*

= aynterkkinenke

artwete *n.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

vagina

SEE ALSO pwere

-artwetye as far as (somewhere); up to (somewhere) SEE -artetye²

artweye¹ *n.*

1. man ♦ Artweye atye arenke angkengewarle. *I see a man talking.* OPPOSITE OF marle SEE ALSO angwerretye male, awerre boy, kaylelengkwe young boy, erlkwe old man
2. initiated man
3. husband. Said by a woman about her husband. ♦ Maneye theye artnkelyarrenke artweye atyeyengewe. *I am annoyed at my husband over money.*

4. A general word that goes before other words for particular types of men.

♦ Artweye erlkwe rlwakitele anteyane. *The old man is sitting in the windbreak.*

5. Aboriginal person ♦ Apmerepe etnepe re artweye arenge 'Arlperrite.' *Aboriginal people call that place Arlperrite.* = iterrye

6. kurdaitcha ♦ Artnwenginenge artweyele ilel-ayteme yaye? Kwenyele arenheketye. *Someone saw a kurdaitcha yesterday, he might come and steal the kids.* = rlwaylpe, aylpaty-ywekekewene, angketye atnywenke, angketye atnhe

7. A general word that goes before other words for particular types of kurdaitchas.

♦ artweye rlwaylpe kurdaitcha

artweye akwerrke

young man

artweye alkenhe

1. important man

2. umpire ♦ Nhartepe atanthe rrkantineyaynepe, artweye alkenhele atherrepe renhelarle arreyaynepe ahernarle. *Then they played and the umpires would put the score on the ground.*

artweye arenge

belonging to Aboriginal people (as opposed to Europeans); not introduced, indigenous

♦ Artweye arenge etne Thangkenhareng. *The Aboriginal name is Thangkenhareng.*

artweye arpanenhe alwenke

a woman who flirts a lot

artweye inenge

men

artweye nhenge

man or woman and their dog

artweyep-artweye

men will be men

artweyewe artweye

married woman ♦ Nhartepe artweyewe artweye rtame. *That woman is married.*

-artweye² *n.end.*

1. owning something. Goes on nominals after the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) to show that this thing is owned by someone. ♦ Ayenge mwetekewe artweye. *I own the car.* The person who owns the thing has no endings (or equivalent subject pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813.)

2. owner, boss, custodian. Forms words to describe people who own and are responsible for different types of things. For

example, an owner of a place or Dreaming. ♦ Aherrewe artweye amerne. *Owners for kangaroo Dreaming and country.* ♦ Nhartepe alekewe artweye kwertenye. *That (dog) is the dog owner's best friend.* ♦ Atyengewe artweye. *My boss or my relatives.*

3. having a particular relation ♦ Ayenge mpwerneyewe artweye. *I have a husband.*
4. parent of ♦ Alyeye inengewe artweye. *The father of the young men.* For some speakers, the +we ending does not have to come before -artweye: ♦ Artnwenge(**we**) artweye. *Parent of the child.* ♦ Athantewe artweye? *Whose relative is that?*

apmerew-artweye the relationship people have to country of their father's father; 'owner' SEE apmerew-artweye

Artweye Amperlanenge n.

place on Rtwerpe country south of Coulter's Camp

Artweyatherre Elperlatnenge n.

soakage on Taylor Creek

Artweye Elperlaytnenge n.

1. soakage near Neutral Junction homestead on Rtwerpe area. This was the location of the main Aboriginal settlement prior to Artarre in 1978. ♦ Artweye Elperlaytnenge ltemarle rtame nhartepe apmere, elpaye atherre pwitarrenke. *West of the creek crossing where the two creeks meet is Artweye Elperlaytnenge.* ♦ Atyertepentye arrkerarre aynanthe anteyane. Nyartape Artweye elperlaytnenge rtame, aynekantheyenge; kwerele aynanthe anteyanepe. *We are living beside Atyertepentye at Artweye Elperlaytnenge.* Artweye Elperlaytnenge is our place. It's where we are living.
2. Neutral Junction Station

artwilaylenke vt.

hook or attach something onto something else, as in attaching a spear to a woomera
♦ Artweyele amerrele artwilaylenke erryarte. *The man hooks the spear onto the woomera.*

artwintele n.

desert spadefoot toad *Notaden nichollsi.* Also referred to as weye artwintele.
♦ Artwintele ahene aynewethe. Nyartape artepe thepethe arltere kape



intetyeng-intetye. Artwintelepe anteyane alhwengele ahernele aynenke re wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye. Pwenkepe kwere ware pmerrkele nhartepe kwere rntwengelke aynenke. *The desert spadefoot toad is good to eat, even though it has a white, spotted back that is sticky. It lives in a hole in the ground and eats insects. This frog is dug out, killed and cooked in the ashes before being cut and eaten.*

SEE ALSO artepe errkwer-errkwere, mpwekenhe

Artwintelarenge n.

place on Ileyarne country

arekwarre n.

1. flock bronzewing *Phaps histrionica.* Reddish-brown pigeon with grey underparts and iridescent wings, 26–28 cm.
2. common bronzewing *Phaps chalcoptera* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Brown-backed pigeon with pale forehead and chin, 33–36 cm.
= arntepe SEE ALSO aytwerretete *spinifex pigeon, pelkere crested pigeon*

arwekerte n.

young man in bush camp; young man who is in the bush after initiation ceremony. Also referred to as *artweye arwekerte.* ♦ Artweye arwekerte, akiwarenye. *An initiate stays in the bush camp.*

arweketyarrenke, areketyarrenke vi.

whisper
= tyerte-tyerte angkenke, tyayeke-tyayarrenke, kwelke angkenke

Arwekitatnenge, Rwekite,

Rwekitarratnenke n.
hill east of Bean Tree Waterhole *Thewatne.*

arwele n.

1. tree, bush, shrub, plant ♦ Wantarte arwele nhartepe arntwenke? *What's that plant called?* ♦ Arwel-arwele arwele entweyane. *The snake called 'arwel-arwele' lives in trees.*
2. stick, branch, log, trunk ♦ Yerrampe ilenke enkwewe, makwerle. Kngwerewe enkwewe ilenke, arwelele, kelyele. Pwerrere arryenke alhwenge theyepe eltye warle. *From the shelf of the honeyant's nest you get lots of honeyants. Using a little stick, you get them out from a shelf and they fall down from there into your hand.* ♦ Everywhere arwelelke atantherre mpwareyayne waylpalele itarre aperinterrantywetthe buggy-lelke arreyayne. *Everywhere white people were*

arwel-arwele

cutting down timber and dragging it by buggy.
= ateye

3. wood, wooden ◆ Awatnkakerre laynepe arwele rtame atneyayne, arwele. *In the olden days, telegraph poles used to be made out of wood.*

4. A general word for plant that goes before the name of a particular plant or things made from plants. ◆ Arwele athe alyatywerenge. *The plant woollybutt grass.*
◆ Artetye penhe arwele twererre. *Music sticks are made out of mulga.*

arwele alperre

leafy branch

arwele alperryarrenke vi.
become a bushy tree

arwele althwalthe

wood that has been eaten out by termites

arwele arrile

skewer, sharp, pointed stick ◆ Weye aherre apeke alperinenke arrilpele aytnenke. *Bring the kangaroo here so I can skewer its stomach with a pointed stick.*

arwele arrngertarrenke vi.

fenced in, fenced off ◆ Lwem-anemeketye arwele arrngertarrenke nantewe. *They had a fence so the horses couldn't get out.*

arwele artnnge

fresh green plant

arwele atherkenye

green, healthy plant

arwele atnperre

solid tree or log

arwele aynterrke

dead tree

arwele ayntwete

group of trees, clump of trees

arwele errkerlerrke

tree that does not give much shade;
scrawny, scraggly tree with not many leaves

arwele ilpere

hollow wood, hollow tree ◆ Arwele ilpere nharte ilewenawe warewe ampwetethe. *Get that hollow wood to make a fire.*

arwele ilwenke

hooked stick used for getting grubs out of trees

arwele kantye

tip of branch

arwele kelye

sapling, small stick

arwele ngkweltye

kindling, twigs

arwele pelpe

tree knot

arwele twenere

leaning branch of tree, branch that sticks out horizontally

arwel-arwele n.

ringed brown snake (?) *Pseudonaja modesta.* Red snake with narrow bands that lives in the hills. Also referred to as *apmwe arwel-arwele.* ◆ Arwel-arwele kantye nttere-nttere, awelengke alhwengene anteyane. Arwelele tyampe re entweyane. *The snake called 'arwel-arwele' has a red tail and is dangerous. It lives in holes. It also lives in trees.*

SEE ALSO arineng-arinenge²

arwelipaye, arelpaye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

wet time after rain ◆ Arwelipayelke aynantherre alpenhengerne. *We came back after the rain (and the ground was still wet).*

SEE ALSO arntwengareye rainy season,
tyengareye rainy season

arwelthe n.

jealous, especially towards someone of the same sex about your husband or wife
◆ Artweyle atherrele alarrenke relhele arlenge arwelthele apertame. *The two men fought each other in jealousy about the woman.*

= arnkampeye SEE ALSO imayele jealous fight
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrwelthe fresh

arwelthe alkenhe

very jealous, especially towards someone of the same sex about your husband or wife
◆ Nhartepe arwelthe alkenhe atneyane atyenge artweyle arlenge. *That woman is a very jealous one, she is jealous of me about her husband.*

arwelthe anteyane vi.

feel jealous towards someone of the same sex about your husband or wife ◆ Arwelthe anteyane marle nharte artweye theye. *That woman is jealous (of another woman) about her husband.* The person you are feeling jealous about has the -arlenge or -theye ending: ◆ Ayenge arwelthe anteyane artweyle arlenge. *I'm feeling jealous about my husband.*

= aleme angkenke SEE ALSO anngwenhenke feel jealous

arwelthele alarrenke vt.

fight or hit someone in a jealous rage

= imayele alarrenke SEE ALSO
artengepwitinenke accuse someone in jealousy

arwelthele arenke vt.

look at someone of the same sex jealously and angrily; give someone a jealous look
◆ Arwelthele arenke marlele atyenge. *That woman is looking at me jealously.*

-arwenge this many times SEE -rwenge²

Arwenganenye n.

creek soakage on Arnerre country

arwengerrepe n.

bush turkey, Australian bustard *Ardeotis australis*. Also referred to as weye arwengerrepe. ◆ Nyartepe weye malangke. Arwengerrpelepe aynenke perrkaltye, ayepayte arkerre, arnewetye kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Thangkerne nyartepe ware elpalhapenye, intetyeng-intetye arltere kape akepe errpwerele. *The bush turkey is the nicest meat that can be found in the bush. The bush turkey eats grasshoppers, caterpillars, conkerberries, desert raisins and other little insects. The turkey's feathers are dappled grey and white, and it has a black head.*

SEE ALSO ampetyan-ampetyane

arwengerrp-arwengerrepe n.

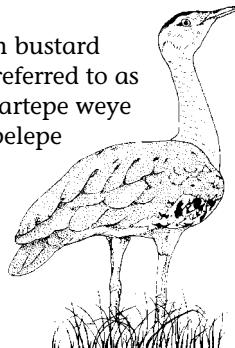
type of plant. Also referred to as arwele arwengerrp-arwengerrepe.
◆ Arwele kngwerepe, arwengerrp-arwengwerrpe rtame kngwere, arwele re. Arwengerrpelame kwere aynterrantyepe, alpite. Ante pwelekele aynenke, nantewe aynenke kwerartepe, enyepe. Yawe, nantewe arenge ante pweleke arenge, arwengerrepe arengelke rartepe. *Another shrub is called arwengerrp-arwengwerpe. The bush turkey eats the flowers of this plant. And bullocks and horses eat it as tucker. Yes, it is for horses, bullocks and bush turkeys.*

Arwengerrpatnewene n.

place on Arnerre country

arwengey-arwengeye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

careless, thoughtless ◆ Erlwe atherrke rtame nhartepe aperanne arwengey-arwengeye intemarte. *This person doesn't know what they're doing, they're always careless.*



Arwenpenge Venus SEE Arwetpenge

arwenth-arwenth n.

lots of things; things all over the place, everywhere ◆ Arlkerre ngkenge arewene! Karnaketye ngkenge arewene, kwenemangkerre. Aparte arwenth-arwenth the enweyayne. *Look at all the desert raisins, and bush tomato fruits! They're everywhere.*

= aparte, makwerle SEE ALSO ayangaye lots, ayamalke everywhere, kwentye lots (food)

arwentyeye n.

emu neck. Also referred to as weye arwentyeye. ◆ Kwerepenhartape re arwentyeye angkwerrelke rtame rengilengle artepelpaye rtame; nhartepe arrkwineyerre. Kwerepenhartape tyarrparreyelke atnentye angkwerrepe. *Then, skinning the fat off from around the neck as well, he'll cut it in strips. Then he'll chop the base of the neck lengthwise.*

SEE ALSO atnentye¹ neck

arwerre n.

goanna's hole ◆ Arwerre alhwenge arlewatyerre arenge. *A goanna's hole is called arwerre. Arlewatyerre nyartepe aherne openye kape marlalperre arlkenye arlkenye. Ahepertewepe re entweyane arwerrelyyermewewe re elkeparrelke atnywenke. The Central sand monitor has little yellow and brown stripes. In summer it lives in shallow goanna holes but it is hard to find during the winter months as it hibernates.*

= alhwenge SEE ALSO apmere home SOUNDS

SIMILAR TO arerre collarbone

arwerrepe n.

deep (of voice)

OPPOSITE OF kelye SEE ALSO ahentye¹ voice

arwerrpe angkenke vi.

1. talk in a deep voice; have a deep sound
◆ Angke paperte rtame arwerrpepe angkerrane. *Only sounds can be described as 'deep.'*
2. talk with a breaking voice (as in young men) ◆ Awerre nharte angke arwerrpe angkerrane. *That boy's voice is breaking.*

arwerrp-arwerrpe n.

deep voice ◆ Angke kelyele aylewethe ahentye kelyele maranye, angke arwerrp-arwerrpe wanenye. *It needs to be sung in a high voice, not in a deep voice.*

OPPOSITE OF angke kelye

arwerrpatherre twins SEE rwerrpatherre

Arwetnpenge

Arwetnpenge *n.*

morning star, daylight star, Venus. Also referred to as *kwerralye Arwetnpenge*.
◆ Akwerralye Arwetnpenge nharte lwemanenkerne ngwetyanpe. Akwerralye erltwe Arwetnpenge. *The morning star comes out in the very early hours of the morning. It is a large star.* ◆ Kapetye Kngwarraye Arwetnpenge artweye. *People of the Kngwarraye and Kapetye skin groups are the bosses for Venus.*
= *kwerralye erltwe*

atake, atakerre *pr.*

1. they (more than two) where the members are of the same patrimoietiy, but are in different generation groups. For example, people who are related as aunt and brother's child; or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law; or father and child. *Atakerre* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs, see Table 5, p. 813. ◆ Arlweye nhenge amerne atakerre openhe. *The fathers and sons all left.* ◆ Apmere Kwerrkepentye, altyerrepe atakerre ertntwarrantye. *Nhartape atewakeyenge rtame altyerrepe akwerrkepe. Atakerre wenheye erlwaytenke, altyerre atakerre rntwenke, akwerke arenke, atnkwe enwengelepe. Kwerrkepentye country, they see its spirits. Those baby spirits belong to them (because Kwerrkepentye is their mother's country). The spirits appear; they see the baby spirits while they are sleeping.*
2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *atake* means 'that person and those people who are in the same patrimoietiy and other generation group'. ◆ Arlweye atakerre openhe. *My father and them (e.g. his sons) went.*

atakenke *vt.*

pull something down, dismantle something, make something collapse
SEE ALSO *atnperrinenke* *fill something in*

atakerre they (more than two) VARIANT OF *atake*

Atakerre ertwep-anteyane, Atakerre

Iwematnteyane n.
place north of Barrow Creek

ataltyakwerle mulga apple SEE *taltyakwerle*

atangke, atangkerre *pr.*

1. they (more than two) where the members are in the same patrimoietiy, and are in the same generation groups. For example, people who are related as siblings, or

grandparents with grandchildren. *Atangke* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs, see Table 5, p. 813.

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *atangke* means 'that person and those people who are in the same patrimoietiy and same generation group.'
◆ Arrere nhenge amerne atangke openhe. *A group of sisters left.*

atangke anenke *vi.*

crouch, squat ◆ Rlwampe atangke anteyane angkey-etyenke re. *The white man is crouched down telling us something.*
◆ Re atangke anter-aytenke. *He sat crouching and then left.* With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ atang-anteyane

atangke angkwere *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

what a woman calls a group of brothers, one of whom is her son-in-law *rtwalyte*.

atangkerre they (more than two) VARIANT OF *atangke*

atanm-atanme *n.*

half-light, dusk, twilight, early morning.
Also referred to as *ingwe atanm-atanme*.

atanthe, atantherre *pr.*

1. they (more than two). Used where the members are in different patrimoieties, such as husbands and wives. *Atanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs, see Table 5, p. 813.
2. they (more than two) where it is not known what kinship and generation groups the people are in ◆ Aweyawele amernepe atantherre ntyerrme rntwewayne. *People who have passed away used to pick dogwood seeds.*
3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *atanthe* means 'that person and those people who are in the other patrimoietiy.'
◆ Awele nhenge amerne atanthe openhe. *A group of uncles and nephews left.*
4. he (son-in-law of a woman) [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE ALSO *ngwarre son-in-law*
5. someone else, some other person
◆ Newe atye kwere alarrenhe, rwengkewe atantherre alarrenhe. *I didn't kill him, someone else did.*

atanthe angkwere *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

what a woman calls her son-in-law
◆ Nthangkwarrate atanthe angkwere arrempelarrenhe. *I saw my son-in-law go that way.*

atantherre they (more than two) VARIANT OF

atanthe

atarenye *n.*

heavy-soil handflower, tobacco handflower
Goodenia lunata. A herb to 10cm with yellow flowers and leaves shaped a bit like an emu's foot. People used to chew this as a substitute for tobacco. Also referred to as *tyanywenge atarenye*.

= ankerrengke

atayele *n.*

loud speech or voice ◆ Atayele kwere aylewenawe! *Sing louder!* ◆ Nawe, rwengke tyerte-tyerte angkerranewanenye, atayele apenyenye angkengamenye, elpathewethe. *I'm not whispering, but I'm not talking loud, can you hear me?*

= artewentye, wentare, ahentye alkenhe

atayele angkenke *vi.*

talk loudly

ateke *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

fontanelle, top part of the skull ◆ Kaytetyele etnewenke ateke ake, soft one. In Kaytetye we call the soft part of a baby's head 'ateke'. = ilpwerr-ilpwerre, elperl-elperle

atelp-atenke tread on something, run over something FORM OF atenke *tread on*

atenke *vt.*

1. press, put weight on, put pressure on something, press against ◆ Kngwere angkwerrele arrangker-aneyayne tyanywengewe, nhape atantherre errtywerle rntweyayne, kwerarte pwerethe. Nhape atanthe ateyayne ware, angketyele, eltyenge apeke. Nhape atantherre lywekeyayne. If people felt like chewing tobacco, they would break off twigs of a senna bush. Then they would press the twigs together with their feet or with their hands. Then they would light them.

2. step on something ◆ Aye opene ngawé! Ntethe arre aterrantye angketyele akake. Hey, move! You are stepping on me with your foot.

3. straighten something by putting pressure on it ◆ Wararle arrenke atenkkelke errtyartepé. You put a spear in the fire and then straighten it.

4. massage ◆ Ngwenge atye kwere ahentye ateyerre. Tomorrow I'll massage his neck.

5. stretch ◆ Artepe ntewenhe atene! Stretch your back!

6. kill by stepping on. People do this to small marsupials such as *kwetange*.

= errwatenke

7. method of cleaning seeds from their pods by stepping on them ◆ Elkwemenele nterrenge angketyele aterrantye. The old woman is stepping on the grass to make the seeds come out.

8. cave in (of dirt) ◆ Ngentye apeke nte angenke elpaye warle, wele nyartepé awelhelele aterrantye aperte. When you dig a soak in the creek, the dirt up around the top often caves in a bit.

atnkwenge atenke

get sleepy (lit. sleep presses) ◆ Atyenge atnkwenge atenge-wanenye. I'm not sleepy. SEE atnkwe¹

atelp-atenke

1. tread on something, run over something (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Arwele atyé atelp-atenhe angketyele. I trod on a stick.

◆ Mwetekayele atelp-atenhe garden atyeyenge. The car ran over my garden.

2. massage, apply pressure on someone to relieve an ache with hand or foot; manipulate, as when someone is sick or has a cramp ◆ Arntetye apeke, cramp apeke arrenke wele atelp-atenke. If you are sick or have a cramp it is good to massage the sore spot.

3. straighten something ◆ Artweyele errtyarte atelp-atenke angketyele. The man is straightening a spear with his foot. SEE ALSO ankwer-eletnherrantye

4. scratch ◆ Yawe, mpelarte nte atyenge atelp-atene aheninengele. Yes, scratching it like that makes me feel better. = angenke

5. stretch ◆ Artepe, ayetye atelp-atenke, arntetye. I have to stretch my backbone, it hurts. SEE ALSO althekaltharrenke stretch SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artelp-artenke cut once

ater *n.*

1. frightened, afraid, scared ◆ Aleme ayenge atere. I'm really scared. ◆ Artnwere nyartepé awelengke ware ketylkepe atere. The dingo is dangerous, the only thing that it is afraid of is fire. OPPOSITE OF alhewere, artnkatye

2. wild, feral animal ◆ Nantewe atere. A wild horse (brumby). OPPOSITE OF perannge SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atere cicada

ater antethenenke *vi.*

be scared stiff, frozen with fear ◆ Nyaperte

aeralthe

ayenge atere arre antetheneneh apmere awenyerrelle ayenge anteyane. *Now I am scared stiff, frozen to the spot.*

aterarrenke vi.

be frightened, scared, afraid

◆ Arrelyarrerrane artweye ketye arrelyarrerrane entye artepepe, aterarrerrane artweye ketye. *You get goosebumps when you fear there is a kurdaitcha nearby; your hair stands on end when you are scared.*

SEE ALSO angkwerrelthel-aytenke get goosebumps, ltheletnkenke fluff up

aterel-arenke vt.

be scared of something, frightened of something ◆ Atyenge re aterel-arel-aytenke. *He was frightened of me.* ◆ Apmwe nhartepe atantherre apmelerre aterel-areyayne. *They were always scared of the rainbow snake.* The person who is scared has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

aterelh-aylenke, aterelhinenke vt.

1. frighten someone ◆ Anthwerrenge anenke apertame kngrerlarle ngkenge aterelh-aylenke. *You shake with fear when someone has frightened you.*

2. threaten someone

aeralthe, aeralth-aeralthe n.

wild, easily frightened, scared, timid, cowardly ◆ Artnwenge angwerretye nhartepe aeralthe rtame ingwe ketyepe. *That boy is scared of the dark.*

ater-atere n.

really scared or frightened; terrified

◆ Awenyerrarle aneyayne ater-atere. *One person was there, really scared.* ◆ Alhwenge angerr-aperineyayne alhwenge ge angeyayne aterel-aterele aperte amperlareyayne atangkerre. *They used to dig as they'd go about hunting. It was very scary digging up those holes, so they would look around first for any (snake) tracks.*

aterelerreye n.

scary, frightening, terrifying ◆ Pwekerrenye aterelerreye rtame, re awelengke. *The king brown is really scary, it's dangerous.*

ateretnyenke vt.

scare or frighten someone or something

◆ Kante ayenge apeme, nthelarte atyenge ateretnyerrantye ketye, apmere kngrerarle. *I won't go to the other place; that place frightens me. = arrngampenyaylenke*

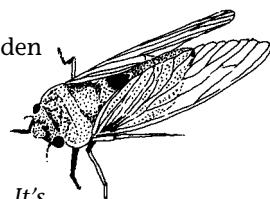
aterre n.

cicada, probably golden drummer *Thopha*

colorata

◆ Nthepelarte arwele, repe aterrepe angkerrane. *It's somewhere there in that tree, the cicada, it is singing.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atere scared



Aterrarenge n.

place on Armerre country

atetherre n.

budgerigar *Melopsittacus undulatus*. Also referred to as weye thangkerne atetherre.

◆ Atetherrepe thangkerne atherrk-atherreke akepe marlalperre.

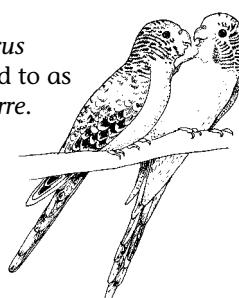
Thangkerne

nyartelepe aynenke

nterrenge athe kape arwele

arenye. Atetherrepe anteyane arwele

ilperrele, thangkerne nyartelepe ahene aynewethe. *The budgerigar is a green bird with a yellow head. It eats seed from grass and plants. This bird lives in tree hollows and it is also good to eat.*



SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rteterre treeless plain

Atetherre n.

place name

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rteterre treeless plain

atetherr-atetherre n.

type of prickle, cartwheel burr, burr bush *Sclerolaena cornishiana; Maireana villosa.*

Also referred to as athe atetherr-atetherre.

◆ Ileke atetherr-atetherre arrilpe rtame re. *The cartwheel burr has a very sharp prickle.*

Atetherratnenge, Atetherratnewene n.

soakage on Taylor Creek, east of where the highway crosses the creek

atetherraynewene n.

large king brown snake *Pseudechis australis* (lit. budgerigar eater). Also referred to as apmwe atetherraynewene.

◆ Atetherraynewene apmwe awelengke atherrk-atherrekinge re.

Atetherraynewenepe alkenhawe anenke, kelye re anenke apertame pwekerrenye.

The snake called atetherraynewene is dangerous and green. It is bigger than the king brown snake.

SEE ALSO pwekerrenye *king brown snake*

atetherp-angkenke *vi.*

say something which is not right or true,
say something that you shouldn't have
◆ Atetherpelke ayenge angkerr-aytenye. *I said something wrong, that I shouldn't have, and left.*

atetherpparrenke *vi.*

1. slip, lose hold, drop something
◆ Ertwenge ayenge arlerarrenkerne, atetherp-arrelparrenke. *I slipped on the wet ground, I lost my grip.* = arlerarrenke, alyelkarrenke
2. say the wrong thing by mistake
◆ Kwerentyelke ayenge atetherpparrelparrenherre kwerentyelke. Atetherparrenhe ayenge kwerentyelke angke. *I made a mistake and said the wrong thing.*

atetherppaylenke *vt.*

bump or knock someone accidentally
◆ Atetherppaylemeketye, arlenge nge anene. *You might bump me, stay away.* ◆ Atetherppaylentyele atye arre kwatherrantye ketye, kwatherrantye arntwe apeke ketye. *Don't bump me, I'm trying to drink, watch out for my drink.*
= tweperelh-aylenke

atewake, atewakerre *pr.*

1. them (more than two). This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to people who are in the same patrimoietiy, but are members of different generation groups. For example, people who are related as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or father and child.
2a. for them, to them. Atewake is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is also the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle: ◆ Erretne arenyewe atewakele aympenye enwenke aperte, nhamernarte, Akalperre arenye inenge. *The people from Akalperre are related to them, the people of Erretne, through their mother.*
- b.** With a name, kinship name or skin name atewake means to them and their (relative).
- 3.** their (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to them. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Atewake altyele. *Cousin belonging to them (e.g. niece and*

aunt). ◆ Nyartepe atewake iteye, kngerrake arenye inengepe. *This Dreaming track belongs to them (e.g. Ngale, Ampetyane), the people from the east.* ◆ Rlwene tyweretye atewake aknganenhe akwerrkepe. Re aknganenhe eltwe cemetery aneyayne ntharlarteee. *The young bean tree that has edible roots is their Dreaming (e.g. Penangke and Pengarte). It originated there where the old grave of Frank Stapleton lies.*

SEE ALSO atewakeyenge

atewak-atewake *pr.*

all of them

atewakeyenge *pr.*

1. their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two) (atewake +yenge). Used where the people who own something are in the same patrimoietiy and are in different generation groups, such as fathers and children. ◆ Altyerrepe atewakeyenge aperte nyartepane mpele akwerrkepane mpele. *These baby spirits belong to them.*
2. their relatives, ancestors, family

atewangke, atewangkerre *pr.*

1. them (more than two), where the people are in the same patrimoietiy, and are members of the same generation group. For example, people who are related as siblings, grandmother and daughter's daughter.
2a. to them, for them. Atewangke is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.
- b.** With a name, kinship name or skin name atewangke means to them and their (relative).
- 3.** their (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to them. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Nthekertame atewangke arlweyepe alpenherre? *Where did their father go?* SEE ALSO atewangkeyenge their

atewangkeyenge *pr.*

1. their, theirs (atewangke +yenge). Belonging to a group of people who are in the same patrimoietiy, and are members of the same generation group. For example, people who are related as siblings, grandmother and daughter's daughter.
2. their relatives, ancestors, family

atewanthe

atewanthe, atewantherre pr.

- 1a. them (more than two). This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to people who are in different patrimoieties, and are members of different generation groups. For example, people who are related as mother and children. ♦ Arenhe atewanthe areyayne re. *He watched them.*
- 1b. them (more than two) where it is not known what kinship and generation groups the people are in.
- 2a. for them, to them. *Atewanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. ♦ Atnemepe atewanthe aytenyerre, Altyerrepe. *In the Dreamtime bush onion shoots grew for them.* *Atewanthe* is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle: ♦ Arlewatyerewe openhe arrwekele atanthe, ayenge artenhe openke atewanthe warle mpele. *They went in front looking for goanna and I was behind going towards them.*
- 2b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *atewanthe* means to them and their (relative).
3. their (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to them. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Aherrepe etnyeyaynenke atewanthe arrengkwewewe, kwaypmerrewe kwaperlewe, etnyeyaynenke atanthe. *They would give kangaroo meat to their mothers, their mother's mothers, and their father's mothers.* SEE ALSO atewantheyenge *their*

atewanth-atewanthe pr.

all of them

atewantheyenge pr.

1. their, theirs (atewanthe +yenge). Belonging to a group of people who are in different patrimoieties, and are members of different generation groups. For example, people who are related as mother and children. ♦ Aleke atewantheyenge nyarte. *This is their dog.*
2. their family, their relatives

atwarrenke vt.

1. accompany someone halfway, tell a section of a Dreaming story ♦ Apmere kngwere arenge ketyepe re atwarrenke rtame, elkwerre theye. *To avoid telling about another person's country he tells only a section (of the Dreaming story), only from the middle.*

= Iwenge-Iwengarrenke, atharrenke, artenge intarenke

2. give someone in marriage ♦ Arlweyele tyampe kwarrwengele tyampe etnyenke atewarrenke. *A mother or father gives their child away in marriage.*

= atwarrenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tewarrenke *reheat, itewarrenke get slack*

atewarrey-etnyenke

take someone halfway to a destination, accompany someone halfway (+y-etnye+ 'come and do') ♦ Artnwenge kelye atye atewarrey-etnyenewene elyarle ntharlarte aherrke ketye. *I should lead the child halfway to the shade because it is hot.*

SEE ALSO yerlapereninke *lead someone*

atewarte hot water VARIANT OF atwate

atewene, atewenhe n.

heavy ♦ Arwele nharte mentye anewene artewenhe. *Leave that log, it's too heavy.*

SEE ALSO alkenhe *big*

atewenheke pr.

1. themselves (more than two); on their own, in their own way, where the people are in the same patrimoietiy, but are members of different generation groups. For example, people who are related as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or father and child.
2. each other, one another
3. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. ♦ Atewenheke tyarlenye warle alarrenke. *They hit each other on the arms.* The part of the body an action is done to has the -warle ending.
4. for themselves. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action.
5. for each other, for one another. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun), see Table 5, p. 813).

atewenhangke pr.

1. themselves (more than two); on their own; in their own way, where the people are in the same patrimoietiy, and are in the same generation groups. For example, people who are related as siblings or

grandparents with grandchildren.

2. each other, one another
3. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. ♦ Atewenhangke tyarlenye warle alarrenke. *They hit each other on the arms.* The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.
4. for themselves. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action.
5. for each other, for one another. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun), see Table 5, p. 813).

atewenhanthe, atewenhantherre pr.

1. themselves (more than two); on their own, in their own way, where the people are in different patrimoieties and are members of the different generation groups. For example, people who are related as mother and children. ♦ Nharte apmerelepe anteth-antetheney-alpeyayne atwerrp-atwerrpepe. Etnyeyaynenke atewenhanthe perertherre-perertherre etnyeyaynenke atewenhanthe rlwenepe. *In the late afternoon they would all go back to the camp and stay there then. They would share out the food amongst themselves.*
2. each other, one another
♦ Kwerekahnte atewenhantherre enkwenkelke. *After that they decorate one another.* Some speakers put the *+le* ending on the pronoun when an intransitive action is done to one another: ♦ Mpelarte atewenhanthelepe angkeyayne. *This is how they would talk to one another.*
3. one person in a group doing something to the others ♦ Tyenangkwarre atewenhanthe antekerrepene atewenhanthe aynterrantye mpele arrentyele. *Down there in the south a devil is amongst them, eating them.*
4. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.
5. for themselves. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action.

6. for each other, for one another. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words): ♦ Arnwenge inengele alwengk-alwengke inenkelke atyenge atewenhantharle ngkertarrerrane. *These kids made me forget because they're teasing one another.*

ateye n.

1. tree, bush, shrub ♦ Ateye inenge anteyane alperre akake. *All the trees have leaves.*
2. stick, branch, log, trunk ♦ Ateye, arekerre, aherre ampenherre. *The tree has dead branches from the sun.*
3. plant. A general word for plant that goes before the name of a particular plant or things made from plants.
= arwele SOUNDS SIMILAR TO iteye road

ateyarrpe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

woman's son-in-law; man's mother-in-law
(NOTE Anmatyerr ateyarrp) SEE mpertaltye

athe n.

1. grass, any type of grass or other similar plants ♦ Atnkwe tyampe aynenanthe athenge rtame enweyayne. *In the old days we just slept on grass.*
2. A general word for grasses which goes before the name of a particular type of grass. ♦ Athe alatyitepe atye pweyerre. *I'm going to burn the spinifex grass off.*
- ♦ Wantarte nyarte athepe mpele? *What kind of grass is this?*

athe ampenke vi.

burn (bushfire); be a bushfire

athe atnawerre

stem of grass

athe elpate

burnt stubble of grass

athame n.

without light or fire, in darkness ♦ Ware nhartepe athame. Ware peyakale lyerrtyewanenye athamele. *That fire is not throwing out any light. It has no flames.*

♦ Ayenge athamele anteyane ware wanenye atwemengkele. *I am sitting in the dark without any firelight.*

= atwemengke

athamarrenke, atham-athamarrenke vi.

1. feel sad, depressed or lonely. This feeling is usually for a person or animal you are

a

close to. ♦ Ayenge rlengke athamarrenhe aleke atyeyenge ampwarrenherre rlengke. *I was sad today because my dog died.* SEE ALSO altherarrenke lonely, etepetarrenke homesick

2. feel sorry for someone, sympathise with someone, feel compassion for someone, worry about someone ♦ Ayenge kwere athamarrerrane ilwekerewe relhe ampwe nthewarte. *I feel sorry for that poor old woman over there.* The person you feel sorry for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

♦ Athamarrenke ayenge anenke atyeyenge inengewe. *I feel sorry for my family.* SEE ALSO amperrngarrenke worry

3. be generous, loving, considerate towards someone ♦ Athamarrengele arntarntarenke arlweye atyeyengewe. *I love my father so I look after him properly.* OPPOSITE OF athaminenke

athaminenke, athamaylenke *vt.*

neglect someone, not look after someone properly ♦ Wantewe nte athaminterantye kwere? *Why do you neglect her?*

OPPOSITE OF athamarrenke

athamarenye *n.*

ghost-like being; type of spirit that belongs to a particular country, invisible people. They are associated with the north wind and are scared of fire. ♦ Melarlpe athamarenye artweye rtame re itertyepe rtame mpelarte aynanthe openye marle rtame re artweye rtame re etnetye arenye amew-amewe re anenke. Apmere arenye apmelerre aperrane. *The ghost-like being is like a man or human like us. It can be male or female. They live in caves around sacred sites. They are spirits from the country who have always been here.* = merlapé

athamatenke *vt.*

want to be somewhere else, want to leave. Used to describe other people but not yourself. ♦ Nthelartape athamateyenene apmere nharte mpele. *That person didn't want to stay there.* ♦ Wanteketye nte athamateyenene? *Why did you want to leave early?*

SEE ALSO altherarrenke

atham-athame *n.*

compassion, affection; caring, loving, kind, generous, considerate, someone who looks after people ♦ Atham-athamele atyeyenge operinterrantye, eletnhenge-

waneny. Errwantheyengepe errwanthe eletnherrantye rname. Atyepe atyeyenge arntarntarerrantye rname artnwenge arenge waylethe apeke mantarre apeke. *I'm always looking after my children, I don't just leave them, like you mob just leave your kids anywhere. I look after my children and their belongings like their radios and clothes.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO athenm-atheme not properly

atham-athame anenke *vi.*

be fond of someone; love someone dearly ♦ Atham-athame ayenge anenke atyeyenge inengewe. *I love my family.* The person or thing you love has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

atham-athamewaneny, athamaneny neglected, unloved (*lit. without affection*) (athame -waneny)

athararrenke *vi.*

disappear out of sight ♦ Rwengke arlengele athararrenke aleke. *The dog is disappearing into the distance.* ♦ Athararrelp-arrenke, rwengke tyampele aytnarrelp-arrenke. *He disappeared out of sight; I don't know where he went.*

atharenke see something and think it is something that it isn't SEE tharenke

athartengarnte type of swallow or tree martin SEE artentengentenge

atharre small grass fire lit by children SEE tharre

atharrenke *vi.*

1. turn back ♦ Apmelerre aperte nhartepe apmwepe apenkerne re arwele ntharlarte. Nhartepe re alpenke alwene ntharenyaperte atharrerrane. *That snake, it always comes from there. It comes to where that tree is, then turns around and goes back.*

SEE ALSO alwene return

2. see someone off, accompany someone halfway ♦ Ayenge atharrenke, tyangkwarre openke gate arle apeke wele elkwerre theye aperte ayenge atharrenke. *I went halfway. I went with them up to the gate and saw them off.* = artenge intarenke, lwenge-lwengarrenke SEE ALSO atewarrenke accompany someone

3. pull back, retreat, as when pulling your hand back from a dog when it growls

atharrelp-arrenke

turn off in another direction (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Artweye atherre atharrelp-

arrenke rewete theye. *The two men turned off the road.*

atharrey-enenke

turn back halfway (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

◆ Apenherre nge arlengaye? Na, atharrey-enenhe ayenge, kwetnaye. *Did you go far? No, I turned back halfway because I was tired.*

atharrenyey-enenke

turn back quickly (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ◆ Artweye atherre

atharrenyey-enenhe elkwerre theye aperte. *Two men turned back halfway to go home.*

Atharrthe n.

place west of Erretne

-athathe n.end.

1. before (something gets to a state); until (something gets to a state). Goes on nominals after the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). ◆ Alelaperte enyewe athathe tyethayarte. *It will be some time before the fruit (is ripe).* ◆ Warepe arrpeyayne errtywelepe kwere athathe arrkarrineyayne, lywekeyaynenkelke kwere. *We would make a fire by gathering kindling until it was a big pile, then we would light it.*

2. before (making it into something else); in preparation (for something else) ◆ Alkenhe aperineyayne kwerartepe entyepe, arlpalhewe athathe. *They would take the big heap of fur before (making it into) hairstring.*

3. until (a particular time) ◆ Alele aylanthe anteyane Tuesday-we athathe. *We are staying until Tuesday.* = -artetye²

4. Goes on the end of pronouns or people's names to show that something will happen to that person. ◆ Meyewale warleke atyenge atrnthalh-ayleyayne, nhartepe

kwere athathe alethewe athathe. *I was put up on a mule, then (we) were ready to go.* For some speakers -athathe goes after +we even on a pronoun: ◆ Wele nhartepe aylene areyayne nyartepe aylengkewe athathe apertame mpwenyewe aperrernenyerrane impele. *We saw this man come towards us, wanting us two girls, you know.*

5. v.end. On verbs, after the +wethe ending, it shows that another action happens before, or until, this action happens.

◆ Nhartepe ilpertenyte intemartelke alkerarleke arrewethe **athathepe**, akwarle antethenke, arrelangelane. *Before flying*

off into the air, with the help of the north wind, the wedge-tailed eagle sits down on a limb. ◆ Kwerepenhartape re alperinewethe **athathepe** atnwenthe arreyerre awenyerrelangene rtame. *Then he will put the meat to one side until he is ready to take it back.*

athathatharrenke vi.

noise that babies make when they are learning to talk

-atheke n.end.

in the general direction of; towards (a particular place or in a particular direction)

◆ Angenkee iterryele kwenarle atheke errwelarle atheke arrelparrenke. *You dig below and the goanna comes out above.* ◆ Atyeyengele arlunge apertame atnteyerre athekelke rtame alpenherre. *I went back south to stay with all my family.* ◆ Atherke akeyene aynanthe start-emayleyayne, Spinifex Bore warle atheke. *Then we would start again (pulling out) the poisonous grass, and head up towards Spinifex Bore.*

athelpatenke vt.

1. not hear someone properly ◆ Atye athelpatenke ilpe kngwere angkwerrelepe ilpe kngwrelepe atye elpathenke rtame. *I can't hear properly because my ears are bad.*

2. not understand someone properly

◆ 'Aye, nthakenhe rtame rlwampe angkeyaynawe?' 'Na, athelpatenhe kwere angke kngwere arre atyenge angkenherre, errkwetethe apeke.' *'What did the white person say?' 'No, I couldn't understand what that person was saying to me because he had a strong accent.'*

= theme elpathenke SEE ALSO elpathenke hear

atheme pv.

inaccurately, incorrectly. Goes before some verbs to show that the action is not done properly or accurately. Pronouns and the endings +like and -rtame can go in between theme and the following verb.

atheme alarrenke vt.

aim at something but miss ◆ Arlewatyerre atye atheme alarrenhe. *I missed the snake.*

= amentyinenke

atheme anenke vi.

be unable to stay as long as planned, cut a trip short due to unforeseen circumstances

◆ Nyarte atheme anenke altherarr-aytenye re. *When she got there she got*

a them-atheme

homesick so had to come back. ◆ Atherrarte apewene, kwarrengkwe, kwarlweye; atheme anewene. Those two, his father and mother, should go (to search for their missing son).

atheme arntarrtyenke *vt.*

miss catching something; drop something
◆ Kngwerelape elwanthe apakweyele
atheme arntarrtyeyayne. *The other team
missed the ball.*

atheme atnhenke *vt.*

go to bite someone but miss ◆ Alekele
atyenge atheme atnhenhe. *The dog tried to
bite me but missed.*

atheme aynenke *vt.*

1. not finish eating something ◆ Rlwene
atheme aytel-aytenke re apewethe ketye.
*He won't finish his food because he wants to
go.*

2. not eat properly; make a mess while
eating, such as a baby learning to eat
◆ Arnwenge kelyele atheme aynenke,
rlwenepe atntherane. *The little child doesn't
eat properly, the food is falling everywhere.*

atheme aytnenke *vt.*

miss a target when spearing ◆ Erryartele
atyeh aherre atheme aytnenyerre. *I missed
hitting the kangaroo with a spear.*

atheme eletnhenke *vt.*

throw something badly

atheme elpathenke *vt.*

1. not hear someone properly
2. not understand someone properly
◆ Atheme elpathenhe atye ngkenge,
atyenge arre nge angkeyaynewe athene. *I
misunderstood you, I got the wrong meaning
from what you said.*
= athelpathenke

atheme ilenke *vt.*

1. miss out on getting something. The
person who missed out on getting
something has the +le ending (or
equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5,
p. 813): ◆ Atye rlwene atheme ilerrantye. *I
missed out on the food.*

2. drop something, not grab something
properly

atheme rntwenke *vt.*

go to cut someone but miss ◆ Atye atheme
rntwenherre. *I went to cut it but missed.*

atheme wenke *vt.*

miss a target when throwing something
◆ Ilerakwe weye atye atheme wenhe,

impene weye. *I missed the spectacled hare-
wallaby, our meat.*

= amentyinenke

athem-atheme *adv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the
action is not done properly and that it is
done more than once

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atham-athame caring**

athem-atheme angkenke *vi.*

not able to talk properly; have a speech
impediment

athem-atheme atnthenke *vi.*

fall because of weakness or fragility

athem-atheme aynenke *vt.*

not eat properly, not eat much ◆ Athem-
atheme aynenke re rlwene kngwerelayeth.
*He just eats a bit when it's a different sort of
food.*

athem-atheme eletnhenke *vt.*

not throw things very well ◆ Atnkwenhe
apeke athem-atheme eletnhenke. *When you
first wake up you can't throw things well.*

athem-atheme ertnwenke *vi.*

not able to dance properly ◆ Arnwenge
nharte athem-atheme ertnwenke akwerrpe
re ertnwewethe. *The child can't dance
properly, she has never danced before.*

-athene *n.end.*

1. mistake something for something else.
Goes on nominals to show what you
wrongly think something is. The +we
ending (or the object form of a pronoun),
comes before this ending: ◆ arinengew-
athene *mistook it for a wallaby* ◆ Re
apenerre aherrewe athene wenhe. *He
thought it was a kangaroo that he had shot
(but it wasn't). SEE ALSO -arrpanteye so-called*

2. intending to do something but didn't
or can't. -athene usually follows the +we
ending. ◆ Ayenge atrkwe enwewethewe
athene. *I was intending to have a sleep
(but now I won't). ◆ Ayenge etarreyayne
errywarreranewe athene. I thought she
was lying (but she wasn't). -athene can
follow other verb endings such as +ye and
+rantye.*

Atnhantewe athene re nharte!

Who does he think he is!

athenge ilpel-ilpele *n.*

type of small red snake, harmless. Also
referred to as *apmwe athenge ilpel-ilpele*.

◆ Apmwepe rtwerrepe ilperl-aynterane
athenge ilpel-ilpele. *This snake lives on*

sandhills and it whistles.

SEE ALSO paripe¹ Burton's snake-lizard

athenke *vt.*

1. general word for excreting things from the body. The thing that comes from the body has no endings and the person doing the action has the +le ending.
2. lay an egg ♦ Tyweketywekele kwarte atherrantye. *Chooks lay eggs.*
3. have a shit, excrete, defecate ♦ Irrelalye atnepe re atheny-aynterrantye awenyerre warle aperte alhwenge warle. *The red sand goanna goes and shits in the same hole and then comes back.* = atne athenke
4. piss, wee, urinate ♦ Re openherre mpwe athewethe. *He's going to urinate.* = alkeyarrenke, mpwe athenke
5. give birth [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE] ♦ Artnwenge atye athewethelke. *I'm about to have a baby.* **kite athenke** put an end of a stick in the fire to make it into a firestick SEE UNDER kite

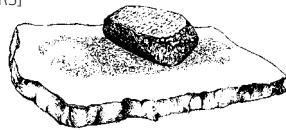
athentere egg yolk SEE thwentere

athentwere egg yolk SEE thwentere

atherre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

flat grinding stone, mortar.

Certain seeds are put on this large flat stone and ground up using a smaller hand-held grinding stone called *tyenge* (NOTE Anmatyerr *ather*). Also referred to as *artnte atherre*. ♦ Atherre rtame nhartepe elperr-elperre rtame nhartepe kwerarle ayenkepe. Artnte wenhe alkenhe elperr-elperre mpelarte, nhartepe kwakepe enwenke tyarlarte kwere wantepe arreyaynenke, nterrengepe nyartepe tyengele kwere apelke iyaynelke, amwarepe kwenenge rtame enweyayne wantepe, arekenye. *A flat stone that we use for grinding is called atherre. It's a big flat stone with a hollow in it which is where the seeds are put, then we grind it with the smaller, round top stone. The coolamon is below to catch the ground seeds.* = artnte elperr-elperre



ather-atherre *n.*

fat, chubby ♦ Aleke akwerke nhartepe ather-atherre rtame. *That puppy is chubby.* = aweke

athernenge *n.*

emu egg. Also referred to as *weye athernenge*. ♦ Athernengepe aynanthe

etnewenke kwarte atnhelengkwe arenge.

Nyartepe atnhelengkwele arrenke ntyarkwarle. Arrengkwelepe thwepe arrelaytenke. Athernenge nyartepe mentye, arlweyele papertelke akwetyakinewethe kape alkenhe aylewethe. *We call an emu's egg athernenge. It is laid on a special grass bed. The egg is laid by the female emu and after this it is up to the father to look after and take care of it. When the egg hatches, the chicks are cared for and raised by the father only.* SEE ALSO kwarte egg

atherre, atherrarte, therrame *n.*

1. two ♦ Atnhelengkwe atye arenherre atherrarte arntwe warle openhengerne. *I saw two emus as they were coming near the water.*
2. two days, two nights ♦ Atherre arrkwentye penhepe atanthe openke school warlekke rtame. *After two or three days they go to school.* SEE ALSO atherrengere for two nights

3. both ♦ Errele ngilke awelengke atherraperte. *March flies and mosquitoes are both vicious.*

4. in twos

-atherre *n.end.*

1. two (of something) ♦ Paympelhe ape tyapenyarte Kaytetyele kwere etnewarrantye, wenhepe tyapenyte atherre, mpelarte arrerranepe, paympelhe. In *Kaytetye we call these two things here that flap like this 'paympelhe'.*

2. both ♦ Erreyakwerre apite atherre anteyane artnwepe arenye. *Bush onions and pencil yams both grow in swampy areas.*

3. lots of [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Pwaye inengelepe alpern-alpernineyayne, aherre atherrepe alpernineyayne. *Our sons used to bring kangaroo meat back to camp, they would bring lots of kangaroo and emu meat.* ♦ Apitepe aneyayne kartnwenthе rtame anatyе atherrepe. *There were lots of pencil yams under the cracks in the ground.* = -amerne some, -inenge group of

4. each other, one another. Goes on a reflexive pronoun of more than one person after the +le ending to show that the people are doing the action to each other. ♦ Atanthe atnawerre inewethe atewehanthele atherre. *They can check it with one another.*

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5. really, very. Gives emphasis to something ♦ Repe rrkantarrane erlkwepe, Marlpwengeee. ‘Rrkantarrentyele arrentyeketye akerlite atherre!’ *The old man Marlpwenge laughed. ‘Don’t laugh for fear of the devil, old man, be quiet!’ the others said.*

6. v.end. Goes in the middle of some verbs or following a preverb to show that the action is done by more than one person to each other, or that two or more people are doing the action ♦ Etnyeyaynenke atewenhanthe pererr-atherre pererr-atherre etnyeyaynenke atewenhanthe rlwenepe. *They would share out the food amongst themselves.* ♦ Aleke atherre nharte elwesenhe lthwatherrewarrantye atnherrantye elwesenhe. *The two dogs are biting one another.*

atherraylenke, atherrinenke *vt.*
divide something in half; make into two
♦ Weye atherraylenelke nte. *Now divide the meat in two.*

atherram-atherrame, atherrame *adv.*
in pairs, two at a time, two by two
♦ Artnwenge atherram-atherrame apertame anenke anter-anter-enyerrane. *The children are sitting in pairs.*

atherr-angkwerre *n.*
on both sides, with both sides ♦ Rlwene wethe pakethe tyarlenye atherre angkwerrele nte ilene. *Pick up that box of food with both hands.*

atherraperte *n.*
both of them, just the two ♦ Errele, ngilke awelengke atherraperte. *The mosquito and march fly both bite.* ♦ Nyetherrarte elweme renhe atherraperte. *These two brothers (both) look alike.*

atherr-atherre *n.*
four; four days or nights ♦ Aherr-atherre nthelarte artnwengepe arrtyenawe. *You can have the children for four nights.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *therre-therre willie wagtail*

atherr-awenyerre *n.*
three ♦ Artnwenge amerne atherre awenyerre, marle amerne. *These three children are all girls.*

atherrengere *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*
for two nights ♦ Aneyayne aynanthe Kellys Well-lepe. Kwerelartepe atherrenggerarte entwer-aytenye. *We stayed at Kelly’s Well for two nights and then left.* ♦ Aleke awenyerrepe enwewene, atherrenggerarte rtame. *He might*

stay for one or two nights.
SEE ALSO atherre-rwenge twice

atherrerwenge *n.*

1. twice, two times
2. for two nights ♦ Atherre-rwenge openhe enwekele mpele. *He went for two nights.*
= atherrengere

atherrke *n.*

1. grass, plants, lawn ♦ Atherrkepe nyartape ayntterkelarrenhe. *The plants have withered.* ♦ Apmere arrkwetyetye ketye aynanthe alpenke. Apmere kngwere warle arlunge apertangkwerle anewethe. Nhartepe aynanthe olpeyayteye atherrke aytengelepe. *We are moving away from this place because someone has passed away. We will stay somewhere else for a while. We will return after the green grass has covered this place.*

2. pollen ♦ Atherrkele nhartepe artnwengepe alarrenhe, erlwepe alhwenkarrenhe. *The child is suffering from all the pollen; it’s made her eyes swell up.*

3. vegetables. Also referred to as *rlwene atherrke*.

4. contents of the lower colon in vegetable eating animals. People don’t eat these contents. ♦ Atnipenke aherre, clean-aylengele atherrkepe, ipenke rtame kwere. *You squeeze out the pellets of the lower colon of a kangaroo to clean it.*

5. one hundred dollar note

atherrke artne
scrub, thick grass, thick bushes

atherrke karntenge
short plants

atherrkele alarrenke *n.*
get struck with hayfever or conjunctivitis (*lit. get struck by pollen*) ♦ Erlwe ayenge alhwenke arenganenye. Ayenge alhwenke arrenhe atherrkele arre alarrenhe penhe. *My eyes have swollen and I can’t see. They swelled up because I have conjunctivitis.*

atherrkaylenke *vt.*
make plants bloom ♦ Atanthe arntwepe mpwareyaynenke. *Rainwater atanthe mpwareyaynenke, rain.* Renhelartewe atherrkayleyayne arntwenge rlwenewe. *They used to make rain. Then the rain would make the country green and covered in food.*
= atherrkenyaylenke

atherrkampwe *n.*

1. green grass or plants that grow near

soakages and creeks ◆ Atherkampwe arrtyerrantye arntwenge. *This area is very green because water is lying around here.*

2. slime. Also referred to as *athe atherkampwe*. = arntatherke

atherrk-atherrke n.

1. green ◆ Atherrk-atherrke rtame kentheye. *Red poverty bush is a green plant.*

2. one hundred dollar note

atherrk-atherrkarrenke vi.

1. turn green (of country)

2. go mouldy, get infected, go rotten

◆ Weye nharte errpatyarrenhe, atherrk-atherrkarrenhe. *The meat turned green because it was rotten.* = atherrkimpelarrenke

atherrk-atherrkaylenke vt.

1. turn something green ◆ Arntwenge atherrk-atherrkaylenhe. *The water has turned green.*

2. rot something

atherrkenye n.

1. time when country is green after rain

◆ Atherkenyelepe kwere rntwenke enye rtame kwerewe. *In the green season we pick the fruit from trees.*

2. green country ◆ Apmere arntwepenhe atherkenyelke re. *After rain the country is green.* = atherrkimpelarrenke

atherrkenye arryenke vt.

make country lush, green and well watered
◆ Nyartepe atherrkenye arrtyerrantye mpele, nharte erretarrerrane payepe rntwenkepenhe kwenenge ahernele. *Hey, there's lot of green grass here. I think a pipe has broken under the ground.*

atherrkenyarrenke vi.

turn green and healthy (country); grow back (vegetation)

atherrkenyaylenke, atherrkenyinenke vt.
make country green ◆ Arntwe alkenhe atnthenke wele apmerepe atherrkenyaylenke rtame. *When big rains come and fall it makes the country very green.*
= atherrkaylenke

atherrkenye-ngareye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]
season when the country turns green and plants bloom after rain ◆ Arlelke ngareye errelele atnherr-aperinterrantye, atherrkenye-ngareye. *When people are out hunting after rain, march flies bite them as they travel along.* SEE ALSO atherrkenye green countryside

atherrkeny-atherrkenye n.

time when everything is green after rain

atherrkimpelarrenke n.

1. season when the country turns green and plants bloom; wet season ◆ Arlpatyne inenge anteyane atherrke mpele.

Budgerigars can be seen in the wet season.

2. green country ◆ Ilerawarre apmere atherrkimpelarrenke rtame. *The place Ilerawarre is lovely green country.*

= atherrkenye

atherrkimpelarrenke vt.

1. turn green (country) ◆ Antwepenhe apmere atherrkimpelarrenke. *After rain the country turns green.*

2. go mouldy, get infected, go rotten

◆ Apmwepenhe eltyepe ayenge atherrk-atherrkarrenhe rtame.

Atherrkimpelarrenhe ayenge eltyepe. *My hand went green from a snakebite. My whole hand became infected.*

athethepere n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

emu stomach. Usually only men cut up emu.

SEE ALSO atnalharre emu fat, atnhelengkwe emu

athewilele (go) lightly SEE thewilele

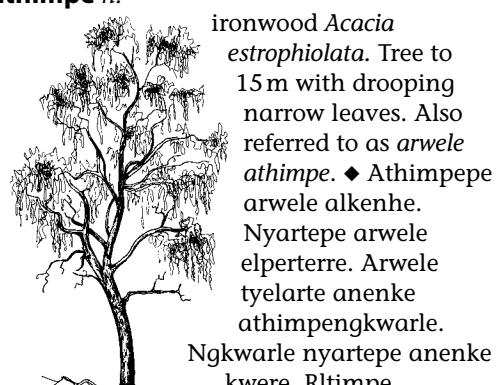
athilenke stick to something SEE thilenke

Athlimpe n.

place on Arlwekarr country.

athilpere rlenke drip, fall. Sweet liquid or sap only. Saps such as *arrkipere* do this SEE thilpere rlenke

athimpe n.



ironwood *Acacia estrophiolata*. Tree to 15 m with drooping narrow leaves. Also referred to as *arwele* *athimpe*. ◆ Athimpe arwele alkenhe.

Nyartepe arwele elperterre. Arwele tyelartale anenke athimpengkwarle.

Ngkwale nyartepe anenke kwere. Rltimpe kartawarre arenaye arwele tyarenyste apmengele ilenke ngkerrke akake aytnewethe kwerele. Nhartepe arntwe arle arrenke mentye boil arrewethe rrterernterarrengele. Kwerethye ngkerrkelke aytenke kwerele. *The ironwood*

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is a big tree. It is very strong. This tree also has an edible gum on it called 'athimpengkwarle'. The bark of the roots of this tree is dug up to use for washing sores. The bark is put into water and left to boil until it becomes red. Then it is used to wash the sore.

athimparenye atnyemayte

edible grub that lives in the ironwood tree trunk. Also referred to as *kayne athimparenye atnyemayte*.

athimpengkwarle

sweet gum from the ironwood. Also referred to as *ngkwarle athimpengkwarle*. ◆ Athimparenye ngkwarle etnepe athimpengkwarle. *The sweet gum from the ironwood is called athimpengkwarle.*
= arelyerrtye

Athimpelengkwe n.

Baxter's Well. Site on Hanson River on Jarra-jarra country. ◆ Athimpelengkwe akerrelange aynanthe aneyaynenke. *You knowem Athimpelengkwe that way altwerle? Renhelakerrarte aynekantharle alkenhineyayne artnwenge inenge akelye-akelye tangkwele. We used to stay around Baxter's Well. You know that place to the west? When we were little children that was where we were brought up.*

athinenke vt.

make something or someone turn back or not let someone do something because they should do something else ◆ Arlelke theye atye atewanthe athinenhe *meeting-we* re anewethe. *I didn't let them go hunting and sent them to the meeting.* The thing you stop someone from doing has the *theye* ending.

atilpe mulga native currant VARIANT OF ngkernatilpe

atne n.

1. poo, excrement, faeces ◆ Pwerke-pwerke alkenhele nantewe arenge atne aynenke. *The big black bug eats horseshit.*
2. guts, innards. The internal part of an animal that is not eaten.
3. anus, bottom, bum SEE ALSO **atnaympe backside**
4. A general word that goes before other words for the body parts of an animal which are in the guts region. ◆ Atne ilke. *Large intestines.* ◆ Atne ahe. *Anus.*

atne arlte part of emu and bush turkey's guts SEE **atnarlte**

atne arrke part of kangaroos' and cows'

guts SEE **arrke²**

atne artnkenke vi.

fart, let off a fart ◆ Aleke opene ngaye atne artnkenke akake. *Go away dog, you fart too much.*

atne atere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

scaredy-cat, coward

atne athenke vt.

have a shit, excrete, defecate ◆ Irrelalye atnepe re atheny-aynterrantye awenyerre warle aperte alhwenge warle. *The red sand goanna goes and shits in the same hole and then comes back.* ◆ Ayenge openke atne athewethe. *I'm going to the toilet (to poo).*

atne atherrke

green watery stuff inside large intestines *atnalye* used as a rubbing medicine for boils ◆ Atne atherrke iperrantye kwere. *You pull out the green watery stuff inside the large intestines.*

atne elkwe excretory organ of kangaroo

SEE **atnelkwe**

atne erretarrenke vi.

have diarrhoea, have dysentery

◆ Artnwenge atne erretarrenke. *That child has diarrhoea.*

= atnelyenke, amptleyeyarrenke

atne ltware artnkenke vi.

let off a fart ◆ Atne ltware artnkenke akake opene ngaye. *Same one like kayte ltware artnkenke. Ye, kayte apeke ltware artnkenke. Kaytepe same one apartame ltware artnkenke. Go away, you farter! It's the same as when the grubs burst out of their shells. Yes, the grub bursts out and leaves its empty shell.*

atne Itywere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

way of swearing at someone; 'arsehole', 'shithead.'

atne nyerre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

way of swearing at someone; 'arsehole', 'shithead.'

atnilperterre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

1. selfish, greedy = **atnertntere**, **ertntere**, impen-impene
2. stubborn, someone who won't change their mind ◆ Atnilperterre rtame ayengepe anteyanawe, alwengayenge-wanenye rtame. *Stop asking me, I'm not going to change my mind.*

atnake n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. some time ago, a while ago ◆ Atnakepe ilpertenyele alarreyayne raperte,

altileyayne, aherre. *Some time ago the wedge-tailed eagle would fight rabbits and kill them, and kangaroos.*

2. before, earlier, already (did something)

SEE ALSO awatnke long ago

atnakakerre, atnakaperte

1. some time ago, a while ago, in the past ♦ Alekepe weye aynewethe arntwe kwathewethe. Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenge katye atnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenye weyatheke aneyayne, rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A dog eats meat and drinks water. In the past people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna. They were mostly known as hunting dogs, nowadays we only have them as pets.*

2. before, earlier on ♦ Apeyayne aylenee atwerrpelke aylene kengkarreyern-alpeyayne. Apeyayne aylenee raperte atnakakerre aparte alpenhawe. *In the late afternoon we sneaked back, travelling back this way, north. We walked around and eventually we found out that he had already gone.*

SEE ALSO awatnakerre long ago

atnakakerrenye

something from a while ago

atnakaperte

a very long time ago

atnakenye

1. old, traditional, something from a while ago ♦ Alkaperte, atye artntwenke kelye aperte, nyarte kwerartepe, atnakenyepe. *Alright, I tell just a little bit about this olden-time thing.*

2. before, earlier on, already (did something)

= awatnkenye

apmere atnakenye

place where people haven't been for a long time = akngenepe

atnalharre n.

emu stomach fat. Usually only men cut up emu. Also referred to as *antere atnalharre*.

♦ Atnalharre etenherre antere. *You cut the emu stomach fat out.*

SEE ALSO atnantere gut fat

atnalthe n.

place with lots of people tracks but no food

♦ Atnalthe althe arrkwinenhe nyartepawe, althe arrkwinenhe rtame. *There's lots of*

tracks here, people have left lots of tracks (so there are no bush foods).

= apmere elpertelhe

atnalthinenke, atnalthaylenke vt.

make a lot of footprints or tracks by going back and forth to the same spot; leave lots of tracks

atnaltye, atnwaltye, atnewaltye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

large intestines of a kangaroo (NOTE Alyawarr *atnalty*). The green water in the intestines *atne atherre* is used as a rubbing medicine for types of boils such as *mantalyarpe* and *tyapenpe*.

SEE ALSO atneperrke kangaroo intestines, arlte emu guts, arke² big guts

atnamarrenke vi.

1. move out of the way = arnangarrenke
2. leave a place, abandon a camp ♦ Mpe, atnamarrene aynanthe errkwetyetyeketye. *We must leave this place because someone has passed away here.* The place where you are going to has the -warle ending: ♦ Relhe atnamarreye apmere kngwere warle. *The woman must move to another place.*

atnamilenke vt.

raise, lift or prise something up ♦ Arene nte awerre kelyele otherre aherre alkenhe nharte atnamilerrantye. *Look, those two little boys are trying to lift up that big kangaroo.* The thing or person that you are lifting something off has the -ketye ending:
♦ Arwele nte atyenge ketye atnamilene! *Lift the tree off me!*

atnam-atnamilenke

raise or lift things many times; raise or lift lots of things. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

aherne atnamilenke

make dust rise up, as when women dance in a strong and lively manner (*lit. lift the dirt up*). A good dancer stamps their feet on the ground hard, making lots of dust rise up.

atnane n.

great desert skink (?) *Egernia striata*

♦ Atnane arlpawe arenye, elerele anteyane. Ahenenyele kwere aynterrantye. *This little red lizard lives in the sand in the desert. The woma python eats these lizards.*

SEE ALSO ikwarre great desert skink

atnangke

atnangke *n.*

quiet, still, no wind; settled after lots of noise such as a heavy rain; calm weather
◆ *Rarre atnangke arntenhe. The wind has died down.* ◆ *Mwetekaye atnangke arntenke. The car just stopped dead.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *artnangke bilby*, *atnanke stopped*

atnangke anenke, atnangke atnenke *vi.*

1. stop, cease making noise
2. break down, stop working

atnangke arntenke *vi.*

1. suddenly stop or cease making noise; become calm ◆ *Alkaperte arntwepe atnangke arntelp-arntenhelke. It has stopped raining now.*
2. break down, stop working ◆ *Peyakelelk arkarlek-arrelp-arrenkepe atnangke arntelp-arntenke. No, the car has stopped working because the battery has gone dead.*

atnangke rntwenke *vt.*

switch or turn something off

SEE ALSO *aytnarrenke disappear*

atnangke atnarrenke *vt.*

be silent (of weather), such as before the rain or storm breaks. The thing that creates the silence, such as rain or storm, has the +le ending: ◆ *Arntwenge atnangkelk-atnarrenhe. It's quiet, it must be about to rain.*

atnangkarrenke *vi.*

stop blowing (of wind) ◆ *Rarre atnangkarrenhe. The wind stopped.*

atnanke *n.*

pubic hair

= *atnwanthele*, *entalte* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *nganke crow*, *atnangke stopped*, *artnangke bilby*

atnantenge *n.*

1. rear, behind, at the back ◆ *Aynantherre mwetekarle kwere arrenherre atnantengepe etyerrwenenherre. We quickly put it into the back of the car.* ◆ *Ngepe apernene nthelarte atnantenge rtame. Come along this way, come behind.*

2. after, later, following

OPPOSITE OF *arrwekele* SEE ALSO *antenge behind*

atnantenge theye

1. (coming) last, behind, after ◆ *Waylpele repe boss-lepe iler-aperineyayne, arrwekel-arrwekelepe, aynenanthepe iler-aperineyayne atnantenge theye. The white man boss used to muster horses as he went*

along in front. We used to come behind and muster the other horses on the way.

2. after, later ◆ *Alharrkwe openkerne nhartepe arntwengelke atnantengewe theye rley-etyenke, arntwengelke. The dust storm comes first and the rain comes afterwards.*

3. youngest ◆ *Ayenge arrwekele, atyerreyepe atyeyenge atnantenge penhe rtame, antenge theye. I was born first, my younger sibling came after me.*

= *antenge theye* OPPOSITE OF *arrwekele theye*

atnantenge penhe

youngest ◆ *Atyerreyepe atyeyenge atnantenge penhe rtame. My younger sibling is the youngest.*

atnantere *n.*

fatty part of guts, especially in kangaroos or cows SEE ALSO *atne guts*, *antere fat*, *atnalharre emu fat*

atnaperte *n.*

someone who is always chasing people of the opposite sex; womaniser

= *mpwenye alkenhe* SEE ALSO *itenye alkenhe*

atnarenge *n.*

toilet

atnarlangkwe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

dog that you are angry at; 'bloody dog'
◆ *Atnarlangkwe nthelarte aynenyne! That bloody dog ate it!*

SEE ALSO *aleke dog*

atnarlilp-arlilpe *n.*

1. type of big black ant ◆ *Atnarlilp-arlilpe awelengke rtame re. Atnhenke rtame re. This ant is cheeky. It bites.* = *alekert-alekerte*, *atnerrkert-errkerte* SEE ALSO *arlkerke large ant*

2. big bum, fat arse ◆ *Marlepe nharte atnarlilp-arlilparle. That woman has a big bum.*

atnarlte *n.*

part of emu and bush turkey's guts; 'big guts'

atnarrelp-arrenke park (a car); set someone down FORM OF *atnarrenke set down*

atnarrenke *vt.*

1. set, place or put something down

◆ *Atnarrenhe atanthe nhartepe atyenge thethelelke ilel-aytenyerre. Then they set me down and the nurse came and took me.*

◆ *Tyanywenge npernpe, aknganenherre, nyarte ayerrere, Arrelthatnenge theye itemarle. Arntepe alkenhe rtame*

re altyanteyane, altwele atheke.
 Mwernenyangkwerrelke kwerepe artnkewe
 re, tyerte ilenye Altyerrele. Altyerrele
 ilenyerre, atnteyerrelke alpinenyeye.
Atnarrenherre tyangkwerrelke atnteyerre.
Rock pituri originated (in the Dreamtime) here
in the north, west of Arrelthatnenge, where
that big range is in the west. Rock pituri grew
on this southern side and was then stolen off a
cliff by the Dreaming. The Dreaming got it and
then took it south. The Dreaming planted it
this way then in the south. = arrenke¹
2. be in a vertical position, standing
 up ♦ Awely-awelyele rlerrantye,
 atnarrerrantye tyampe. *Lightning flashes, it*
goes straight down.
3. stand something up ♦ Atnarrene nte
 makerte. *Stand the gun there.*
4. put up, construct, erect ♦ Antywe
 atnarrenke, elye, rlwakite. *You erect a*
humpy, shade structure and a windbreak.
5. step on, place foot down ♦ Atye
 atnarrenhe kwerentye. *I stepped the wrong*
way.

atnarrelp-arrenke

1. park a vehicle (+lpe- 'do once on the way')
 ♦ Mweteke elkwerre atnarrelp-arrenke. *We parked the car out in the bush.*
2. set someone down, drop someone off
 ♦ Bush bus-le atyenge atnarrelp-arrenke
The bush bus dropped me off.

iteye atnarrenke *vt.*

make a track, make a road or path

atnarrke part of kangaroos' and cows' guts;
 'big guts' SEE UNDER arrke²

atnartenge *n.*

underside, upside down ♦ Atnartenge nte
 arrewethe, altyarrenelke nte, pelikante
 apeke. *Turn the billycan over; put it upside*
down. ♦ Eltye kwenenge atnartenge. The
soft side of the fingertips are atnartenge.

atnathenwenke, atnathanenke *vi.*

make a fuss of someone, get happy and
 excited about something ♦ Artnwenge
 kelyewe atnathentweyane kwarre.
An older sister might get excited about a
young baby. SEE ALSO arrparrenke excited,
 altyarrenke¹ happy

atnawerre *n.*

1. straight, direct, in a straight line
 ♦ Antywempe arrengkerarle openkepe.
 Nate apmwe aherne arenye inenge openye,
 repe atnawerre rtame. *The antywempe*

snake can move quickly. It's not like other
snakes (that move zigzag), this one can go
straight. OPPOSITE OF arlemenye, ywerrpe,
 amper-ampere¹

2. true, correct, accurate, right ♦ Ayenge
 atnawerre angkerrane tyangkwarre
 alpwetethe. *I'm telling him the right way to go.*
 OPPOSITE OF kwerentye

3. right hand OPPOSITE OF thakwe
 SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arnawerre father's brother

atnawerre aperte

very straight ♦ Nhartepe atnawerre
 apertelke openke, alpeyenteyane wenheye.
Then he goes straight toward them, he walks
along.

atnawerre angkenke *vi.*

1. talk properly, pronounce words properly
2. tell the truth ♦ Atnawarre ayenge
 angkenke. *I am telling the truth.*

atnawerre artntwenke *vt.*

justify yourself

atnawerre atherre anteyane *vi.*

marry the right way
 OPPOSITE OF errpaty-errpatye atherre anteyane

atnawerrarenke *vi.*

1. form a straight line
2. straighten yourself; get comfortable
3. go straight up ♦ Helicopter atnaympe
 theye alkerarle arrenke errwelalarrenke
 atnawerrelk-arrelp-arrenke. *The helicopter*
goes up into the sky from a standing position,
then it takes off straight, horizontally.

4. be correct, be accurate

atnawerrinenke, atnawerrylenke *vt.*

1. straighten something; make something
 straight ♦ Atneme apeke ape atenke
 atnawerrinenke. *You step on a yamstick to*
straighten it out.
2. correct something, make something
 right or accurate ♦ Angkwetye re
 atnawerrintarrantye ilwekerele. *Wait until*
she gets it right, poor thing. = arterrpinenke
3. explain

atnawerrinenke angketye *vt.*

find the right track; track something
 correctly

atnaympe, atnaynpe *n.*

1. buttocks, bum, arse, anus, backside
 ♦ Atnaympe layethe antethenewethe
 ayenge. *I'll sit down on my bum.*
2. bottom of something ♦ Pakete
 kngwerepe operreneneyewethe
 kwenengaylewene nyartepe mpelarte.

Atnaympe

Rayte nhartepe paketepe arntarrtyeyayne antetheneyayne atnaympe. *So the other bucket would come up and make the other one go down. They would grab the bottom part of the bucket and stop it.*

atnaympe alkenhe

big bum, fat arse

= atnerrkert-errkerte, atnarlilp-arlilpe

atnaympelayouthe anenke vi.

sit on a chair

atnaympele errwatenke, atnaympele atenke vt.

squash something by sitting on it

Atnaympe n.

place north of Home of Bullion

atnaynterrke n.

1. diarrhoea, dysentery, loose bowels
2. selfish, inconsiderate. Way of swearing at someone. [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE] ♦ Atnaynterrke nharte nyerrewanenyep! *That bloody person has no shame!*

atnaytelewenke wake someone up [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atneyaytelewenke

atnaytenke stand up, get up [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atneyaytenke

atnekwerte, atnekite, atnikwerte *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that a person is in a position with their backside sticking out. ♦ Atnekwerte atnenege atye rntwarrantye arkerre. *I am standing bent over, picking bush tomatoes.* This word comes before the verb and does not go with transitive verbs.

atnekwerte anenke vi.

bend over

atnekwerte atnter-aytenke vi.

get up by putting your hands on the ground and pushing yourself so that your backside sticks out

atnekwerte atntheyaytenke vi.

get up or climb up with your backside sticking out

atnekwert-atnekwerte *adv.*

(do something) with your backside sticking out ♦ Atnekwerte atnengelaye pwarrantye teye tyampe, ware tyampe atye arrarrantye atnekwert-atnekwerte. *You stand bent over with your backside out when you cook tea and put wood on the fire.*

atnelkwe *n.*

excretory organ of kangaroo; rectum (?). Also referred to as *antere atnelkwe*.

♦ Atnwerretele angene anteyane antere

atnelkwe. *The base of the kangaroo's tail is where its rectum is.* ♦ Atnelkwe ayneyaynenpenhe entye ampenke. Erkwe inengele ayneyayne paperte awatnkakerre. *If you eat this part of the kangaroo your hair goes grey, so only old people eat it.*

SEE ALSO naynewe human guts

atneltyenke *vi.*

have diarrhoea; have a gut-ache ♦ Aleme ayenge arntetye atneltyerrane. *My stomach aches, I have diarrhoea.*

= atne erretarrenke

atneme *n.*

1. yam-stick, digging stick ♦ Awatnkakerre atnemelke kwereyenge atnarrenhe, kwere atnarrenhe, awenngé kwereyenge warle. *In the olden days people stood a yamstick up on a woman's grave.*

2. sunray ♦ Aherrke rwengkelelke tilpilpetilpilpe arrenke, atneme atnarrenhengerne; repe atney-aytenye erkwepe. *In the wee hours of the morning, when the first rays of sunshine appeared, the old man got up.*

3. a shoot, sprout [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *arwele atneme*.

atneme atnarrenke *vt.*

be just before daybreak, when the first shafts of light show (*lit. putting out rays*)

♦ Atneme atnarrenke ngwetyanpe. *The first shafts of light are in the morning.*

atnemele erretetye

walking stick ♦ Lerrpepe anteyane atnemele erretetylke. *The crippled person uses a walking stick to get about.*

Atneme *n.*

star constellation. Also referred to as *kwerralye Atneme*.

atnemakak-arrenke *vi.*

get old (*lit. become one who has a yamstick*) ♦ Erkwe inengele tyanywengepe atherkepe areyayne 'Alpitakake nyartepe atnemakakelk-arrenke, atherkepe.' *Old people might say 'This tobacco has flowers, it's getting old now.'* ♦ Atnemakakelk-arrenke alelaperte oynewantheyenge. *Soon our relatives will get old.*

SEE ALSO ngkwernerrparrenke *get old*, erlkwarrenke *get old*, werretyerrarrenke *get old*

Atnemarratnenke *n.*

1. name of a sandhill east of Wycliffe Well (*lit. where the yamstick stands*) ♦ Artwintele atnemakake anteyane Altyerrepene,

Atnemarratnenkele. *The desert spadefoot toad had a yamstick at Atnemarratnenke in the Dreamtime.*

2. place west of Rlweteye

atnemelengkwe, atnemakake n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. baby girl (lit. associated with yamsticks). A respectful word a father uses to refer to his daughter. ♦ Atnemelengkwele kwerre rtame arrtyerrantye. (*A father says*) ‘My daughter has had a baby girl.’

2. middle-aged woman

OPPOSITE OF errtyartakake, kaylengkwe

atnemwernte n. [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

someone who can save things; someone who holds things back or keeps secrets

♦ Ayenge atnemwernte rtame anteyane, tyelarte atyeyenge twerarte aynenye atnngwaynewene. *I saved food, but this greedy person ate it all.*

atnwemwerntele arenke vt.

keep to yourself; take responsibility for yourself and not rely on others

♦ Atnemwerntele nte arene! *Just keep to yourself!* ♦ Atnemwerntele atye arerrantye mentye. Ilpakeng-anenyele, atnemwernte anteyane ayenge ngayelewé. *I look after myself, I don't go asking others for food. I'm responsible for my own food.*

SEE ALSO elperterre stubborn, atnilperterre selfish

atnengkane, atnengkanenge adv.

too late; (do something) after the event

atnengkanarrenke vi.

be too late for something

atnenke vi.

1. stand, stand up. With the +yane ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: ♦ atn^teyane

♦ Atye arerrantye artweye elpayele atn^teyane. *I see a man standing by the river.* ♦ Atnene nge, atyene arewethe! *Stand up and let me see you!*

2. hover in the air ♦ Nhartepe etnkwele ankwytyarrengelelke re atn^teyane, alkerele errwele. *Then the black kite becomes still and hovers, high in the sky.*

3a. be, am, are, is. Used for things that are perceived as standing and some non-visual objects such as ‘name.’ ♦ Nharte arwele atn^teyane elye ahene. *That tree is good shade.* ♦ Ntyaleyalenge rtame re, etnepe atn^teyane. *It (the tree) is ‘ntyaleyalenge’, that's its name.* ♦ Aherrkepe tyangkwarre

atney-alpeye atnawerre, atye ngkenge areyerre. *I'll see you when the sun is straight up.*

b. there is, there are . . . For this meaning, the verb is usually in the continuous tense atn^teyane ‘is’ or atneyayne ‘used to be.’

♦ Arwele alkenhe atn^teyane. *There is a big tree.*

4. cut [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO anenke sit

atney-enenke

1. go and stand around (+y-ene+ ‘go and do’) ♦ Tyangkwarre errwanthe nyetyepelke errwantheyengele atney-enene. *It's time to go and stand around in your cubbyhouses.*

2. get full up, fill up (of a coolamon, bucket)

atnter-atnter-enyerrane

1. be, live in a large area or over many places (+rr- . . . +rr-ene+ ‘do all the way’)

♦ Elpayelarle atnter-atnter-etyerrane elpaye arrerentye, arwele aylpele inenge. *River red gum trees grow along the side of creeks and rivers.*

2. standing all along in different places

atnter-aytenke

rest, stop and wait a while before setting off again (+rr-ayte- ‘do and then go’)

♦ Alekarenge elwake arel-aytenke atnter-aytenke. *They came and saw Alekarenge and stayed there a while, and then set off.*

atney-alpenke

arrive and stay; stop moving (+y-alpe+ ‘go back and do’) ♦ Nhartaye, repe arelpepe enkaylte atney-alpenhe Itemarle. *There, that half moon is back on the western horizon.*

atney-etyenke

come and stand around (+y-etye ‘come and do’)

♦ Kwerrepe atney-etyenke apmere nthelengartepe elkwerr-elkwerre apmere

Kwerrkepent-arenge, kwerelartee. *The girl stood there right in the middle of everyone, right there at Kwerrkepentye.*

♦ Tangkeye atney-etyerrane. *Donkeys stand around all day.*

atnentye¹ n.

neck, throat ♦ Rlwaylpele atyenge atnentye twele-rntwenhe. *The kurdaitcha twisted my head all the way around.*

SEE ALSO rtennge base of skull SOUNDS SIMILAR TO anentye baby at sitting stage

atnentye arrtyenke vt.

strangle someone ♦ Atywetnpele

atnentye²

arlewatyerre atnentye arrtyerrantyelke re, ilwekere. *The perentie strangled the goanna, poor thing.*

SEE ALSO **rtennge base of skull**

atnentye rntwenke vt.

choke someone, break someone's neck
◆ Atnentye rntwenke intemaperte alarrenke. *Choking someone kills them.*

atnentye² pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action makes a thudding sound.

atnentye alarrenke vt.

hit something so that it makes a noise, as in hitting two clapsticks together
◆ Artweyele atnentye alarrarrantye kalartele. *Men beat the rhythm by banging the ground with a shield.*

atnentye wenke vt.

throw or shoot something so that it makes a thudding sound
= atnentye alarrenke

atnentye-atnentye adv.

sound of heavy footsteps; stomping
◆ Atnenty-atnentye elpathenke rtame nantewe tyampepe arlengepe. Atnenty-atnentye artnperrane nantewe. *I can hear a horse in the distance, it's galloping.*
◆ Atnenty-atnentye aperrane atnkwarengapeke pweleke apeke aherre apeke atnenty-atnentye alpeyenteyane iterrytpe apeke. Atnkwelke apeke elpatharrantye entwyanengele kwene theye warle theye, atnkwarengapeke re openkerne. *You can hear something walking at night, cattle or kangaroos or people too. If you are lying down in bed you can hear it from inside as they move.* ◆ Tyangwarre re atnenty-atnentye openhengerne atnkwarengapeke. *I heard him coming here at night-time.*

atnep-atnarrenke vt.

stand lots of things up ◆ Arwele kwerartepe elpaylenke apartame atnep-atnarrarrantye, arwelepe. *They break it into lots of sticks and stand them up.*

SEE ALSO **atnarrenke set down**

atnepenhe n. [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

Way of swearing at someone. ◆ Atnepenhe nte aynterrantye! *You eat filth!*

atnepenhe aynenke vt.

eat something dirty ◆ Atnepenhe re aynterrantye ilwekere artnwenge kelye nyarte. *That poor child is eating something dirty.*

atneperrke n.

small intestines of kangaroo ◆ Atyengepe etnyewene atneperrke rtame atye aynewethe. *Give me the small intestines to eat.*
= lyepe-lyepe SEE ALSO **atnalyte kangaroo intestines, arrke² big guts**

atnepethengarrenke vi.

1. move backwards, reverse, go backwards
◆ Kakite atherrepe atnepethengarrenke atnhewethe athathepe kantyle rtame re aytnenkepe. *The scorpion reverses before it stings because it uses its tail.* ◆ Atnepethenge apenyre arrenawe! *Go back a bit!*
2. lose, come last (in a game)
OPPOSITE OF **arrwekelarrenke**

atnepethengelle adv.

backwards ◆ Artnwenge amerne race-le atnepethengelle artnpenherre. *The kids ran in a backwards race.*

atnepethenginenke,

atnepethengaylenke vt.

reverse a car, make someone go backwards ◆ Artnwenge amernaye apene errwanthe arlenge mweteke nharte atnepethenginterrantye ketye. *You kids move away from there because someone is reversing that car.*

atneratye n.

1. happy, without any worries or concerns
◆ Renhelke pweleke inengele kwatheyayne, mentyelke atantherre apertelke elpaye warle, atneratylke aney-alpeyayne. *The cattle used to go and drink water themselves from the creek then (after rain), people didn't have to worry about giving them water.*

◆ Rlwampe inengepe entwethenene kngwere angkwerre, pweleke inenge atneratiewe yatele aneyaynerewe. *Some of the whitefellas had gone to bed, assuming that the cattle would be safe in the yard.*

2. uncaring, unconcerned, oblivious
◆ Arrengkwe artnwenge nyarmernarte arengepe rwengke atneratye aperrane. *These kids' mother is uncaring and just goes around anywhere.*

atneratye arenke vt.

agree with someone ◆ Tewematye arrerenty-arrerentye atanthe angerrantye, aynanthe newe aynanthe atneratye arenke nthewartepe. *Where they want to dig is too close (to the country) so we don't agree with that.*

atneratyarrenke *vi.*

1. know that something has happened or will happen; feel confident about something happening ◆ Atneratyarrenke, tangkenke. Atyeyenge alpenhengerne apeke. *I knew for sure that my child would come back.*
2. be in agreement with someone
3. be uncaring, oblivious or unconcerned

atneratyinene *vt.*

1. promise someone something
◆ Errtywarrenhe mpele nge, nte atyenge atneratyinene *money-we. You lied to me, you promised me money (but you never gave it).* The thing you are promising to give to someone has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):
◆ Arntewe ntethe atneratyinene. *You promised to give me some money.*
2. tell the truth to someone
3. owe someone something
4. promise a wife or husband. The person to whom the wife or husband is promised has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):
◆ Kwarrengkwele arlweyele artnwenge atneratyinene rtwaltyewe. *A mother and father promise their daughter to their son-in-law.*

atnererke heel of foot [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnwererke

atnerrke *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

car or things belonging to someone who has passed away [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Atnerke nharte apenkerne. *Someone driving the deceased person's car is coming.*
= twetwayerre, artne², aywerre angkewene

atnerrkert-errkerte *n.*

1. big bum, fat arse
2. type of black ant = alekert-alekerte SEE ALSO arlkerrke *large ant*
= atnarlilp-arlilpe

atnert-atnerte *n.*

pregnant, expecting ◆ Arrkengeyareketye, wele artnwenge kelye inenge arlenge apeye, twepe-twepe apeye atnert-atnerte tyampe, ertwepe apeye arlenge apartame. *Children and pregnant women must avoid the evil spirit in the bloodwood by walking a long way around the tree.*

atnertenge *n.*

handle of woomera ◆ Erlkwe nthelarte

amerre atnertengele aleke alarrenhe. *That old man hit the dog with the handle of the woomera.*

atnertewe *n.*

miniskirt

atnertntere *n.*

greedy, selfish ◆ Wild-ingepē nhartepe kwere ipmarrenke 'Atnertntere rtame nhartepe.' *If you are angry you might say 'That person is bloody greedy.'*
= ertntere SEE ALSO impen-impene, ankeye loafer

atnete stomach (NOTE Anmatyerr *atnert*) SEE aleme

Atnetherre *n.*

soakage on Neutral Junction

atnetye *n.*

1. edible root of the bush banana *Ikwarreye Marsdenia australis.* The roots are called atnetye, the leaves are *altyeye*, the flowers erlkwantye and the soft inside part *ralharre* or *alhwere.* ◆ Atnetye nharte aynenke kwere, awatnkakerre kwerele atewehanthe alarreyayne mpweyampinengele. *This root is edible. In the olden days they used to hit each other with it in order to lose weight.*

2. edible roots of some other plants, such as the smooth spider bush. Also referred to as *rlwene atnetye.* ◆ Atnetye arrngerne ayneyayne rtame atanthe. *In the olden days people ate the root of the smooth spider bush.*

SEE ALSO *Ikwarrere bush banana*

atnetyalpaye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. slang word for dogs ◆ Atnetyalpaye inenge. *All the dogs.*
2. Go on! Way of swearing at dogs to make them go.

atnetywene *n.*

darkling beetle (?) *Tenebrionidae* sp.
SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerrke *type of beetle,* penhintey-inteye *stink beetle*

atnewaltye large intestines of a kangaroo

VARIANT OF atnalyte

atnewarrenke *vi.*

feel full and satisfied from eating after you have been very hungry ◆ Ayenge atnewarrenhe rlwene atye aynenye penhe ngayele. *I felt satisfied after I ate lots of food, because I was very hungry.*
= arrmarrenke, arrkertarrenke

atnew-atnewe *n.*

full, surfeited, full up from eating, sated

◆ Pwelparreyayne arntwewarleke

aatneweletnyenke

aynanthe pwelparreyayne atnewe-atnewe tyweke penhe nthepehnarte. *We swam in the waterhole, feeling nice and full after eating sweet food.* = arrme, aleme elperterre

atneweletnyenke *vt.*

break a promise ♦ Nte atyenge atneweletnyenhe nte atyenge mweteke etnyewethepe. *You broke your promise about giving your car to me.*

SEE ALSO **tywengepenke** *lie to someone,* **ntelhelepwenk** *lie in anger*

atnewinenke *vt.*

feed someone ♦ Erlteye aynanthe aveyaynenke, aynewantheye inenge tyampe wantinengepe welpipelinenge aynewanthe atnewineyaynenke. *All day we would travel with our belongings and our old people would feed us.* ♦ Aname watnterritanye aname atnwewinterrantye kwarrengkwele artnwenge. *The child's mother is feeding that poor little child.*

= watntenke

atney-alpenke arrive and stay; stop moving
FORM OF **atnenke stand**

Atneyangkepe *n.*

place east of Redbank on Rtwerpe country

atneyaytenke *vi.*

stand up, get up ♦ Kwerepenhartepe re ankwenhepe atneyayteyerre. *After having a sleep he will get up.* ♦ Mpwelarrepe arntwengareye, akwertitengele atneyaytenke wele makwerle rtame. *Rainbows occur during the rain when the rainbow serpent comes up.*

= atnaytenke OPPOSITE OF **antethenenke**

atneyaytelp-aytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

get up and go (+lpe- 'do once on the way')
♦ Re atneyaytelp-aytenye. *He got up and went on his way.*

atneyaytelewenke, atnaytelewenke *vt.*
make someone get up, wake someone up ♦ Atanthepe artnwenge inengepe ngwetyanpe atanthe atneyayteleweyayne ngwetyanpe. *The grown-ups would wake the children up early in the morning, just before daylight.*

= atyewinenke

atneyele later SEE **tneyele**

atney-enenke go and stand around
FORM OF **atnenke stand**

atney-etnyenke come and stand around
FORM OF **atnenke stand**

atnhe *n.*

1. emu down, emu belly feathers

♦ Awatnkakerre wampere atanthe

alarreyayne. Nharte atantherre

kwerteweyayne, entyepe. Kwerartelkane

arreyayne arwele kwerarlelke, renhele

are weyaynepe. Nhartepe atnhe

arreyaynelke etnkwelthe apeke atnhe

arreyaynepe. Nharte re mpwareyayne

kwerepenhelartepe atnkelke kwerarte.

Atnkelke kwerarte pertyeyayne.

Pertyeyayne re kwerartepee atnhepe,

mwekartape kwerartepe amimpepe.

Atmmentepe enkweaynape kwerartepe amimpepe. *In the olden days they would kill possums and pluck their fur. They would take a big heap of fur to make string. Then they would put it on the stick and roll it. They would make the string long. They would lay down a long line of emu down. Then after that they would make the down into a cap. They would wrap the fur string around the down to make the cap. They would rub the cap with red ochre.*

2. hat ♦ Atnhe sort of hat they been havem bout awatnkakerre atrhelengkwe theye atnhe you puttem long and tie'em longa string rapete arenge entye theye makem long one string. *A sort of hat which men wore on their heads a long time ago is called atnhe. It was made from emu feathers which were tied with a piece of string, a long one made from rabbit fur.*

3. shoes made of feathers worn by kurdaitcha SEE ALSO **rwaylpe kurdaitcha**

atnhakerte *n.*

1. tired, retired, old person; slow ♦ Alele ayenge anewenawe, angwerlarrengele, atnhakerte ayenge. *Wait, I want to sit down and rest, I am tired.* = kwetnaye, arinarre, lerrpe SEE ALSO **apekape crippled**

2. baby at crawling stage ♦ Atnhakerte arengkel-anteyane. *The baby is crawling around.*

ahentye atnhakerte

sick of talking, tired of talking

♦ Angkerranepenhe ayenge ahentye atnhakertelk-arrenke. *I've been talking all the time, I'm not doing it any more.*

atnhakertarrenke *vi.*

1. become tired, get exhausted

♦ Atnhakertarrenhe ayenge

apeyaynenpenhe arlenge arlelke. *I am tired*

after travelling a long way all day. = kwetnaye

2. be lazy
 3. get cold and cramped
- ◆ Atnhakertarreme nge warewanenyele.
You might feel cold and cramped if you don't have a fire.

Atnhamere *n.*

place on Murray Downs Creek where there are lots of bean trees

atnhante, nhante, atnhantarte *n.*

1. who ◆ Waylpele nharte atnhantarte?
Who was that whitefella? ◆ Atmhantele ngkenge kaltyinenhe? *Who taught you?*
- ◆ Atnhante arenge mweteke arntenhe?
Whose car broke down?
2. what (place). Older speakers use *atnhante* 'who' instead of *wante* 'what' when asking someone's name. ◆ Pweleke aylanthe ileyern-alpeyayne, kwenele atheke apmere atnhante warle atheke? *We two would herd the cattle as we came along right down to – what's that place?*
3. which ◆ Atnhante inenge nyartepay? *Which one is which?*

4. someone, somebody, whoever
- ◆ Pelikante arltwelke atyeyenge atnteyane arntwe wanenye, atnhantele rteyange arltwaylenyerre. *My billycan has no water in it, someone emptied my billycan.*

atnhantaye, atnhantartaye?

who is it? ◆ Nharte atye erlwarrantye, nharte aveyayterane iterrttye.
 Atnhantarteyange nharte aveyayterane?
I'm staring at that person coming. Who is that coming?

atnhante arrenke *vt.*

put someone in a particular role

◆ Wantewe arre lhartewe atnhante arrenke kngweramernewe rlwewe etnhewethe; karrarrenke, artweype, makwerle, apmerele tenele. *We put someone as leader when we want to perform a ceremony to show other people. We gather together, a lot of men, in a big camp.*

atnhantakerre

who. Used when you really don't know or haven't got a clue who the person is.

◆ Atnhantakerre nhartepe openhengerne aye arlenge theyepe atherre apeke atnhantetherraye? *Who are those two people coming in the distance?*

Atnhantatherre *n.*

Brown's Yard, near Junction Well. Soakage

on Akalperre country

atnhantaylenke, atnhantinenke *vt.* [OLDER

SPEAKERS]

do it like that; cause something, turn something into something else. Used when you can't remember the word for what something is turning into. ◆ Kwerethayartepe arntwelke antheye alkenhe. Nhartepe arntwenge alenyelelkape tneyele kwere atnhantayleyepe, re lwemanewethepe. *Afterwards a lot of rain will fall. Then later the floodwater will make it whatsit, so it (the frogs) will come out.* ◆ Awennyerrepenthalke kwere atnhantinewene, ilwekere intemaperte ahant-ahantarenke atherrewe. *Do it one more time like that, because those two people really like that one.*

= mpelartaylenke SEE ALSO *atnhante who*

atnharlarrenke *vi.*

be heavy with rain (of clouds) ◆ Mataye atnharlarrey-alpenke. *That cloud is heavy with rain.*

SEE ALSO *rlenke raining*

atnhelenge *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

two = atherre

atnhelengkwe *n.*



emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*. You make the hand sign for *atnhelengkwe* by bending your index and middle finger into your hand, putting your thumb on top of their fingernails and then moving your hand back and forth while moving it in and out from your chest. Also referred to as *weye atnhelengkwe*. ◆ Atnhelengkwe weye ahene aynewethe. Atnhelengkwe nyartepye weye alkenhe twerartele arre aynenke. Atnhelengkwele aynenke perrkalyte, ayepayte, arnewetye, hakeye, artne, pwerrke, arkerre kape alperre arwele ilenyenpe arenyle. Atnhelengkwe nyartepye marlele kape artnwengele arenge-wanenye atnilengarle kape artnwengele. *The emu is good to eat, the meat is enough to feed a big group of people. The emu eats grasshoppers, caterpillars, conkerberries, native currants, stone, charcoal, desert raisins and the leaves of one special plant. Women and children are not allowed to see this bird being gutted, cooked*

atnhenke¹

and cut. SEE ALSO aylwere emu chick, ertntwerakwenke cook (emu)

atnhenke¹ vt.

1. bite, grab with teeth ♦ Artnwenge nhamernarte nte athinerne alekele nthalarte atnhemere ketye. *You tell those kids to come back or that dog might bite them.*
 2. cut someone with a knife ♦ Kwenyele elwewehanthe alkere nhengelle nkwartetyele atnhenhe. *Yesterday the two brothers cut each other with knives.*
 - ◆ Atnakakerre atanthe atnheyayne knife rtame nkwartetyele. *In the olden days that's how they would cut you, with a stone knife.*
 3. cut or break something open ♦ Twerarte aynterrkarrenherre, apalepe. Atnheyeye apertame kwere. *All the dogwood seeds have dried up. We will break some more pods open.*
 4. hit a branch or grass with a stick to get seeds, wax or fruit off. The branches that are hit have already been cut from the trees and are stacked, on a camp sheet. ♦ Atnhenkepe nhartepre rntwengele rtame, atye atnhewethaw, 'Arlengapenye errwanthe anene atye atnhewetheketyelke.' *When you hit the branches with fruit on them that have been cut and stacked, we call that atnhenke. Move you mob, I'm going to whack these branches.* You only atnhenke certain plants, including conkerberry armewetye and spinifex alatyite, sickle-leaved wattles elkerte and scrub wattle ampweye.
 - ◆ Wele aweyawe inenge aveyayteyayne, tyerempewe atanthe atnakakerre aveyayne. Kwerepenhartepe areyayne 'Nyarte anteyayanaye.' Athape atnheyayne. *Well, our ancestors would come up, in the old days they would go looking for spinifex wax. They would see it and say 'Here it is.' They would hit the grass.*
 5. catch food for people (of dogs)
◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenge katye atnheyayne itertye inengewe. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna.* SEE ALSO artarrenke sool, incite
- atnhenke imewarle**
kill something by biting ♦ Wepe artepe rntere-nterelepe ngkenge imewarle atnhenke. *The red-backed spider will kill you if it bites you.*

atnhenke² vt.

put something into a container to make it full ♦ Nterrenge atye atnhenke arekenye warle. *I filled the small coolamon up with seeds.* The thing being filled up has the +le or -warle ending and the liquid or substance it is filled with does not have any endings.

Atnherre n.

Wagon Gap

atnhwelingke emu SEE atnhelengkwe

atnhwenge n.

rumour, gossip; something you heard from someone else ♦ Ape ayenge atnhwenge kngwere arengele ayntenje apertele angkerrane. *I'm just saying something I heard from someone else.*

SEE ALSO amerrarte apparently SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnwenge child

atnhwerte pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done to something over your shoulders, nape and neck area. ♦ Artweyele atnhwerte alpernitrrantye aherre, aherre nharte atnhwerte alpernitrrantye. *A man is carrying a kangaroo on his shoulders.*

= intre, aretye

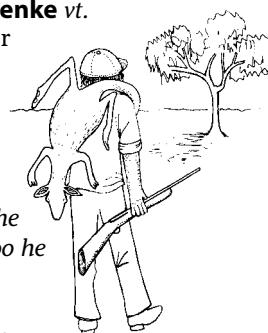
atnhwertele aperinenke vt.

carry something over your shoulders

◆ Artweyele aherre wenhepenhe

nhartepre re atnhwerteleleke aperinenhe. *After the man shot the kangaroo he carried it over his shoulders.*

= intenge aperinenke



atnhwertele alperinenke vt.

carry something back over your shoulders. For some speakers the +le ending does not have to go on the end of atnhwerte.

= intenge alperinenke

atnhwete ilenke vt.

put something across your shoulders

◆ Atnhwete ilel-aytenke atnwenthe alperinewethelke. *Put the meat across your shoulders so you can carry it.* For some speakers +le can go on atnhwete.

atniike n.

skin on the heel of your foot ♦ Angketye nyarte atniike ayenge ngkerrke arrenhe rtame. *The skin on the bottom of my heel has*

got a sore. SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **anike** harmless

atnik-atnikarrenke *vi.*

get cracked (of hoof, foot or paw)

atnilenke *vt.*

remove the guts from an animal in preparation for cooking ◆ Arinenge nyartepe karntenge aherre ketyepe kape arntenge arre errwele anteyane kape lthele-lthele. Pwenke atnilenke elpatinenke, rntwenke kape aynenke kwere aherre openye. Compared to the plains kangaroo, the euro is a lot furrier, is shorter and lives only up on the hills. The euro is gutted, prepared, cooked, cut and eaten in the same way as the kangaroo. ◆ Arlewatyerre, atne kwere ilenke kwerepenhe kwere ilateye rntweye arre theyelke ilenke ilateyele lhenepe theye apeke mpelarte open-emaylenke kwere, ilpilenke mpelarte. Atne ilpilenke kwere elethenkewere rntwengele kwere atnilenke. To gut a goanna, first you take the guts out from the main opening, then you cut a hooked branch and you take the other bit through the armpit using the hooked branch, then you throw all the guts away.

= aynwete ilenke SEE ALSO **atnipenke** squeeze out guts

Atninterr-ilerretye, Atnintel-intel-

ilerretye *n.*

place name

atnipenke *vt.*

squeeze out the pellets of the lower colon of an animal, such as a kangaroo ◆ Atnipenke aherre, clean-aylengel atherrkepe, ipenke rtame kwere. You squeeze out the pellets of the lower colon of a kangaroo to clean it. = rwelharrenke SEE ALSO atne guts, ipenke squeeze out

atnitakwele atnteyane *vi.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

bend over ◆ Arlkerre rntwarrantye atnitakwele atnteyane. When picking desert raisins you bend over.

atnke *n.*

1. alive ◆ Artnangke atnke anteyane. The bilby is still alive. OPPOSITE OF **ime**
2. something that really works ◆ Mweteke nharte atnke rtame atnteyane. That car runs really well.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **artnke** cliff, **atnkwe**¹ asleep, **artnkwe** dirt

atnke arrtyenke *vt.*

revive someone, bring someone back to good health, keep someone alive

◆ Artnwenge nharte atnkelke arrtyerrantye arntetyepenhepe. That child is alive and well now after being sick. ◆ Erlkwetyerlkwele aylenke rtame kwere, arritnele kwere ayllerrantye arritnele aylenke apmwepe kwerarte, ethwe nhartepe, ahene rtame kwere ayerlinenke. Arritne wanenyepe kele rtame ntewenhe perryewethe rtame atnke arrtyewethe. The old people used to sing the poison out. They'd sing the snake poison out with a special song, to make it disappear. If there was no song for a particular snake bite you had to tie yourself up to try and stay alive.

atnkaperte

healthy, well ◆ Atnkaperte anteyane ittertye inengepe. Everyone is well.

atnkengaperte

still be alive, survived ◆ Apeyaynee nantewe warle ngwetyanpe arnperr-ayteyayne. Atntheyaytene-wanenye ape ileyaynenke. Ltemarle penhe wenharte Ayleramerne renhe angkwarre atyepe arlenepe ilenyey-ayneyayne atnkenge aperte. I would run off to get the horses in the morning. I didn't ride, I went on foot. I went a long way west through Ayleramerne, bringing the horses all that way through there. I was lucky to still be alive.

atnkarrenke *vi.*

1. be alive; live ◆ Apmwe atye alarrenhe wele atye arletyinenyerre. Repe atnkarrerrane rtame atnkaperte ape re. I shot the snake but only injured it. It was still alive.
2. be revived

atnkinenke, atnkaylenke *vt.*

make something come to life; rejuvenate ◆ Pwele-pwele arntwe arenye apertame. Kwerekoppenhartepe, arntwe arre aynterrkarrenkelepe re ampwarrenke rtame, repe, intemarte re ampwarrenke. Arntwengepe kwere atnkaylenke apertame. Tadpoles are also water-dwellers. After that, when the water dries up, they die. The rain brings them back to life.

atnkele SEE UNDER **atnkeleye**

atnkeleye *kin.*

1. male cross-cousin, mother's brother's son, father's sister's son
2. particular male relations with the same skin as your **atnkeleye**, such as your father's sister's son, mother's brother's son, child's spouse's father. You make the hand sign

for *atnkeleye* by patting your knee with the palm of your hand. A cross-cousin is a second choice marriage partner. It is rude to be direct or argue with your *atnkeleye*. ♦ Atyenge atnkele rtamawe, Penangkepe. Artweye. Marlepe atyenge altyeleye rtame. *A Penangke man is my (a Thangale person's) male cross-cousin and a Penangke woman is my female cross-cousin.* ♦ Atnkeleye atyeyengepe rlengke apeyayteye Alice Springs theye. *My cousin will be coming today from Alice Springs.*

3. my male cross-cousin

atnkeleyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *atnkeleye*

atnkele

The form of *atnkeleye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

atnkele nhenge atherre

a person and their male cross-cousin

atnkele nhenge amerne

a group of people with their female cross-cousin(s)

atnkeleng-atnkele

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *atnkeleye* (atnkele +nge- atnkele)

kwatnkele

his or her *atnkeleye* (kwe+ atnkele)

♦ Kwatnkele arreytareng. *That's his male cross-cousin.*

ngkatnkele

your *atnkeleye* (ngke+ atnkele). If the *atnkeleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, *ngke+* or *kwe+* to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *atnkeleye*: ♦ Atewangke atnkele. *Their male cross-cousin.*

atnkere¹ n.

1. spinifex gum, resin. *Atnkere* is made from feather-top spinifex errkwale. ♦ Alatyite kwerarlartepe apenke re wenheye arlpawee arlepe. Arlelkepe apperrane, ampilenkelke kwere atrikerepe. Atnkere entweyane athe kngwerarle. Ampilenke kwere. Nyartepe tyerlpepe anteyane. Mpwarenhe atnkerepe tyerlpele arre mpwarenherre. Nharte kwere apmenkelke. *A person goes out to where there is spinifex in the desert country. He goes along hunting and follows the trail of the spinifex wax. The wax trail runs to another clump of*

grass. *He follows it and sees the ant bed from which the wax came. Then he digs the ant bed out.* ♦ Atnkerepe, mpwareyerre kwere.

Nhartepe aympeye akwerrelke. Nhartepe karntape warlalke arreye. Nhartepe artntelke ileyerre. Ware inenge errtywerle inenge ileyerre. Arreye kwenengepe. Artnte inengelkame errwelenge arreye. Nharte kwere mpwareye atnkerelke, warelepe. Artntenge kwere ertntwerekle mpwareye. Ikelhelke kwere mpwarenke. *To prepare spinifex resin you clean it in a coolamon. Then it is put on a piece of bark. Then stones and firewood are collected. The firewood is put underneath and the stones on top. Then the spinifex resin is prepared on the fire, on the hot stone. Then it is made into a cake of wax.*

2. wax that blocks off the entrance to a sugarbag nest. Also referred to as *ilperalke atnkere*. ♦ Ilperalkarle mpwarerrantye atnkere kwereyenge appelerre apertame awap-anteyane. Awaparrenke re atnkerepe. *When bees make sugarbag, it has wax blocking it off.* SEE ALSO *tale wax in sugarbag*

3. batik wax

4. stone knife, adze, stone chisel



♦ Atnkerele rtame errkeyaynenke, arrilpineyaynenke atnemepe. *We would use a chisel to sharpen the digging stick.* SEE ALSO *kanyengarre chisel*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnkerre coolibah*

atnkere² n.

unripe fruit of the split-jack *alwerre*.

atnkeratheke n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

- a. someone whose child has passed away
- b. someone whose nephew or niece has passed away

[SOME SPEAKERS]
SEE ALSO *tyekertatheke bereaved of child, etnperte widow*

atnkerathetkarrenke vi.

- 1a. lose a son, daughter
- b. lose a nephew or niece

[SOME SPEAKERS]
SEE ALSO *aweletharrenke lose a sibling*

2. burn hair in bereavement

atnker-atnkere¹ n.

a. Eurasian coot *Fulica atra*. Also referred to as *thangkerne atnker-atnkere*.

b. little black cormorant (?) *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*. Black waterbird with long neck,

60–65 cm. ♦ Atnker-atnkerepe thangkerne errwerle arntwe arenge. Thangkerne nyartepa errpatye aynewethepe. Atnker-atnkerelepe aynenke pwele-pwele kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe arenge. *The bird is a black bird which spends most of its time in the water. This bird is not good to eat. It eats tadpoles and other little things that live in the water.*

c. great cormorant (?) *Phalacrocorax carbo*. Black waterbird with yellow face and long neck, 80–85 cm.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *anker-ankere type of sedge*

atnker-atnkere² *n.*

flying-saucer bush *Acacia spondylophylla*. Sticky shrub to 1 m which grows on rocky slopes and has leaves with a curry smell. Also referred to as *arwele atnker-atnkere*. ♦ Atnker-atnkere ape nhartenge artnte arenge; atnker-atnkere kayte errpatye rtame re anenke aynenge-wanenye. Metetheninge, pwenke kwere mpwarende kwere anterele arlenge, atnker-atnkere tñwetyenke anterelke kwerarle yathenke rntwerantyelke kwerele. Itntenke mamperle. *The flying-saucer bush grows in the hills and has an inedible grub in it. The plant can be used as medicine; it is ground up, mixed with fat, heated and made into a rubbing medicine. It smells lovely.*

atnkerre *n.*

coolibah tree *Eucalyptus coolabah* ssp. *arida*. Tree to 12 m, with creamy white flowers and small seed capsules. Also referred to as *arwele atnkerre*. ♦ Atnkerre penhe karntape ilenke nte arlpe pwewethe. *You get the bark from the coolibah tree to make ashes (for tobacco).*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnkere¹ wax*

atnkerrayte

grub from trunk or branches of the coolibah tree *atnkerre Cossidae* (family). Also referred to as *kayte atnkerrayte*.

♦ Atnkerraytepenhelke rtame aynanthe ayneyaynenke atnkerrayte kwerepenhartape ayneyayne aylpeloyte, artengelke ayneyayne. *We used to eat the grubs that live in the branches and the trunk of the coolibah tree.*

atnkerr-atnkerre *n.*

place with lots of coolibah trees, swampy country

atnkerrtyarrenke SEE *ankerrtyarrenke*

atnkinenke make something come to life; rejuvenate SEE UNDER *atnke*

atnkwe¹ *n.*

asleep, sleep, sleeping ♦ Ayenge atnkwe enewethe kwertnaye ayenge. *I want to sleep, I am tired.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnke alive, artnkwe dirt, artnke cliff*

atnkwe ale

fast asleep, deep sleep

atnkwe alkenhe

fast asleep, deep sleep

atnkwe alkenhe entweyane *vi.*

be in a deep sleep

atnkwe enterwenenke *vi.*

have a nap, short sleep

atnkwe enwenke *vi.*

go to sleep

atnkwe etnyenge-wanenye *vt.*

keep someone up, stop someone from sleeping (*lit. not give someone sleep*)

♦ Arreme makwerle arle re anenkelepe akenge re atnkwe etnyenganenye. *When there are too many lice on your head it annoys you so that it stops you from sleeping.*

atnkwe rlwatnkarenke, atnkwe rlwatnk-atnthenke *vi.*

get sleepy, nod off, fall asleep

atnkwenge atenke *vt.*

get sleepy (*lit. sleep is pressing*) ♦ Erlwe atnkwenge atenke atnkwe enewewethe. *My eyes are feeling heavy, I want to sleep. The person who feels sleepy has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Atnkwenge atenge-wanenye aynewanthe, peyakelelke. Altyarrenhe, pweleke alperninenyelke altyarrenhe aynenanthe. We weren't even sleepy, no. We were so happy that we then brought in the cattle. = rlwatnk-atnthenke*

atnkwe

sleepy (*lit. for sleep*) ♦ Artnwenge atnkwe arralkenke. *The sleepy child is yawning.*

atnkwe² *n.*

gland in the throat ♦ Artnwenge apeke erlpenge ngkerke akake, wele atnkwepe artnwengepe wangkenke tyapenyartape atnkwe. *If a child has a sore ear the gland in his throat might swell up.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnke alive, artnkwe dirt, artnke cliff*

atnkwanenyarrenke *vi.*

have a sleepless night, be unable to

atnkwarenge

sleep ◆ Arnkwanenyarrenke ayenge, errkawinterrantye atyenge, alethangelapeke ngwenge apeke erlwaytenkerne. *I don't feel like sleeping, something is keeping me awake, maybe a stranger will come tomorrow.*

atnkwarenge n.

night, dusk ◆ Alekelepe pwalkarrantye atnkwarenge, artweye apekaye kengkarrerrane. *Dogs bark at night, such as when there is a kurdaitcha sneaking around.*
◆ Atnwarenge aperte aynanthe atwerre anpatyarrenhe. *Not until dusk did we head off.*

atnkwarengelew-arelhe

something that comes out at night; nocturnal ◆ Atnkwarengelew-arelhe aperrane thangkerne ntyipere. *Bats are nocturnal flying creatures.*

OPPOSITE OF aherrkew-arelhe

atnkwarengarrenke vi.

become dark, become night ◆ Nyartepe atnkwarengelk-arrenke, mpe alpwene aynanthe apmere arle. *It's getting dark now, let's go home.*

atnkwathenke vt.

put someone to sleep ◆ Arrengkwele artnwenge atnkwatherrantye. *The mother is putting her baby to sleep.* ◆ Artnwenge akeyayne wele elitnepe kwenenge arreyayne kwerre warle, pelangkete warle. Apelke re artnwenge atnkwathewethe. *When a baby won't stop crying people put a pygmy monitor under the blanket to make the baby go to sleep.*

SEE ALSO atnkwe¹ asleep

atnkwatnthenke vi.

1. go to sleep = rlwatnkarrenke
2. dizzy, light-headed ◆ Aherrkepenhe, arlekke aperranengepenhe, wele akepe atnkwatnthenke, akepe. *After being out in the sun all day you can feel light-headed and dizzy.*

atnkwatnhelp-atnthenke

have a sleep halfway (+ipe- 'do once on the way')

atnkwatnthenke intemaperte

1. sleep for a long time
2. pass away

atnkwenpe n.

half asleep, half awake ◆ Atnkwenpe ayenge atneyayatenke. *I got up half asleep.*

atnkwepenhe n.

after sleeping

atnkwerrenty n.

middle of the night, midnight ◆ Artweye inenge nhamernarte atnkwerrentyele alpeyaytenyerre. *Those men came in the middle of the night.*

atnkwerrentyarennke vi.

become midnight ◆ Aye, nyartepe atnkwerrenty arrenhelke rlengkepe nthakenhe arrenhe rtetye elweme. *Hey, it's midnight now, something must have happened to those two brothers.*

atnkwertene n.

1. all night, the whole night ◆ Aynanthe alepeteyayne-rtene aperte aylperre amerne arntarryewethe atnkwertene. *We tried unsuccessfully to catch fish all night.*

2. someone who doesn't sleep; sleepless ◆ Atnkwertene aperrane atnkwerrentyele. *Someone who can't sleep walks around in the middle of the night.* = errkawe

atnme¹, arrme n.

red ochre ◆ Relhele rntwenke rewenhe atnmense. *The woman rubs herself with red ochre.* ◆ Atnmelke nhartepe re yeyenke, arntarle palpalarle. *Red ochre is ground on a flat stone.*

atnme² n.

1. aril or hilum of seeds; the coloured top part on certain seeds
 2. eggs of the honeybees inside a sugarbag nest. Also referred to as ilperalke atnme
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ame¹ honeybee larvae.

ngkwarle atnme

the yellow aril of the seed of the dogwood awetnthe.

atnmapenye n.

1. purple
2. five dollar note

atnmarnmerelh-aylenke vt.

cause plants to produce lots of fruit; make plants become abundant ◆ Rlwene pwetye arenje arntwenge alkenhele atnmarnmerelh-aylenhe. *The huge rain has made the plants fruit a lot.*

Atnmarranenke, Atnmarrelengkwe n.

soakage near Ankweleyelengkwe and Eight Mile Waterhole

atnm-atnme n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

purple

atnmentepenhe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

person with whom you are in a special relationship because of their role during an initiation ceremony. This is often a

relationship between cousins, for example a *Thangale* and a *Penangke* could be in this relationship.

atnmerrnge *n.*

dust, fine dirt. Also referred to as *aherne atnmerrnge*. ◆ *Aherne atnmerrnge aynanthe enwewethe. Pwelekele apeke elpaylenye penhe. Let's sleep on the fine dirt. The cattle must have pulverised this dirt.*

Atnmerrnge *n.*

Sugarbag Bore

Atnmetherre *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek near Thirteen Mile Bore

atnngatherre *n.*

1. in front of someone; face-to-face
 - ◆ *Peyakele thakemanele rlwene etnyeng-anenye atnngatherre. The stockmen couldn't give out food in front of the station owner.*
 - ◆ *Ayenge atnnge atherre angkene! I'll talk to you face-to-face! = lwengereke-lwengere*
2. out in the open; in public
 - ◆ *Atnngatherre atye arntwenhe. I told him off in front of everyone.*
3. true, real, something witnessed with your own eyes ◆ *Atnngatherre atye arenhe alarrengewarle. I saw him hitting that person with my own eyes.* ◆ *Atyenge atnngatherre. I was there (and so know as a fact).* SEE ALSO *rlwarre true*
 - = *anngetherre* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

atnngaympelhe *n.*

1. eyelash, eyebrow ◆ *Aye, aparte atnngaympelhepe ngkeyenge errpwerle kngwere. Hey, you have very black eyelashes.*
2. tuft of feathers on the tawny frogmouth = *ngaympelhe*

atnngaympelhe errwelarrenke *vi.*

open your eyes ◆ *Atnngaympelhe ayenge errwelarrenke, arenhelke atye. I opened my eyes and then looked.*

SEE ALSO *erlwé¹ eye*

atnngayte *n.*

eyebrow ◆ *Marle nhartepe anngayte errpwerle akake. That woman has black eyebrows.* = *anngayte* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

atnngayte ngkwene

eyebrow bone

atnngwangkenke *vi.*

1. caw (of crows) [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ *Nganke atnngwangkewene. The crow caws.*
2. talk angrily, tell someone off.
 - = *anngwangkenke* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO

ipmarrenke reprimand

atnngwangkewene *n.*

someone who talks a lot

◆ *Atnngwangkewene mpele nyartepe. Angkerrane ape, ipmarrerrantye apeke atnngwangkewene mpele. This person talks a lot. When she is growling she just keeps going on and on.*

atnngwanngkey-angkenke *vi.*

ask for something all the time, humbug someone for something

atnngwanngkey-angkewene *n.*

someone who always asks for things

atnngwapewene *n.*

someone who moves around a lot and can't stay in one place ◆ *Nhartep atnngwapewene arrelke aperrane intemaperte. That person is always travelling around, he can't stay in one place.*

atnngwaynenke eat greedily SEE *ngwaynenke*

atnpelp-atnpenke feel your way around

FORM OF *atnpenke touch*

atnpenke *vt.*

1. touch, feel ◆ *Arnwenge nharte nte atnpewenawe arntetye? Can you check that sick child? (touch their forehead)*

◆ *Anterewe atnpenkepe arlewatyerre, nyartepe antere rtame atnpenkepe. You might touch a goanna's belly to feel if it has fat.* ◆ *Awatnakerre paper aperineyayne eltyenge atnpenge wanenye, artennge wanenye paper nhartepe artennginemeketye aperineyayne clean-le aperte arwelele. In the old days Aboriginal people used to carry the post, but they couldn't touch the letters with their hands. They had to make sure the letters didn't get dirty, so they were held in a forked stick.*

2. comfort someone by holding them

◆ *Aterelarerrantye apmwe nharte apeyayterane atyengarle apmwe arrenyte atyengarle apeyayterane. Akerrane aterepe apmweketye, iterrtyelepe arntarryerrantye, atnperrantye. He's frightened as there is a snake coming towards him. People cry from fear of that snake so someone has to hold them and comfort them.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atnpenke run*

atnpelp-atnpenke

1. feel your way around because you can't see (+lpe- 'do once on the way'). The thing you are feeling around for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun,

atnperre

see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Atnpelp-atnpenke atye pocket artntewe. *I felt in my pocket for money.* ◆ Pantye atyeyenge entweyane atwemengkele, atnpelp-atnperrantye 'Nyaperte re entweyane atwemengkele.' *My blanket is lying in the darkness, I'm feeling around for it. 'Here it is, in the darkness'*

2. touch something while you are moving ◆ Artnperrane, atnpelp-atnperrantye atewehanthe artnwengele amerne. *The children run and touch one another as they play.*

atnperre n.

1. solid, heavy ◆ Arwele aynterke atnperre. *This dead tree is solid.* ◆ Kweterepe nyepo atnperre. *This nulla-nulla is thick and solid.* = alkenhe OPPOSITE OF arapeke
2. unopen, full ◆ Rlwene atnperre nte atyenge etyenhe. *You gave me a full bag of flour.* ◆ Tyampete atnperre, ltywere wanenye. *The can is full, unopened.* OPPOSITE OF ltywere
3. whole, uncut ◆ Atnwenthe atnperre aperninenke, ntingke aherre tyarrpiney-alpenkelke. *He brings the whole kangaroo back, cooked, and comes back and cuts it up.*
4. fresh, good place to hunt ◆ Weye akake warle ngentye warle atnperre warle aytenge ayanthe apewene, arlengelke rtame ayanthe apewene. *We'll go to a place where there is much more meat and water, a place far away.* = ampwerke

kwerre atnperre

virgin ◆ Kwerre atnperre, nyartepo peyake kwerrepe atnperre. Nhartelke relharrenherre, arnerre nharte entweyane. *There were only virgin girls here then. They became women then at that rockhole.*

ake atnperre

1. someone who didn't hit themselves properly in sorry business
2. not very smart, ignorant ◆ Iterryte ake atnperre etelareng-anenye, akwerrpe. *Someone who is ake atnperre doesn't know much, they are ignorant.*

atnperrarrenke vi.

collapse, cave in ◆ Aherne atnperrarrenke atnthenke ngentye angenke aherne atnperrarrenke. Arntwe ngentye wele ahernepe atnperrarrenke. *The dirt around the soak caves in when you dig it out. The soak has water but it is caving in.*

= amperrarrenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS], thakenke

atnperrinenke vt.

1. cover something up, fill something in ◆ Alekele alhwenge atnperrinenke. *The dog is filling in a hole.* ◆ Kwatheyaynenpenhe arntwe atnperrintel-aytenke tneyele kwatheyenewethe. *After drinking water from the creek we cover it up for later (so the sun doesn't dry it out).* SEE ALSO etnpenke cover
2. smash, dismantle something, make something collapse ◆ Antywe atanthe atnperrintel-aytenye apmere kngwere warle apewethe. *They dismantled the camp and went to another place.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aymperrinenke widen a soakage

atnperr-atnperrinenke

dig or fill lots of things in. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

atntamparryyenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

shine, glow, give off light ◆ Ware arlenge amperrane atnkwarenge, warengepe atntamparryerryrantye. *A bushfire burning at night in the distance throws out light.*

= arryenke² SEE ALSO arnewangke-wangkaylenke

atntamparryeyern-alpenke

shine, of sun in early morning or moon at night (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ◆ Arelpe nharte arrerelke atntamparryeyern-alpenke. *The moon is on the horizon, shining really bright.*

atntathenke, antathenke vt.

1. lay someone down to sleep ◆ Artnwenge nyartepo enwewene, atntathenke atye. *I'll lay this child down and put her to sleep.*
2. put down an object that is flat; lay out an idea, concept or other non-physical object ◆ Altyerrele atewanthe atntathenherre, Kaytetye amerne. *The Dreaming laid it down for them, for the Kaytetye people.* ◆ Kaylepe re errkenke erlkwengepe aperte, re ahenineye aperte re atntathenke errkarrantye aperte interranyte kaylepe. *The old man is carving a boomerang. He's making it well. He puts it down flat so he can shape it properly into a boomerang.*

atntathel-aytenke

lay something down, put something down or across (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Artnwengaye, atntathel-aytene nte arwele nharte ngarle openke. *Daughter, put*

that log down so you can go across it.

= atnarrenke

atnter-atnter-enyerrane *be, live in a large area or over many places* FORM OF **atnenke stand**

atnter-aytenke stop and wait a while before setting off again FORM OF **atnenke stand**

atnteyerre, nteyerre *n.dir.*

south ◆ Rarre, apenkerne, atnteyerre theye. *The wind is coming from the south.* With the ending *-angkwerre* it means in the south or on the southern side.

atnteyerrake *n.dir.*

in the south ◆ Ahakeye ngayele nharte entweyane atnteyerrake aperte. *The native currant only grows in the south.*

atnteyerr-atnteyerre *n.dir.*

south-west

atnthakenke *vt.*

1. concern yourself with someone's else's issues, get involved in someone else's business ◆ Mentye rtame nhartepe atnthakentyele arritnewe, nyarte tangkwerle re angkerrane apmere atyeyengewe. *Leave that, don't talk about other people's places; she is going to talk about my place first.* ◆ Marle nthelarte atnthakenhe kngwerarengewe. *That woman stuck her nose into other people's business.* The thing you are concerned with has the +we ending.

2. interrupt someone

3. cross someone's path

atnthayle *n.*

long beard ◆ Artweye nharte rrwete atnthayle akake. *That man has a long beard.* = arrangkwenarre, artntalharre

atnthelh-aylenke *vt.*

make someone or something go up, climb up or get up onto something ◆ *Truck-le pwelekepe atnthelh-ayleyayne alkenh-alkenhe tangkwerle nhartepe kelye-kelyelke rtame atntheyayteleweyayne. The large cows are driven up onto the truck first, then the little ones.*

= atntheyaytelewenke

atnthenke, anthenke *vi.*

1. fall, stumble ◆ Altwelenye nge apene atnthemeketye. *Go to the west, in case you fall.* ◆ Arnwenge atnthenke arwele theye. *The child fell from the tree.*

2. drip, fall (of rain) ◆ Arntwe alkenhe elapenye atnthenherre. *The heavy rain fell*

for ages. ◆ Arntwe atnthenkepenhe wele ipmerre wethapeny e ampeny-ampenyeye mwetekayele tyampe kelathele kwere arenke, ipmerre, taltye atntherrane re, ipmerre. *After rain, small drops fall off cars or glass; you can see the drops dripping down.*

= rlenke SEE ALSO taltye atnthenke *drip*

atnhelp-atnthenke

1. raining in short bursts, raining on and off (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Arntwe atnhelp-atnthenke lwethe-lwethe. *It's raining in short bursts.*

2. stagger, fall while going along

atnhelp-atnther-aperrane

stagger, walk with difficulty (+rr-ape 'do while going'). This verb form is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne: ◆ Ilekwere erlkwe nhartepe atnhelp-atnther-aperrane. *That poor old man is staggering.*

atnthey-etyenke

come and fall (of rain) (+y-etye 'come and do') ◆ Kwerekenehartepe arntwelke atnthey-etyeye, tneyele lwemanenkepe, kangwetehkepe. *After that rain will come and fall. At that next (rain) frogs will come out.*

atnther-aperrane

stumble along, stagger around (+rr-ape 'do while going'). This verb form is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne: ◆ Ngkwarlepenhe atnther-aperrane. *Drunks stagger around.*

atntheyaytelewenke *vt.*

make someone or something go up or climb up, get someone up onto something

◆ *Truck-le pwelekepe atnthelh-ayleyayne alkenh-alkenhe tangkwerle nhartepe kelye-kelyelke rtame atntheyayteleweyayne. The large cows are driven up onto the truck first, then the little ones.* The thing someone is made to go up on has the -warle ending.

= atnthelh-aylenke

atntheyaytenke *vi.*

1. climb, mount. The thing you climb has the -warle ending: ◆ Awerre arwele warle atntheyayterane. *The boy is climbing up a tree.*

2. go uphill, travel upwards, ascend

◆ Atntheyaytelp-aytenye ayenge arnatyerre, kngwerelelke rtame ayenge ertwelp-ertwenherre, arnatyerre

atntyenke¹

angkwerrepe. *I went up along one watercourse and then went down along another watercourse.*

3. ride (a horse or camel) ♦ Nantewepe weye rlwampe arenge, rrkante kwere warle atntheyaytenke, pweleke kwere akakele alwenke. *The horse comes from non-Aboriginal people; they ride it for fun and use it to round up cattle.*

4. get in a vehicle ♦ Alepale ayenge apenherre mwetekaye arle ayenge atntheyaytenye, alepale alekelke atye atelp-atenhe mwetekayele. *I got into the car not knowing there was a dog (underneath) and I ran over him accidentally.*

atntheyaytelp-aytenke

1. go over something or on the top of something while going along (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Artne warle ayenge atntheyaytelp-aytenhe. *I travelled over the top of the hills.*

2. stop and get in a vehicle while travelling, as in hitch-hiking ♦ *Murray Downs* warle aynewanthe elethnel-aytewethe, apenhe aynanthe, atntheyaytelp-ayteyayne. *We climbed into the truck and went, to get dropped off at Murray Downs.*

atntheyayter-ayterrenyerrane

climb up while going along, drive uphill (+rr- ... +rr-nye+ 'do all the way')

♦ Mwetekaye atntheyayter-ayterrenyenke errwele rtwerre angkwarre. *The car is slowly climbing up the sandhill.*

atntheyaytey-alpenke

climb back somewhere (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ♦ Arreteme wampere atntheyaytey-alpenhe, ilperarle tyarlarte. *The possum climbed back up over there, into this hollow tree.*

atntyenke¹ vt.

make you cold, cool you down ♦ Rarre arntwepenhele arkarlele atntyerrantye atyenge. *The chilly wind that is blowing after the rain is making me cold.* ♦ Aleme ayenge warenparrerane. Aleme atyenge atnwyewethe, arkarle ntethe etnyeyenene kwathewethe. *My stomach is upset. I need to cool it down, can you get me something cool to drink?* The person who is cold has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the word 'cold' *arkarle* has the +le ending:

♦ Tenhele mpele arkarlele atntyenke atyenge. *The cold weather is making me cold.*

SEE ALSO **arkarle** *cold*, **anthwerengarrenke** *shake with coldness*, **tenhapanke** *feel cold*, **apmernarrenke** *shiver*

OPPOSITE OF **ampenke**

arkarlele atntyenke

it's cold

atntyenke² vt.

1. look greasy or shiny (of the ground). Usually from some liquid on it. ♦ Ahernepe atntyerrantye anterepenhe. *The ground looks shiny from the fat.* = aywerlarrenke

2. have a stomach-ache from eating too much unhealthy food. The person with the stomach-ache has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun):

♦ Aleme atyenge atntyerrantye antere aynenyepenhe. *I have a stomach-ache after eating too much fatty food.*

atnwaltye large intestines of a kangaroo SEE **atnaltye**

atwanentye belongings SEE **tnwanentye**

atwanthele n.

pubic hair (NOTE Alyawarr *atnwanthel*)
= entalte, atnanke

atnwarrparrenke

1. enter your body, go into someone's body (of something that can't be seen, such as sickness) ♦ Kankalele apeke atnwarrparrenke. *A flu might get into your body.* = angwarenke

2. spirit conception, (spirit) enter into an unborn baby ♦ Arrengkwe aopenyey-eyayne nhartepe *animal tyampe* erpanenke, arwengerre apeke awe, sideway repe aneyayne, nhartepe arrengkwe kwerarrelke atnwarrparrenkelke kwere, artnwengelke arre arrenke, artnwengelke. *A mother might go out for a bit and come back, having missed out on catching anything while out hunting. She might have seen a bush turkey acting strange, which means its spirit has entered the body of the unborn baby.* The thing that enters has the +le ending and the person into whom it enters has the -warle ending: ♦ **Animal-le** artwenge atnwarrparrenke *mother warle. An animal enters the mother to become the spirit of a child.*

atnwelarre

1. pencil yam (narrow leaf variety) *Vigna lanceolata var. filiformis*. Creeping plant with bright green edible leaves, yellow flowers and edible roots. For some speakers this

word is taboo. Also referred to as *arwele atnwelarre*.

2. edible root of this yam. Also referred to as *rlwene atnwelarre*.

SEE ALSO *arnampe*, *apite*, *katywertarre*

atnwel-atnwele *n.*

large intestine of emu ♦ Atnwel-atnwelelke rtame re nhartepe rntwenke, pwenke, weyepe thapake aynewethe. *The large intestines of the emu are cut and cooked. They are eaten first.*

SEE ALSO *lyepe-lyepe*

atnwelke excretory organ of kangaroo SEE *atnelkwe*

atnwemernte someone who can save things

SEE *atnemwernte*

atnwengke *n.*

type of small wallaby or bettong (?) *Bettongia lesueur*. Also referred to as *weye atnwengke*.
= alhwete SEE ALSO *kwetange plague rat*

atnwenhenke *vt.*

1. look after someone who is unable to look after themselves, such as an old person or a newborn baby ♦ Erlwepe errpatyarrenke elkwemenarle arrenkelkeee, altyek-altyekarrenke anamelke
atnwenherrantyweth artnwengenengele intemaperte. When we get too old and blind to look after ourselves any more our children look after us.

2. march or lead someone somewhere; take or bring someone with you ♦ Ngwetyanpe aperte atnwenhenhe artweyele inengepe artweye kwerarte. *All the Arabana men marched him up to the cave.* ♦ Weyatheke inenge atnwenherrantye. *Let's take the hunting dogs.* ♦ Twetimele alkere arenge thangkerne atnwenherrantye atnhelengkwe. *The little eagle flies ahead leading the emu.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *enwenengke tawny frogmouth*

Atnwentewene *n.*

place near Barrow Creek

atnwenthe *n.*

1. any type of edible animal, bird or reptile ♦ Atwerrp-atwerrpe atnwenthe aynaytarrenke. *In the late afternoon (edible) animals come out.*

2. meat, flesh ♦ Atwapatherre ntharlarte atnwenthe nte etyne, aleke ketye. *Put that meat up in the fork (of that tree) so the dogs*

don't get it.

3. A general word for meat that goes before the name of a particular meat or animal, or before any other general word. You make the hand sign for *atnwenthe* by running your clenched fist down across your breast. ♦ Atnwenthe apmwe rrepwerle. *Edible black-headed python.* ♦ Mpe arlelke aynanthe apewene atnwenthe aherrewe. *Let's go hunting for kangaroo meat.*
= weye¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ernwenthe froth*

atnwenthe aynewene

meat-eater, carnivore ♦ Etknwelepe atnwenthe aynewene. *The kite is a meat eater.*

atnwenthalyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

meat, animal

= weye¹, atnwenthe

atnwere *n.*

animal droppings used to start a fire
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *artnwere dingo*

atnwererrke *n.*

1. heel of foot ♦ Kwenarlelke re, angketyelelke wenhe atnwererrkele kwere rateyaynepe. *Down in (the hole) she would then tread on it with the heel of her foot.*

2. tendon, Achilles tendon ♦ Aherre atye alwenherre atnwererrke artnenhe. *I chased a kangaroo and its tendon broke.*

= atnererrike [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

atnwerrenke *vt.*

cause trouble for someone ♦ Iterrye nthelarte atyenge atnwerrenhawe *young fella-le*. Nthelarte atyenge atnwerrenhe, alarrerrantyengele. *That young man over there caused me a lot of trouble by hitting someone.* The person who causes the trouble has the +le ending (or equivalent agent pronoun) and the person who ends up in trouble has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

atnwerrete *n.*

base of kangaroo, wallaby or euro's tail

♦ Aherre atnwerrete antere akake ake arlke akake. Aherre kwetethe erlkwe inengele aynterrantye, alyeye inengele aynenge-wanenye erlkwampemeketye. *The base of the kangaroo tail has fat and meat on it. Old people eat this meat. If young people eat it their hair will go grey.*

atnwerke *n.*

green watery stuff from kangaroo's stomach; bile

atnwerrnge

= anthwerke SEE ALSO atherrke

atnwerrnge *n.*

1. mash, mashed food
2. yellow fatty substance inside a witchetty grub [SOME SPEAKERS]

atnyeme *n.*

1. witchetty bush *Acacia kempeana*. Shrub to 4m, with broad leaves and flat, papery pods. Also referred to as *arwele atnyeme*. ♦ Aynanthe ayneyaynenke atnyemayte akerre atnyemepenhe. *We used to eat witchetty grubs from the witchetty bush.*
◆ Atnyeme nterrenge anenke kwerele, kaytepe aynterrantye rtame aynanthe kayte atnyemayte arltere. *The witchetty bush has edible seeds and a pale, edible grub called 'atnyemayte'.*
 2. edible seeds of the witchetty bush. Also referred to as *nterrenge atnyeme*.
 3. a mixture made from the leaves of the witchetty bush, mixed with water and used as a medicine ♦ Atnyeme alperrele aynanthe k watthewe the kangkalepenhe. *We make a medicine with leaves from witchetty bushes when we have a cold.*
- = atnyemayte

atnyeme antethe

flower of the witchetty bush

atnyemengkwarie

sweet gum found on the witchetty bush

Atnyemarenge, Atnyeme Akarranenge,

Atnyemakake *n.*

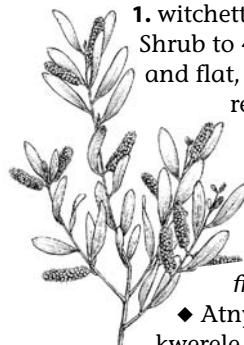
soakage near Emu Bore on Taylor Creek ♦ Atnyemarenge apmere aynewantheye nge ayerrere angkwarre. *The place Atnyemarenge is in the north and belongs to us.*

atnyem-atnyeme *n.*

country with lots of witchetty bushes

atnyemayte *n.*

1. edible grub on witchetty bush. The name 'witchetty grub' usually covers all types of edible grubs, and this should not be confused with *atnyemayte*, which is only found in the roots of the *atnyeme* tree. *Atnyemayte* is the larval stage of a type of moth *Endoxyla leucomochla* (*Xyleutes leucomochla*). Also referred to as *kayte atnyemayte*. ♦ Anyemayte kayte ahene



aynewethe. Atnyemele arre artekelerrele anteyane. Atnyemayte nyartepe angengelle ilpilenke. Nhartepe pmerrkelelke kwere pwenke. *This grub is good to eat. It lives in the roots of the witchetty bush. This grub is dug up and taken out. After that it is cooked in hot ashes.*

2. general word for edible grubs [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Arkerle arenye atnyemayte. *The edible witchetty from the buckbush.*

atnyemilpare, nyemilpare *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cold south wind. Also referred to as *rare atnyemilpare*. ♦ Atnyemilpare openkerne antekerre theye, arntetyinelp-inenkelke. *The wind we call atnyemilpare comes from the south. It brings sickness.* ♦ Atnyemilpare openkernawe pwelhe-pwelh-aylerrantye arkarle. *The south wind comes and blows very cold.* SEE ALSO *aretarre* north-west wind, *arrelange²* north-west wind

atnyere *n.*

supplejack *Ventilago viminalis*. Tree to 5 m with intertwined trunks, drooping green leaves and winged seeds (inedible fruits).
◆ Ilperalkere anteyane arrkenge, atnyerele. *Sugarbag can be found on bloodwoods and supplejack trees.*

atnyerampe

sweet clear gum found on supplejack trees. People soak this in water to make it soft like treacle and then they drink it. It can also be sucked fresh as a hard lolly. Also referred to as *ngkwarie atnyerampe*.
◆ Ngkwarie rtame re, atnyerampe, ngkwarie. Alperrele anenganenye rtame re, arwelele antatherrele rtame re wenheye anteyane. Aynanthe kwerartepe k wattheyayne. *It is sweet stuff, supplejack gum. It isn't on the leaves, but that stuff is in the forks of the tree. We used to drink it (after soaking it).*

Atnyerakake *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

atnywelp-atnywenke *go downwards FORM OF atnywenke go in*

atnyweng-atnywenge *n.*

clothes = mantarre

atnywenke *vi.*

1. enter, go in ♦ Nharte wampere amperlareyayne nthenayne peyakelke. 'Atyarlarte aperte atnywenye mpele, arwele warlepe.' *Then they would see the track go to the other side (around*

the tree) and disappear. 'Oh right here the possum went into a tree.' The thing or place which someone is has the -warle ending: ♦ Apmere warle ayenge atnywewethe. *I will go inside.* To say 'go in the water (swim)' the ending +nge is used: ♦ Arntwenge ayenge atnywewethe. *I will go in the water (to swim).*

2. go to an institution; attend an institution such as school ♦ Thekewelee arle atanthe atnywerrane pepe warlelke. *They go to school and learn from books.*

3. get dressed, put on clothes, wear clothes ♦ Wele erlkwety-erlkwarenge elkwemen-ekwemene arenge warle ayananthe atnyweaynenke. *That skirt ntharlarte ayananthe atnyweayayne, apeyaynelke ayananthe. That old woman, the wife of that old man, we used to wear her skirt. We put on her clothes and travelled around in them.*

4. get bogged, get stuck ♦ Aherne nyartepe anthwele rtame mweteke aynewantheyenge atnywemeketye. *This ground is boggy, our car might get stuck.*

ahekkie atnywenke

sun go down ♦ Ahekkie atnywerr-ayteye apenyne nhartepe ayananthepe apelapeyelke apwelharle. *When the sun sets we will start walking to the ceremony ground.*

arntwe warle atnywenke

walk in the rain ♦ Arntwe warle ayenge atnywelp-atnyenke. *I'm going in the rain.*

elkeparre atnywenke

hibernate ♦ Arlewatyerre elkeparre atnywenke. Elkeparre atnywenke nhartepe re akarntelke arrenke alhwengale kwene elperterrelke. *The sand goanna goes in to hibernate. He goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole.*

atnywelp-atnywenke

1. go downwards (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Atnywelpelk-atnyweye re. *Then he will go down.*

2. get stuck

atnyweney-enenke

pop inside quickly for a short time (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ♦ Angkwetye ayenge atnyweney-enenke. *Wait, I'll go inside first.*

atnywerr-antethenene

start, begin going to an institution or into a place (+rr-antethene+ 'begin doing') ♦ School warlelke ayananthe atnywerr-antethenene.

Then we started going to school.

atnywey-alpenke

return and go inside (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ♦ Arlewatyerre alhwengene warle atnywey-alpenhe. *The goanna went back inside its hole.*

atnywey-aytenke

jump into something, quickly go in (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Mweteke antetheney-etnyenke wele relhe atnywey-aytenke re. *The woman just jumped in the car as soon as it stopped.* ♦ Relhe artweye kngwere warle atnywey-aytenke. *As soon as she met that other man she was with him.*

atnywey-etnyenke

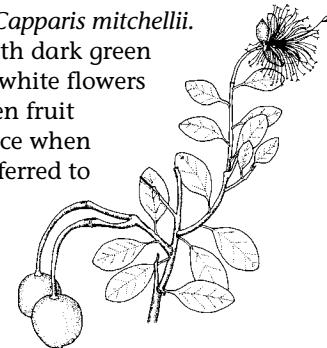
arrive and go in immediately without getting permission (+y-etnye 'come and do')

♦ Apmere kngwerarle atnywey-etnyenke re. *He just goes to places without asking.*

atwakeye n.

1. wild orange *Capparis mitchellii.*

Tree to 3.5 m with dark green leaves, creamy white flowers and yellow-green fruit which smells nice when it's ripe. Also referred to as arwele atwakeye.



♦ Enye atwakeye, arwelepe arlke apertame

atwakeye; re etnepe awenyerre operte. The fruit is wild orange and the tree is also called wild orange; there is one name (for both).

2. edible fruit of the wild orange. You make the hand sign for *atwakeye* by putting your index finger horizontally under your nose. Also referred to as *rlwene atwakeye.*

♦ Rlwene atwakeye ahepertewe anenke. *Wild oranges are ripe in summer.*

Atwakeyakake n.

place north of Barrow Creek

atwapatherre n.

forked stick or tree; something that branches in two, such as a road or branch ♦ Atwapatherre ntharlarte atnwenthe nte etyene, aleke ketye. *Put that meat up in the fork (of that tree) so the dogs don't get it.*

= arntalkwe

atwapatherre arenke vt.

look between two things; peer ♦ Relhele

a^twarenke

atwapatherre arerrantye. *The woman is looking between the branches.*

atwarenke *vt.*

1. clean away the tracks of a deceased person. Relatives of the deceased perform a ceremony where they sweep places the deceased has been with leaves.
2. stare at someone as if you're not happy with that person

atwarrenke accompany someone halfway

[YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atewarrenke

atwate, atewarte *n.*

1. hot water. Also referred to as *arntwe atwate*. (from English 'hot water')
2. stew, soup ◆ Atecate atye kwathewethe. *I would like to have some stew.*
= karlkwerrnge

atwatye *n.*

crevice, gap, crack between rocks. Also referred to as *artnte atwatye*. ◆ Nge alpenerne angwerlenye atwatyele. *Come back by the east side through the gap.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twatyele *hairstring belt*

atwatyarrenke *vi.*

become dizzy ◆ Elkwerre aperte terangke-terangke arrenherrelke, atwatyarrenherre ayenge. *Then halfway I started to feel funny and I became dizzy.*

= akngwepangarrenke, kelengkwerarrenke
SEE ALSO arepwelepwelarrenke *dizzy*

atwatyinene *vt.*

make a path or gap by chopping down trees ◆ Arwele arlpankinene, atwatyinene, arlpankele aynanthe aperranewethe. *Clear the trees and make a track so we can walk around here.*

atwaty-atwatye *n.*

series of gaps through hills. Also referred to as *artnte atwaty-atwatye*. ◆ Renhakerre warlarte atye ilenyeyayneyayne artnte atwaty-atwatyelepe. Artweyele openye ilenyeyaynenhe. *I used to go back and forth getting all the horses from around the gaps like a man.*

atwatyele a belt, strap SEE twatyele

atwemengke *n.*

darkness, pitch black ◆ Atye arenganenye, atwemengke. *I can't see, it's dark.*

◆ Arwele nharte atwemengke. *That tree is black.* ◆ Pantye atyeyenge entweyane atwemengkele, atnpelp-atnperrantye, nyaperte re entweyane, atwemengkele kwene. *My blanket is lying in the darkness,*

I'm feeling around for it. Oh, here it is in the dark.

atwemengkarrenke *vi.*

get dark, become late in the day
◆ Artnwenge amerne alpenerne errwanthaye, aherrkarle atwemengkarrerrane. Artweyele alarremeketye, alpenelke errwanthe. *Hey kids, it's getting dark, come back home. A kurdaitcha might get you.*

= ingwarrenke, ngwemerntarrenke, ingwanenkerne

atwemengk-atwemengke *n.*

half-dark, twilight ◆ Atwemengk-atwemengkele ayenge aperrane. *I am walking about at twilight.*

SEE ALSO aherke rwengkele *before sunrise*

atwempe *n.*

1. dirty or murky water ◆ Arntwe nhartepe atwempe rtame kwathentyele. *That water is brown, don't drink it.* = artennenje, amel-amele OPPOSITE OF erlwate

2. brown bread [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Rlwene nharte openyepe atwempepe ahene rtame aynenke. *Brown bread like that is good to eat.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twempe *blocked*

atwemp-atwempe *n.*

brown, dirty ◆ Arntwepe awatnkenye atwemp-atwempe. *Water that has been lying around goes brown and murky.*

= alhwerrk-alhwerrke, amel-amele

Atwengethethē *n.*

soakage on Rtwerpe country

atwerepe afternoon [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atwerrpe

atwerrpe *n.*

late afternoon ◆ Alethele apeyayne rtame aynenanthe atwerrpe ayterwenenke aherrke arretyele. *We started off in the late afternoon when the sun was over there, down low.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rtwerpe *sandhill*

atwerrpele angene

throughout the afternoon

atwerrparrenke *vi.*

become late afternoon, get towards evening time

atwerrpinenke *vt.*

do something to make the time go by, occupy yourself (*lit. cause it to be late afternoon*) (atwerrpe -ine+) ◆ Aylanthe atwerrpineyayne atwerrp-atwerrpe alpeyayne. *My mother and I used to occupy ourselves during the day and go back in the*

late afternoon. The person who is doing something to make the time go by has the *+le* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

atwerrp-atwerpe *n.*

very late afternoon, before sunset
 ♦ Rlengkepe aynanthe weyewelke rtame atwerrp-atwerpe arel-arel-arrewene. Weye aynewenhanthe alarrel-arrel-arrewethe arlewatyerre aherkkele aperte aynanthe rlengkepe alpwene. *We should look around for meat in the afternoon. We should go and kill some goannas for ourselves while it is still daylight.*

SEE ALSO aherkke aylpare anenke

atwerrp-atwerrparrenke *vi.*

get towards evening time ♦ Mpe, aherkepe nyartepe atwerrp-atwerrpelk-arrenke, alpwene aynanthe apmerarle. *Come on, it's getting towards sunset, let's go home.*

atwetye *n.*

baby kangaroo. Also referred to as *aherre atwetye*. ♦ Atwetye nyartepe aherre akwerrke rtame. *The atwetye is a baby kangaroo.*

SEE ALSO akwerrke *baby* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -rtetye

-atwetye as far as SEE -artetye²

atyē *pr.*

I. The doer of a *le*-type verb (transitive). Ayenē is used with both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Atyē mpwewe arenke. *I see you two.* ♦ Atyē atnyemaye aynenke. *I eat witchetty grubs.*

SEE ALSO ayenge *I*, atyenge *me*

atyē+ 'this' or 'these' SEE tye+²

+atyē SEE +watye

atyarrenke *vt.*

hit leaves of tree to make them fall down ♦ Awankakerre ayneyayne artetye arenye nterrenge. Wele artetye theye rntweyaynenke. Alpankinenhe athe. Arwelelk etnkwelthe ileyayne; atyarreyayne. *In the old days people ate mulga seeds. They would collect them from mulga trees (after clearing the ground below). They would clear the grass, then get a long stick and knock the tree to make the leaves and seeds fall down.*

SEE ALSO alarrenke *hit*

atyaty-arenke discover a good place SEE ayetyaty-arenke

atyemele *adv.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

(carrying something) on your hips or waist

atyemele alperinenke *vt.*

carry something back on your hips

= amarrkele alperinenke

atyemele aperinenke *vt.*

carry something on your hips

♦ Arrengkwele artnwenge aperinenke atyemele. *The mother carries her baby on her hips.*

= amarrkele aperinenke

atyemeye grandfather, mother's father (NOTE

Anmatyerr *atyemey*) SEE atywaleye

atyene *pr.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

I (do something) to you. Used when the person is doing a transitive verb. ♦ Atyene elpathewene. *I should listen to you.* ♦ Atyene arre kaltyetnyeme rteye? *Shall I teach you?* The pronoun for 'you (do something) to me' is *ntethe*.

atyene+ this, here SEE tyene+

atyenarrenke *vi.*

prepare yourself for something. This is usually only heard in stories, especially Dreaming stories. ♦ Altyerrelayethe apertame lhangkelayethe apertame, mpelarte atnhelengkwe. Re akwerke inengepe kwereyenge inengepe atyenarrenke kwarrengkwepe. Mpelarte kwarlweyewe apertame. Nhardtē atake twepe-twepe apeyerre. Atakepe nharte kwerele angene kwerraye apeyerre. *Since the Dreamtime this is what emus have always done. The mother prepares herself for the babies and the father. The father and the children walk around (looking) for her. They wander around to where the mother is.*

atyenge, atyengewe *pr.*

1. me. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to you. ♦ Atyenge nte elpathenke? *Do you hear me?* ♦ Aleklele atyenge atnhenhe. *The dog bit me.*

2. for me, to me. ♦ Nge atyenge enthwerranewethe. *You should keep looking for me.* Atyenge is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending.

3. The form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*, *-arlenge*. ♦ Atyengele arlenge apewene. *Come with me.* ♦ Ware nyartepe intemarte ayerrane atyenge ketye. *This fire is always going out on me.*

4. my (relative). Atyenge comes immediately

atyengalyeye

before the kinship name: ♦ atyenge peltje my friend.

5. my (Dreaming or body part). Older speakers use *atyenge* before words that refer to a Dreaming or body part to mean 'Dreaming or body part belonging to me' while younger speakers use *atyeyenge*.

♦ Ilepere atyenge atnhemeketye. *He might bite my leg.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tyenge round grinding stone*

atyengalyeye n.

my age-mate; my friend (*atyenge alyeye*)

atyengayteyayteye n.

a. pallid cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus*. Grey bird with broadly barred black and white undertail, 30cm. = ilalthatweng-atwenge

b. black-eared cuckoo (?) *Chrysococcyx osculans*. Grey bird with black ear patch, pale rump and grey-brown tail. Grows to 20cm. ♦ Ilalthewe aherlaynterane *atyengayteyayteye*. *The pallid cuckoo tells you when march flies are around.* Also referred to as *thangkerne atyengayteyayteye*.

atyengemite, mite atyeyenge n.

1. good friend ♦ Nyarte ayenge openhengerne angkewethe atyengemitewe. *I've come to talk to my good friend.*

2. wife, husband, boyfriend, girlfriend
♦ Apmere tyetheyarte ayenge apemere, wele artweye erlkwe atyengemitepe arrel-aytenke rtame apmere tyarle aptame ayengelkepe apemere tawene warle apekepe. *I might leave here and leave my husband behind and go to town.*

atyengetepeltye n.

my mate

atyerre SEE UNDER atyerreye

atyerreye kin.

1a. younger sibling ♦ Atyerreye atyeyenge, kakeye atyeyenge, arrereyelke. *My younger siblings, my older brother and my big sister.*

b. father's younger sibling's child, mother's younger sister's child, cousin

c. man's mother's father's sister's daughter

d. a person of about the same age as you and with the same skin as you. You make the hand sign for *atyerreye* by touching your left shoulder with your right hand.

2. my younger sibling ♦ Ayenge elkwenke atyerreye terape arre openkernewe. *I have a feeling that my younger sibling is coming.*

atyerreaye!

A common way of addressing someone

who is your *atyerreye*

atyerre

The form of *atyerreye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

atyerre nhenge

people who are related to each other as siblings ♦ Atyerre nhenge atherre openke. *Two siblings went together.*

atyerreng-atyerre

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *atyerreye* (atyerre +nge- atyerre)

kwatyerre

his or her *atyerreye* (kwe+ atyerre)

♦ Kwatyerre kwenyele tyerte artnperr-aytenye. *Yesterday her younger sibling ran away.*

ngkatyerre

your *atyerreye* (ngke+² atyerre). If the *atyerreye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+² or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *atyerreye*: ♦ Atewangke atyerre. *Their younger sibling.*

atyerte n.

native cat,

western

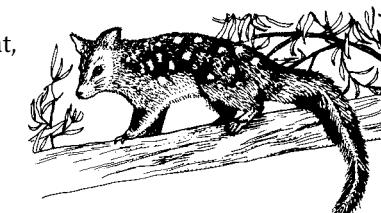
quoll

Dasyurus geoffroii.

Also

referred to as *weye atyerte*. ♦ Atyertepe weye ahene aynewethe. Nyartepe pakwerre openye intetyeng-intetye, arntenye anteyane, aynenke tyerrempe kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arnte arenyle. *The native cat is good meat to eat. It is a bit like the desert bandicoot. It lives in hills. The native cat eats grubs and other little insects that live on the hill.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tyerte sneakily, tyete tight*



atyert-atyerte adv.

barely able to walk, toddle ♦ Artnwenge atyert-atyerte aperrane rlengkelkepe. *The child is just starting to walk.*

= elet-elete SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atywert-atywerte native morning glory, tyerte-tyerte sneaky*

Atyertelampenge n.

place near Barrow Creek

Atyertepentye, Atyertepentye n.

1. Watt Range ♦ Atyertepentye nyarte

etnewenherre kwere atyerte inenge arle kwerele awatnkakerre aneyayne. *This place got its name because the native quolls lived here a long time ago.*

2. country north of Barrow Creek

atyewe¹ *n.*

awake ♦ Pwekerrenye atyewe rteye anteyane kngwerepe, re apapenyne antyey-aytenke iterrtye apengewarlepe, rlterre apeke atmhey-aytenke. *Some king brown snakes, when they are awake, are quick to jump up at someone while they are going past, and they might bite a person on their leg.*

atyewarrenke *vi.*

1. wake up ♦ Atyewarrene nte! *Wake up!*
2. come out of hibernation ♦ Pwele-pwele arntwe arre aynterrkarrenkelepe re ampwarrenke rtame, repe, intemarte re ampwarrenke. Nhartepe arntwe atnthey-ethnyeye apertame, wele re kngwerelayethe rtame. Nhartepe re atyewarrenke apertame, atnke apertame arrenke. *When the water dries up tadpoles die. Then when the rain falls again, they will be different; they will wake up and become alive again.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atyewerr-arenke** examine, errtywarrenke fib

atyewinenke, atyewaylenke *vt.*

1. wake someone up ♦ Elkweyenene ayenge atnkwarle atyenge atyewinenherre. *I got frightened after being woken up.*
= atneyaytelewenke
2. make an animal come out of hibernation. ♦ Awely-awelyele arlewatyerre atyewineye. Rarte lwemaneye elkeparre penhelke twepeweyelke re. *Lightning wakes up goannas. Then they come out after being dormant.*

atyewe² *n.*

1. friend, age-mate, companion ♦ Atyewe atyeyenge rtame nyartep. *This is my friend.*
= alyeeye SEE ALSO **peltye¹ mate**
2. companion plant. Plants that grow in the same area are described as *atyewe*.
♦ Yerntepe ahakeye arenge atyewe. *The 'yernte' tree is a companion of the 'ahakeye' tree.*

atyewaleye *kin.*

1. man's daughter's child; grandchild
2. brother's daughter's child
3. daughter's daughter's husband, daughter's son's wife
4. mother's father [SOME SPEAKERS]

◆ Atyewaleye atyeyengepe Kngwarraye rtame. *My mother's father was a Kngwarraye.*
= tyatye

5. mother's father's siblings [SOME SPEAKERS]
= tyatye

6. younger relations with the same skin as your *atyewaleye*. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *atyewaleye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+: ♦ Atyewaleye erlkwe atyeyenge. *My mother's father is old.*

atyewaleye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *atyewaleye*

atyewaleye nhenge

people related as grandchild and grandparent ♦ Atyewaleye nhenge otherhe atye arenhe. *I saw a child and their grandparent.*

atyewaleyeng-atyewaleye

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *atyewaleye* (atyewaleye +nge-atyewaleye)

kwatyewaleye [SOME SPEAKERS]

his or her *atyewaleye* (kwe+ atyewaleye)
♦ Nhartepe kwatyewaleye arretyareng. *That's his mother's father, that person over there.*

ngkatywaleye [SOME SPEAKERS]

your *atyewaleye* (ngke+² atyewaleye). If the *atyewaleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *atyewaleye*: ♦ Atewangke atyewaleye. *Their mother's father.*

Atyewanteye *n.*

place associated with Arnerre and Ileyarde Countries, west of Stuart Highway
♦ Angeyaynenke ngentyepe angeyaynenke Atyewanteye, apmere etne repe. *We would dig the soakage at the place called Atyewanteye.*

atyewarrenke wake up SEE UNDER **atyewe¹**

atyewarrere *n.*

very close up, right near, right in front of you ♦ Elkwelh-ethnyenke nte kngwerepe atyewarrere. *You frightened that person right there close to you.* ♦ Nawe atye ngkenge erlwarenhe arlengarle aveyaytengewarle atyewarrere atye ngkenge erlwarenhe. *I didn't see you coming in the distance, I only saw you when you were right here in front of me.*

atyew-atyewe

atyew-atyewe *n.*

a type of plant with a hollow stem, long pussy-tails (plant) *Ptilotus polystachyus* (?).
Also referred to as *athe atyew-atyewe*.

atyewenhe *pr.*

1. myself ◆ Atyewenhe arerrantye *mirror-le. I'm looking at myself in the mirror.*
2. I (do something to myself or a part of myself) ◆ Angkwetye atyewenhe arrewene. *Hang on, I'll try it on.* ◆ Elye atyewenhe arerrantye. *I'm looking at my shadow.* The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.
3. for myself ◆ Weye atyewenhe alarreyayne arlewatyerre. Renharte atye ayneyayne. *I killed goanna meat for myself. That's what I ate.*
4. on my own, in my own way

atyewenhe elpatherrantye *vt.*

feel a certain feeling or emotion ◆ Ahene atyewenhe elpatherrantyelke. *I feel happy now.* SEE UNDER elpathenke

atyewenhe artntwenke *vt.*

talk to yourself, think to yourself
◆ Ake dizzy-arrenke wele atyewenhe artntwenke 'Ake ayenge arepwel-arepwele arrerraneketyawel!' *If I feel dizzy I might say to myself 'Oh, my head is spinning!'*

atyewetere *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of goanna. Also referred to as *weye atyewetere*

SEE ALSO akwernterrenge *baby goanna*

atyeweyaye *part.*

hey! for goodness sake! An exclamation of disbelief.

= atyeyengaye, atyeyengamernaye

atyewinenke *wake someone up* SEE UNDER atyewe¹

atyeyenge *pr.*

1. my, mine. The form of *atyenge* 'me' that is equivalent to having the *-arenge* 'belonging to' ending ◆ Aleke atyeyenge nyarte. *That is my dog.*
2. my child or grandchild ◆ Mentye atyeyenge anteyanewene. *Let my child stay.*
3. my close relation; my family member
◆ Atyeyengele arlenge apartame atntheyerre atthekelke rtame alpenherre. *I went back south to stay with all my family.* To say 'my uncle, aunt' or most other kin terms the ending *+ye¹* goes on the particular kin term. For older speakers the word *atyeyenge* need not be used at all.

SEE ALSO apmeraltye *relation*, altye *relation*

atyeyenge inenge, atyeyenge amerne

relations, family members ◆ Tyangkwarre Artnke warle atyeyenge amerne warle, artemperreye amerne warle. *I should go this way to the place Artnke to visit my people, my kids.'*

atyeyengaye! *part.*

for goodness sake!; my gosh!; an exclamation ◆ Errpatye atyeyengaye! *This is terrible!* ◆ Awatnke nthewartape alhwengepe wenhepe atyeyengaye! *A long time ago I saw their holes around here, gosh there were lots!*

atyeyengamernaye! *part.*

'Oh god!', 'bloody!' A strong exclamation of disbelief. ◆ Atntheyaytelp-aytenye kwerarle repe anenherre arkerarle atyeyengamernaye nantewe repe! *The young fella got up on the horse. By Jesus, he was sitting right up in the sky!*

atywatyarrenke *vi.*

shake, twitch, take a fit, have an epileptic fit ◆ Elkweyenenke artnwenge kelyepe ane re atywatyarrenkelke re arntetye apeke awe atnkwe apeke arre entweyane penhe, wele re elkweyenenke re wele re atywatyarrenke. *When a child gets startled and takes a fit it can be because he is sick or because he has been woken up from a deep sleep.*

SEE ALSO atnhelp-atnthenke

atywelperre *n.*

dry, soft wood. Also referred to as *arwele atywelperre.*

= althwalthe

atywerenge *sacred objects* SEE tywerrenge

atyweretye *bean tree, bat-wing coral tree* SEE tyweretye

atywerlperre *ripe, soft fruit* SEE tywerlperre

atywerr-arenke *vt.*

look hard or closely at something; examine; inspect ◆ 'Wantarte errwanthe tywerr-arerrantyaye?' 'Alelawe, atye tywerrarerrantye, mweteke errpatyarrenhe atyeyenge.' *'What are you looking closely at?' 'Wait, I'm inspecting the car, there's something wrong with it.'*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atyewarrenke *wake up*

atywerrenge *sacred objects* SEE tywerrenge

atywert-atywerte, kalamp-atywert-

atywerte *n.*

1. native morning glory *Ipomoea muelleri.* A vine with branches that creep along

the ground and pink trumpet-like flowers. ♦ Atywert-atywerte pantyapenyentweyane. Alpite akake *pink one* rtame. Akarre artnweyenenke, nharte kwerelartarame perryenkepe. Kelye wethapenyearntengepe ngkweltyaylerwenenke, nwetyenke, althalthaylengel. Nhartepe kwereleke akepe perryenke, aheninengele, arntetye wethapenyekarre artnweyenenkepe. *Native morning glory lies thick like a blanket. It has a pink flower. When someone has a headache, then you tie it up (his head) with this (vine). You crush it a little with a stone, pound it to make it flat. Then you bind the head of the sick person with it, to make it better.* = kalamp-atywertatwyertwert

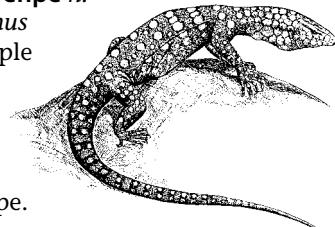
2. Australian bindweed, pink bindweed, blushing bindweed (?) *Convolvulus clementii* (*Convolvulus erubescens*) = kalamp-atywertatwyertwert

3. hairless dodder-laurel (?) *Cassytha capillaris*. A twining plant with small white fleshy inedible fruits. Also referred to as *arwele atywert-atywerte*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *atyert-atyerte toddle*

atywetnpe, tywenpe n.

perentie *Varanus giganteus*. People don't kill this animal while the native currants ahakeye are ripe.



Also referred to as *weye atywetnpe*.

♦ Atywetnpe arlewatyerre apeny alkenhe. Nyartepe errpwerele intetyeng-intetyenge, repe anteyane etnteyele kape alhwengele Atywetnpelepe aynenke arlewatyerre, kaperle, ilkwennge, rapete kape mangwe akwerke. Atywetnpe nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe, pwenke kape rntwenkepe kwere arlewatyerre apeny. *The perentie is like a big goanna. It is black with little white spots and it can be found in a cave or hole. The perentie eats goannas, lizards, mice and baby animals such as rabbits and cats. The perentie is good to eat; it is gutted and cooked like a sand goanna.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *antywempe snake sp.*

Atywetnpelerntwewene n.

place on Hanson River (*lit. where the perentie rubbed*)

+awe¹ end.

Goes on the end of a word to add emphasis when you are telling someone to do something. ♦ Weye alarren**awe** impene artnperr-ayteme ketye! *Kill that precious meat before it gets away!*

SEE ALSO +aye²

+awe² end.

and, or. Goes on the end of a word when listing two or more things (from English 'or'). ♦ Artweyele aytneyayne atnhelengkw**awe** aherre tyampe aytneyayne. *The men used to spear emus and kangaroos.* ♦ Ikelhe amerne mpwareyaynenke elkwemene inengele aynekantheyenge inengele elkwemene- elkwemenele nyanyelawe, pmarleyele apekawe, aperleyelawe tñwetyeyayne atantherre. *All the old women, our mother's mothers, our father's mothers and our mother's father's brothers would make lots of cakes out of crushed desert raisins.*

= -akerre, -tyampe

awantenke feed someone SEE watntenke

awap-anenke vi.

be blocked, closed. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ awap-anteyane ♦ Ame anteyane awap-anteyanarrepe, ngkwarlewe kwerartewe awap-anteyane. Ngkwarlewe ilperalkerewe. *Where the eggs block off the sweet sugarbag.* The thing that is blocked off has the +we ending: ♦ Ame awap-anteyane ngkwarle**we** kwerartewe. *The eggs block off the sweet sugarbag.*

SEE ALSO awaparrenke close

awap-awap-anenke vi.

1. be blocked, closed or tight ♦ Mantarrewe awap-awap-anteyane. *The clothes are tight.* = arrngerte anenke

2. hoard things, keep the good things to yourself and not share them ♦ Nge aperte awap-awap-anenke rlwene etnyenge-wanenye. *You are keeping all that food to yourself and not sharing it.*

awaparrenke vt.

1. close, or block something off; fix something that has a hole ♦ Alperre kwere awaparrene arnperr-aytemeketye. *Stuff some bushes in the burrow so it can't run away.* ♦ Pweleke inengepe aytnarreyayne alpeyayne twerartaperte, kwerere awaparreyaynelke apmere warlelke, apmere warlelke enwey-alpeyayne,

-awarre

mpelarte. All the cattle would disappear, then the people would turn the tap off and go home to sleep. Like that.

2. close or finish a ceremony ♦ Errwanthe awapelkarrene awelyepe. Close the ceremony now, you lot. SEE ALSO akwerelh-aylenke put inside

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aweparenke wait

awap-awaparrenke

close or block things up, fix something that has holes ♦ Awap-awaparrene nte rlwakite. Elyepe ltywere-ltywere, nthangkwarre awap-awaparrene nte alperrepe, aherkele arre amperraneketye. Fix the windbreak. The shade is not solid, block off the holes with leaves so that the sun doesn't burn us.

elhe awaparrenke get a blocked nose SEE UNDER elhe

-awarre n.end.

1. Goes on the end of some nominals to show that someone or something is always with this thing or associated with this thing. ♦ iterrk-awarre someone who always goes out with people of the wrong skin group ♦ Ngkwarle awarre artweye nharte, ngkwarle kwatherrantye. That man is an alcoholic, he is always drinking. = -angkere SEE ALSO -arenye

2. Forms part of the meaning of some nominals where the meaning of the combined form is not obvious from the meaning of both parts on their own. ♦ arkawarre strong (lit. chest with) ♦ arkeyawarre avoidance behaviour (lit. room with)

awatnke n.

1. long ago, a long time ago ♦ Ntyerrmepe rntweyayne kwere, makwerle. Nhartepe kwere aympenkelke, akwerrele, awatnkepe, atyenge wanenyele, aveyawele amerne. People used to pick off lots of dogwood seeds. Then they would yandy them in a coolamon, a long time ago, before I was born, the people who have passed away used to do that.

2. before, earlier, already (done something) ♦ Awatnke rtame aynanthe aylenhe. We sang it before.

OPPOSITE OF arlwetyere SEE ALSO atnake while ago

awatnkakerre n.

1. in the olden days ♦ Kamele awatnkakerre iterryle arntwe yatheyyayne Apewempele akerre arrtseyayne. In the

olden days people used camels to draw water from the well at Taylor Crossing.

2. before, earlier on ♦ Awatnkakerre anenhe, alpenhe akerre. We stayed for some time and went again.

= atnakakerre

awatnkakerrenye

something from a long time ago, old and run down

awatnkaperte

a very long time ago

awatnkenye n.

1. old, traditional, something from a long time ago ♦ Aynekantheyenge tyanywengepe aytnarrenherre, awatnkenyepe tyanywengepe, pwetye arenype, wele aynanthe rlengke-rlengkepe aynanthe ilerantye waylpale warle, tobacco. When our olden-time bush tobacco has run out, we get tobacco from Europeans.

2. before, earlier on; already (did something) ♦ Atnwenthe aherrepe awatnkenye openhe. The kangaroo went away before.

OPPOSITE OF rlengkenye

awatnkenye akake

old matter, old story, something from the past ♦ Nhaperte atyenge aleme pwenhengerne, angkewethe nave awatnkenye akakele apertame re. He is coming towards me angrily, he wants to talk about that old matter again.

awatnkenye inenge

people from long ago, ancestors

♦ Awatnkenye inenge apeyayne iterryle inenge. Our ancestors from long ago were Aboriginal people who travelled around.

SEE ALSO arrwekeleye ancestor, aveyawee inenge ancestors

+awatye rather, somewhat SEE +watye

awake n.

healthy, fat, weighty, plump ♦ Iterryepe, alekepe awake rtame. A person or a dog can be plump. ♦ Aherraty-atnywerte ilkwenngie apenyen entyeye, atanthe. Kantye kwereyenge elperr-elpperrepe. Kantye awake. The fat-tailed dunnart has hair the same colour as a mouse. His tail is flat and fat.

= ather-atherre OPPOSITE OF mpweyampe SEE ALSO ayanke fat, ntyeltye huge, alkenhe big, mwate thick

awekarrenke vi.

put on weight, become big and healthy.

In the olden days if a child was trying to put on weight the mother would rub fat on them and sing them. Other people were not allowed to touch them or talk to them.

◆ Aherrele aynenke rlengkenye, tatye-tatye, wele mpweyamparrenke. Atherre alkenharrenkelke re wele awekarrenke.
If kangaroos eat the new shoots of five-minute grass they lose weight. When the grass is mature they fatten up on it. ◆ Na, awekarrewethe nhartepe, angkentyele. *She's trying to get healthy, don't talk to her.*

SEE ALSO arrkertarrenke *get full*, alkenharrenke *get big*

awekaylenke, awekinenke *vt.*

make someone put on weight by singing particular healing ceremonies or feeding someone up ◆ Awelye aylenke kwere mpweyampewe awekinewethe kwere.

Awekaylewethe kwere. *People perform women's ceremonies to make a skinny person put on weight.* ◆ Marle arenge ngkwerne-
ngkwerne arenge awekinewethe kwere. Artweye arenge ngkwerne-
ngkwerne arengepe arritne kngwere apertame. *Men and women have their own songs for making skinny people put on weight.*

aweke aylenke *vt.*

sing over fat to imbue it with special powers ◆ Aweke aylerantye nhartepe atrwenthiele rtame. Atrwenthie rrepwerle apeke, arlewatyerre apeke. Antere ayleye kwere. Ane etnyeye kwere ayleng-alkerepe, re arre rntweyerre *rub on ngkwerne-
ngkwernelepe.* Rntweye rewenhe, wenhaperte anterarle kwere katye aylenyerre, iterryewe ampwewe. *You sing over edible animal fat to make someone put on weight. Fat from snake or goanna can be used. You sing the fat, and after that you give it to the skinny person to rub it on themselves. They rub themselves with the fat that someone else has sung for them.*

Awekantye *n.*

Coulter's Camp

aweles SEE UNDER *aweleye*

Awele *n.*

Southern Cross

= Karlantye

awelengke *n.*

1. something that bites or stings ◆ Errele, ngilke awelengke atherraperte. *The mosquito and march fly both bite.*

2. angry, violent, vicious, cheeky, hot-tempered, aggressive, cruel ◆ Pweleke, nharte, nte, arene nte awelengke. *Watch out for that bull, he's vicious.* ◆ Artnwere nyartepe awelengke, ware ketylkepe atere. *A dingo can be ferocious, the only thing that it is afraid of is fire.*

3. bossy, overbearing = pwayntenge

4. dangerous, poisonous ◆ Kakitatherre atnhewene awelengke aytnewene kantye nthelarte etnkwelthele. *Scorpions are biters and their stabbing tail is poisonous.*

5. hot taste, potent or strong flavour

◆ Tyanywenge atye ayneyayne, awelengke terangk-arrengele akngwarrengele tyanywenge aynenyepenhe. *I used to chew strong bush tobacco and after chewing it I'd start to feel drunk.*

OPPOSITE OF anike

awelengkarrenke *vi.*

1. snarl, become aggressive

2. get angry; get into a temper ◆ Kwetnayinterrantye

awelengkarrerranengele. *Someone who gets aggressive is very exhausting.* = ahengarrenke angry, = ahaytenke angry

3. be potent, have a strong flavour

awelethe *n.*

someone whose siblings have passed away; bereft of siblings ◆ Arrere wanenye ayenge arrenherre, atyerreye wanenye apeke ayenge arrenherre, nyartepe awelethe atherre papertelke. *I have no big sister any more, no younger brothers or sisters. My big brother and I are the last remaining siblings.*

SEE ALSO lhampes orphan, amathenge orphan
aweletarrenke *vi.*

1. lose your last sibling to make you the last of your siblings left alive

2. lose a close relative

SEE ALSO atkerathekurrenke *lose a child*, ampwarrenke *die*

aweleye *kin.*

1. mother's brother; uncle. You make the hand sign for *aweleye* by pointing your index finger and little finger and moving your hand diagonally to the ground.

2. mother's male cross-cousin (her mother's brother's son or father's sister's son)

3. male cross-cousin's son

4. husband's father, a woman's father-in-law

5. someone with the same skin as your

awelhe

mother's brother and who is about the same age as her brothers, but not actually her brother. It is rude to argue with your *aweleye*. SEE ALSO *apmarleye*

6. *my aweleye* ♦ *Aweleyele aytnewethe weye kwelharre ngwenge. My uncle is going to spear a black-footed rock wallaby tomorrow.*

aweleyaye!

A common way of addressing someone who is your *aweleye*.

awele

The form of *aweleye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

awele nhenge

people related to each other as uncle and niece or nephew ♦ *Awele nhenge atherre arlelke openhe. An uncle and nephew went hunting together.*

aweleng-awele

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *aweleye* (*awele +nge- awele*)

kwawele

his or her *aweleye* (*kwe+ awele*)

ngkawele

your *aweleye* (*ngke+ awele*). If the *aweleye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of *+ye¹*, *ngke+* or *kwe+* to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *aweleye*: ♦ *Atewangke aweleye. Their mother's brother.*'

awelhe n.

soft dirt on the inside edge of a dug-out soakage. You have to wet this dirt to stop it from falling in. ♦ *Ngentye apeke nte ngenke elpaye warle wele nyartepa awelhelepe aterrantye aperte; angenke apertame kwere soakage-pe awelhele nyartepa ateyern-alperrantye atnperrarrerraninge re. When you dig a soak in the creek, sometimes the dirt around the top of it starts to cave in. You might keep on digging it and it keeps on caving in.*

SEE ALSO *ngentye soakage*

Awelhe n.

Junction Waterhole

aweltyarrenke tease someone light-heartedly SEE *weltyarrenke*

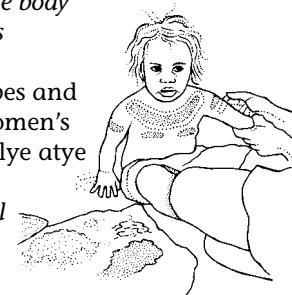
awelye n.

1. type of women's ceremony associated with country groups ♦ *Makwerle relhe amerne aperrernenyeeyerre awelyewe;*

awelye atantherre ertneweweth. A lot of women will come for a women's corroboree; they will dance a corroboree. ♦ *Tyepale kelye awelye arenge mpwarerrantye wethapenye. A small stick called 'tyepale' is used for painting the body designs for women's ceremonies.*

2. ceremonial stripes and designs used in women's ceremonies ♦ *Awelye atye arrenhe. I put on women's ceremonial designs.*

SEE ALSO *arlkenye stripe*



awely-awelye n.

lightning ♦ *Awely-awelyele rlenke. Lightning is striking.* ♦ *Awely-awelyewe ilpew-atnteyane arlewatyerre. Nhartepe re lwemelkaneye awely-awelyele wengewarle. Goannas listen for lightning. They come out when they hear the lightning strike.*

awely-awelye angkenke vi.

thunder

Awelyawelye n.

place on Arnerre country

awengawe, aweng-awenge n.

half-cooked ♦ *Aweng-awenge atye aynewethe elperelke arlety-arletye atye aynewethe weye atye aynewethe aweng-awenge tyampe. If you are in a hurry then you might eat meat that is half-cooked.*

= arlety-arletye

awengawineneke vt.

cook something rare, half-cook something ♦ *Nyarte arletye rtame, awengawinenege pwewene kwere. It's raw, cook it a bit more.*

awennge n.

grave, cemetery ♦ *Awatnkakerre atnemelke kwereyenge atnarrenhe, kwere atnarrenhe, awennge kwereyenge warle. In the olden days people stood a yamstick up on a woman's grave.*

SEE ALSO *wimparre tree grave, artenty-artenty cemetery* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *wenng shy away*

awenngarle inenke vt.

bury someone in a grave ♦ *Awenngarlelke inewethe kwere artweyeye, aweyawepe. A dead man is put in a grave.*

= aweyawe akwenke

awenpe *n.*

faded, dull, bleached, dirty clothes or blankets ◆ Awenpe rtame nyartepa mantarre. *These clothes have faded.*
SEE ALSO alhwerrke muddy water, arelyte blurry, arrkaye¹ dull

awenparrenke *vi.*

fade
= arelytarrenke, akayarrenke

awenp-awenpe *n.*

faded, dull, bleached, dirty clothes or blankets ◆ Apmelerre aynanthe aperrane mantarre awenp-awenpe akerre rtame. *We always go around in dull faded clothes.*

awenthe dogwood [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE awetnthe**awentyenke, awetntyenke** *vt.*

1. eat runny food, slurp ◆ Kngwere-kngwerekerepe artnwengelepe arletye tangkwerle awentyeyayne, kngwere-kngwerekerepe pweyayne rtame ikelhe rtame warele. *Some kids would eat damper raw and others would bake it on the fire.* ◆ Yerrampe awentyenke, ilperalke repe awentyenke apertame. *You 'awentyenke' – slurp – honeyants and sugarbag.*
2. lick, suck ◆ Artnwengele ice-cream awentyenke. *A child licks an ice-cream.*
- ◆ Pwertaye aleke nthelarte plate arre awentyerrantye ketye! *Look out, that dog is licking the plate!*
3. kiss ◆ Awentyerrantye elwewehanthe. *They are kissing each other.*

awentyenke rewenhe

lick itself (of an animal)

awenyerre, awenyerrarte, awenyarte *n.*

1. one ◆ Aleke awenyerre akake ayenge. *I have one dog.*
2. alone, on one's own ◆ Ayenge awenyerre apenke. *I'm going on my own.*
3. one day
4. a particular one, only one, this one ◆ Apmere awenyerrele rtame aynanthe anteyane, atyarle erlwarerrantye rtame atyeyenge amerne. *We live in this one country; I know them as my own people.*
5. same, identical ◆ Apmere awenyerre warle aynanthe apewene. *We all go to that same place.* ◆ Aye, errwewe arrengkwe awenyerre? *Do you have the same mother?*

awenyerre anteyane *vi.*

1. lose all your siblings
2. lose all your siblings and family

◆ Awenyerrelke ayenge anteyane. *I am the last one left.* = aweletharrenke, awenyerarrenke

awenyerre aperte

1. same, identical ◆ Atewanthe arrengkwe awenyerre aperte. *They have the same mother.*

2. the only one

awenyerre atherre

all together, whole lot ◆ Aleke amerne awenyerre atherre aperrane. *The dogs are running around all together.*

awenyerre penhe

1. one night or day ◆ Ayenge awenyerre penhe enwenhe Alice Springs-le. *I stayed one night in Alice Springs.*

2. one more ◆ Awenyerrepelhelke aylake aylerwenewene? *Shall we sing another one now?*

awenyerre-rwenge

1. once
2. for one time, for one day ◆ Enweke kngwere-kngwere apenkerne, awenyerre-rwenge, atherre-rwenge apeke re apenkerne. *He might come another time, maybe for one or two days.*

awenyerrele angene, awenyerrele arlenge

1. on one side ◆ Kamperengkwe rlterre awenyerrele angene atnteyane. *The egret stands on one leg.* ◆ Pwete atyeyenge awenyerrele angene. *I have one shoe (lit. my shoe is on one side)*

2. be the same on each end ◆ Alkenhe apertame angketye. Angketye wethapenye awenyerrele angene, iwere ilerakwe apenye apertame. *The bandicoot has a bigger foot, its feet are bigger than the spectacled hare-wallaby.*

awenyerrarrenke *vi.*

1. lose all your siblings = aweletharrenke
2. lose all your close family = awenyerre anteyane

awenyerreninke *vt.*

join things together to make one of something

awenyerr-awenyerre *n.*

few here and there, odd one about ◆ Newe rapete now. Awenyerr-awenyerrelke anteyane rapete inengepe. *There are no rabbits now. Now you only see the odd one here and there.*

a weparenke

awenyerram-awenyerrame,

awenyerrame adv.

one by one, one at a time ♦ Lthartewepe etnhenke wenheye, awenyerrame rtame antyenke, antywetehyepe. Renhele aperte areyarrenke, kngwere awenyerram-awenyerrame antyengele. *When men perform 'ltharte' ceremonies, they jump out of the humpies one by one. The ceremony ground fills up with people as they jump out one at a time.* ♦ Alpenerne errwanthe awenyerrame. *Come back dancing towards us, one by one.*

aweparenke vi.

1. wait, stay back ♦ Artenye errwanthe anteyane aweparerranengele! *Stay behind you mob and wait!* SEE ALSO alkwenke wait
2. take it easy, be slow and patient ♦ Katate openye nge aweparerrane. *Take it easy, go slow.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO awaparrenke close

awepareng-wanenye vi.

be impatient, be in a rush, be in a hurry for something

aware n.

fast, quick, quickly ♦ Elpere nge aware artnpene! *Quick, run as fast as you can!* = elpere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO awerre boy

awerapenye adv.

quickly, quick ♦ Awerapenye, aherrke atnywemeketye! *Quickly, before the sun goes down!* = elperapenye

aware aperte adv.

faster, quicker ♦ Aylewethe tangkwerle elperapenye awer aperte. *Sing the next one faster.* = elpere aperte

awerarrenke vi.

get faster, speed up

awerantyerrnge n.

willy-willy, whirlwind. For some speakers this word is taboo so they say *rare alkenhe* 'big wind' instead. Also referred to as *rare awerantyerrnge*. ♦ Pwertaye awerantyerrnge nharte openkerne ketye mwernarte aynewanharle. *Watch out, that willy-willy is coming towards us.* = rare¹

aweretnpenke vt.

deny that you have something when you have it

awerinenke vt.

stoke a fire

awerre n.

1. boy ♦ Awerre, nharte angwerretye kelye.

A boy is a young male. ♦ Awerrelo rewenhe weye alperinterrantye. *The boy is taking meat back for himself.* = angwerretye OPPOSITE OF marle SEE ALSO pmerrke² teenage boy, ngwalkere teenage boy

2. A general word for boy that goes before other words for young men. ♦ Awerre pmerrke. *A large boy.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aware quick

awerr-awerre¹ n.

type of daisy *Rhodanthe* sp. Traditionally boys used this plant as a toy. Also referred to as *arwele awerr-awerre*.

awerr-awerre² n.

type of antbed or termite mound SEE ALSO akerrthe flat termite bed, ngkwepeye tall termite mound

awerrek-alyeyalyeye n.

1. large pink pussy-tails, pink mulla-mulla, lamb's tail *Ptilotus exaltatus*. Plants about 60cm with smooth green leaves and pink flowers. SEE ALSO marlek-alyeyalyeye caustic bush

2. stalked puffball *Podaxis pistillaris* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Grows to about 10cm, on a long stalk. Powdery purplish-black spores inside. Also referred to as *athe awerrek-alyeyalyeye*.

awerrepenge, aherrepenge n.

storm cloud, hailstone clouds, black clouds. Also referred to as *arntwe awerrepenge*. SEE ALSO kwetnpaye rain cloud, rlwetnperre rain cloud, inewarre wispy cloud, akwelye rain cloud, mataye cloud, nthwenharre fluffy cloud, melperre distant rain clouds

Awerrepentye n.

place north-west of Mistake Bore; Barrow Creek area

awerrke thick scrub SEE werke

awerrkenke vt.

1. twist, screw, wring, scrunch ♦ Elkerte awerrkeyayne aynanthe artnwengelepe. Aherekngne rtame aynanthe awerrkeyayne, erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe mpelarte. *We used to wash with them when we were kids. We scrunched up the green seedpods, so they foamed like that.*

2. get seeds off grass and get sweet substance off gum leaves by rubbing ♦ Nterrenge akwetelhe awerrkenke, yerrantyengelle akwerre warle. *The seeds of the desert sedge is rubbed clean and ground in a coolamon.*

3. roll something roll back and forth,

rub in a circular motion ◆ Akwerrele erreyakwerre aympeyayne, pwerrkelke eletnheyayne. Nhape atanthe eltyenge mpelarte awerrkeyayne, aympeyayne apertame. *People would yandy bush onions in a coolamon, throwing out the charcoal bits. Then they would roll the bush onions using their fingers and yandy them again.* ◆ Nhape atanthe eltyenge mpelarte awerrkeyayne. *Then they would rub them like this with their fingers.* SEE ALSO **ayterewenke twist, ilale-rntwenke twist**

4. strangle, wrestle, fight, wring someone's arm or other body part ◆ Ilwekere, alemakerre kwere elpatnhenke. Rtennge theye akerre kwere awerrkenke, atywetnpelepe. *Poor thing, he was punched in the stomach and strangled around the neck by the perentie.*

5. scatter things by blowing a gale ◆ Yekaye, rarrele awerrkelp-errkerrantye. *Oh, the wind is coming across and blowing things about.*

aleme awerrkenke have diarrhoea, get a stomach-ache from something SEE UNDER aleme

awerrthe *n.*

hot earth. In the olden days babies were put in this to make them strong.

awerrtharrenke *vi.*

gather in one spot (of storm clouds). When clouds do this you can't see them move and it means there will be a storm. ◆ Mataye alkenhe rlwetnperre awerrtharrenke. *Big storm clouds gather in one spot.*

= etntyaytenke

awerte *n.*

dirt soaked with sweet nectar from burst honeyants. Also referred to as **ngkwarle awerte**. ◆ Yerrampe awerte kwere awentyenke rtame kwere iterryele ntylepinenhe penhe kwere awentyenke rtame kwere ngkwarlinge. *Honey-soaked dirt is sucked by people if the honeyants have been broken on it.*

Awerte *n.*

Camel Soak Bore. Place south-west of Stirling Community on the Hanson River.

awertawe *n.*

- 1.** love grasses *Eragrostis* spp. Also referred to as *athe awertawe*.
- 2.** edible seeds of love grasses. Also referred to as *nterrenge awertawe*.

SEE ALSO **tyaynte bunch Paspalidium**

Awertepentye *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

awetnthe *n.*

dogwood tree *Acacia sericophylla (Acacia coriacea)*. Tree to 6 m with long grey-green leaves, pale yellow flowers and long twisted pods ◆ Ateye awetnthe theye kweretheye kayle mpwarenke. *People make boomerangs from the wood of the dogwood tree.* ◆ Awetnthe ntyerrme akake rtame entwewayane. *The dogwood has edible seeds called ntyerrme.*

= awenthe SEE ALSO **pilale dry dogwood seed, aylwere young dogwood seed, twengarre dogwood seedpod**

awenthayte

edible grub from the branches of the dogwood tree. Also referred to as *kayte awenthayte*.

Awetnthe lengkwe *n.*

place near Wycliffe ◆ Wycliffe-le akerre aynanthe aneyenenke. Awetnthe lengkwe-le akerre aynanthe aneyenenke, mayenele aynanthe aneyenenke. Atanthe warrkarreyayne nthelarte, mayenele, makwerlepe. *We stayed at Wycliffe. We stayed around Awetnthe lengkwe, around the mine. Others were working there at the mine.*

awetntyenke lick, suck SEE **awentyenke**

aweyawe *n.*

1. deceased, dead person, dead body

◆ Awenngarlelke inewethe kwere artweyepe, aveyawewe. *A dead person is put in a grave.* = arrewalye, thwekeke

2. ancestor, deceased relative

◆ Aynenanthepe etneweyayne aveyawewe amerne 'Artnke' rtame kwere. *Our ancestors called this place 'The Cliff'.* = arrwekelenye

veyawewe akwenke *vt.*

bury someone in a grave ◆ Nharte kwere, aveyawewe akweyerre; alperrennenyeyerre. *Then they will bury the dead man and come back.*

veyawewe alarrenke *vt.*

beat someone to death

veyawewe atnhenke *vt.*

die from a bite. The thing that has bitten you has the +le ending.

veyawewe inenge

1. spirits of deceased people, ancestors, people who have passed away

2. dead people, dead bodies

aweyawe tyerlenge

murderer, someone who has killed lots of people

aweyawarle atheke *adv.*

to death; (do something) until someone dies

aye!¹ *part.*

hey! An interjection or exclamation to draw attention to someone or add emphasis to something being said. ♦ Aye, apene ngawe, ntethe arre aterrantye angketyele akake! *Hey move, you are stepping on me!*

+aye² *end.*

1. Goes on the end of a word or sentence to add emphasis or show surprise or disbelief. It is similar to the meaning of '!' in written English. ♦ Apenerneng^{aye!} *Come here!* ♦ Atntheyaytelp-aytenye kwerarle repe anenherre alkerarle atyeyengamern^{aye} nantewe repe! *The young fella got up on the horse. Oh god, he was sitting right up in the sky!* ♦ Artnwengamern^{aye}, apene errwanthawe! *Hey kids, it's time to go now!* SEE ALSO +awe¹

2. With a rising tone of voice +aye shows that you are asking someone a question: ♦ Apmere atye kwere artntwenke, mpelarte atye artntwenk^{aye?} *I'll tell him about the country; shall I tell him like this?*

+aye³ *end.*

that, who, which, when. In sentences made up of two clauses, the clause marked with +aye, the subordinate clause, says something extra about one of the things in the main clause. ♦ Aynewanthe re artntwenherre ng^{aye} openhe. *He told us that you'd gone.* ♦ Wenharte aty^{aye} etneweyayne. *I'm talking about the one that I said before.* +aye goes after endings such as +le and +we, but comes before certain other endings such as -ketye and -penhe: ♦ Aherrewe ayenge enthwerrane artweyel^{aye} wenherrewe. *I'm looking for the kangaroo that the man shot.* ♦ Rlwene atye pwenk^{aye} penhe arlpenge, renharte aynewethe arrangkere anteyane rlwene nthewarte. *After I've made damper and cooked it on the ashes, then I really want to eat some.* The subordinate clause may come after or before the main clause of the sentence: ♦ Artweye wethelarte, atyeng^{aye} alarrenhele, ngkenge aremeketye. *The man who hit me might see you.* ♦ Artnwenge kelye

atyeyenge apelapenherre, wele oyenge still rtame kwere amperrnge arrerrane rtame, **raye** atyenge theye apelapenherrewe. *My child left and I still worry about her, the one who went away from me.*

= -arre³, +arle³

ayamalke *n.*

1. everywhere, all over ♦ Arlpawele rtame re anteyane, ayamalke rtame repe arwelepe. Re arwelepe rartepe errkwer-errkwerepe anteyane. *They are found in desert country, a big mob of the sandhill shrubs can be seen there.* ♦ Ayamalkelke ntyerrelepe ayamalkelke alpenhengerne. *Water came up everywhere.* = apanpe, nhangarte SEE ALSO aparte completely, arrpanenhe every
2. lots, plenty, abundant ♦ Ye, ayamalke rtame atye arrtyerrantyenke. *Yes, I know lots (of stories).*
= makwerle, arrkwe, arwenth-arwenthe SEE ALSO alkenthalerle mob of

ayangaye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. lots, piles, heaps ♦ Ayangaye entweyane twnanentye errwewantheyenge. *There is a pile of your belongings there.* ♦ Katye aperineyayne ayangaye ngayele. Nte wenharte aperinenke openye mwetekel meeting-arle. *When there is a meeting the organisers, like you, bring lots of food in their car for people.* = arwenth-arwenthe SEE ALSO makwerle lots, kwentye lots (of food)

2. rations [SOME SPEAKERS]

= ayang-ayange

ayang-ayange, ayweng-aywenge *n.*

1. lots, piles, heaps
2. rations [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Nhartepe ayang-ayange aperintarrantye ngayele aynewanthe. *I am taking the rations for us*
= ayangaye

ayank-ayanke apenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. go with a bundle of things, such as weapons or tools; laden ♦ Aparte ayank-ayanke aperrane, ayankele aperrane, itertye nharte. *That person is going with a big bundle of things, he is laden (with things).*
2. walk heavily, as if you are carrying lots of weight ♦ Ayank-ayanke aperrane aparte. *He is walking heavily.* ♦ Nhaperte ayankarle aperrane. *That person going along there is very big.*

ayankarre apenke, ayankarle apenke *vi.*

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. walk heavily, as if you are carrying lots

of weight ◆ Nhaperte ayankarle aperrane. *That person going along there is very big.*
2. go along close to the ground (?)
◆ Arlkawarrele errtyarte eletnheyayne kaltyele errtyartawarrele amerre theyele. Repe ayankarre apeyayne, ahernele kwene. *A muscular man would throw a spear from a woomera very well. The spear would fly along low to the ground, like a bullet.*

ayankarrele aperinenke *vt.*

1. carry lots of things, such as weapons for a fight ◆ Iterrytele ayankarrele aperineyayne errtyartepe kwereyenge. *A person was carrying lots of spears.*
2. drag spears on the ground with your feet so that people can't see you have spears

ayekape *n.*

is that true?
= rlwarre

ayekaye oh, gosh! *SEE yekaye***ayelenenye, ayerlenenyne** *n.dir.*

on the north side ◆ Arwele repe ahakeye akakepe nthepelarte atnneyane ayelenenye elpaye angkwerre. *That tree with the native currants is standing on the north side of the creek.*

SEE ALSO ayerrere north

ayelineneke allow a fire to burn down, put a fire out *SEE ayerlineneke***ayenge** *pr.*

1. I; used by the doer of an intransitive verb, and when someone says what they are or what they are like (e.g. 'I am hungry'). ◆ Ayenge rlenke openke tawene arle. *I am going to town today.*
2. my (body part). Used together with a word for part of the body that is doing the action of an intransitive verb. ◆ Tyarlenye ayenge errpatye. *My arm is no good.*

ayenge apenye

similar to me, like me ◆ Ikwe nyartepe ayenge apenye rtame. *This skin name is like mine.*

ayengketye *n.*

scarf (from English 'handkerchief')
◆ Ayengketyele etnperrantye ake. *A scarf is tied around your head.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO angketye foot

ayenke¹ *vi.*

1. go out, die down (of fire, light) ◆ Ware nyartepe intemarte ayerrane atyenge ketye. *This fire is always going out on me.*
- ◆ Mweteke arntelparntenhe battery-pe

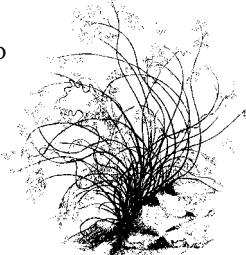
pwengkarrelp-arrenkelke, ayelp-ayenhe. *The car broke down, the battery is going flat now and the lights have gone out.*
= ayerlarrenke *SEE ALSO atnangke stopped*
2. die, pass away ◆ Erekwe ayenhe. *The old man passed away.* *SEE ALSO ampwarrenke die*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO yenke grind

ayenke² *vt.*

steal, take without asking ◆ Arraltye anteyane arreteme kngwerele ayemeketye. *I'm worried that other person might take it.* *SEE ALSO ayerrpinenke greedy*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO yenke grind

ayenpere *n.*

spearwood *Pandorea doratoxylon*. A shrub to 5 m with creamy brown flowers and canoe-shaped pods. Grows in rocky hills. Also referred to as *arwele ayenpere*.
◆ Errtyarte ayenpere theye mpwararrantye. *People make spears from spearwood.*

**ayepe** *n.*

1. tar vine *Boerhavia schomburgkiana*. A creeping herb with stems trailing up to 1 m. Also referred to as *arwele ayepe*. ◆ Ayepe nyarte rapetele anteyane. *Rabbits live in tar vine plants.*
2. edible black tuber of the tar vine. Also referred to as *rlwene ayepe*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alyepe gently.

ayepayte

1. large yellow, spotted caterpillar found on tar vine *ayepe Celerio lineata livornicoides*. This caterpillar is the larval stage of a type of hawk moth of the Sphingidae family. Also referred to as *kaye ayepayte*.
◆ Ayepayte rewelyeye kelye akake re anteyane, rewelyeye kwereyenge awenyerrarte. *Our ancestors used to eat the caterpillar that lives on the tar vine bush, which has one small horn.*

2. general word for caterpillar
◆ Atnhelengkwele aynenke perkkaltye, ayepayte, arnewetye, ahakeye, artnte, pwerrke, arkerre kape alperre arwele ilenyenpe arenje. *The emu eats grasshoppers, caterpillars, conkerberries, native currants, stone, charcoal, desert*

a yepelarrenke

raisins and senna leaves. ♦ Ayepoyte theye ntelyape-lyape arrenke. *Caterpillars turn into butterflies.*

3. semitrailer

ayepelarrenke *vi.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

go and stay; return
= **aney-alpenke** SEE ALSO **ntarrey-alpenke**
[RESPECT LANGUAGE]

ayerle+ pre.

Occurs in some verbs that mean extinguish or die. It has no meaning on its own separate from the combined form.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *yerl- leading*

ayerlarrenke *vi.*

1. go out (of fire) ♦ Ayerlarrenkepe atnkwarengre rtame warepe. *The fire goes out at night-time.*

2. pass away, die of old age [SOME SPEAKERS]
= **ayenke¹** SEE ALSO **ampwarrenke die**

ayerlatnarrenke *vt.*

make a tree weak and fragile; kill a tree
♦ Enterrkele arre aynterrantyenke arwele, wele kwere etnewenke ayerlatnarrenke. Enterrkele arwele ayerlatnarrenke, aynterrkinenke. *Termites that are eating a tree are making it weak. Termites kill trees and make them hollow.*

= **aynterrkinenke** SEE ALSO *althwalthe flimsy*

ayerlinenke *vt.*

1. make a fire burn down, put a fire out, extinguish, turn something off ♦ Ware nharte ayelinewethe, rlwenthre wethapenyre ware alkenhe ampenke. *Put the fire out, those flames are too big.*

2. over-feed someone, over-feed a child

3. choke ♦ Ayerlinenye aleke atyeyenge ngkwerne arre aynenye, rlengkepe ahenelkarrenhe. *My dog choked on a bone, but he's alright now.*

4. cause someone to die; kill ♦ Ngkwarlele kwere ayerlinterantye. *Grog is killing him.* The person or thing causing someone to die has the *+le* ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

5. process water from kurrajong roots

♦ Penge ayerlinenke rwellharrenke. *You squeeze water from the roots of the kurrajong trees.*

ayerlinenke atyewenhe

wreck yourself, damage yourself
♦ Ngkwarlele atewehanthe ayerlilenhe. *They drank themselves into a stupor.*

ayelinelp-inenke rewenhe

kill yourself, commit suicide (+lpe- 'do once')
♦ Ayelinelp-ineye rewenhe ngkwarlele aperte. *He'll kill himself with grog.*

ayerlintel-aytenke

put out a fire and go away (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ♦ Etnepel-aytenke, twerartepre ware tyampe ayerlintel-aytenke. *He covers it all up to make the fire go out before he leaves.*

elpalhele ayerlinenke asphyxiate; choke or suffocate in smoke SEE UNDER **elpalhe**

-ayerre *n.end.*

Goes on the end of some words to show respect for certain kin. This ending marks a special way of talking, such as when a woman is talking about her son-in-law.

♦ Ngkwerneppayerre ntarreyern-alpenke. *My son-in-law is coming back.* ♦ Tyanywengre ayerre. *Son-in-law's tobacco.* ♦ Arleke ayerre. *He (my son-in-law) is hunting.*

ayerrelenye on the north side [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE **ayelenenye**

ayerrelepenhe north VARIANT OF **aywerrelepenhe**

Ayerrentyere *n.*

place name

ayerrere *n.dir.*

north. With the ending *-angkwerre* it means to the north or on the northern side:

♦ Ayerrere angkwarre. *To the north.*

ayerrerake

in the north ♦ Atyeyenge anteyanenke ayerrerake. *My (family) live in the north.*

ayerrere-kngerrake

north-east ♦ Angketye amperlarenherre Tyangalaperte angkwerre, Anentyeye theye ayerrere-kngerrake. *We saw the tracks near the bore called Tyangalaperte, north-east of Anningie Station.*

ayerrere-itemarle

north-west

ayerrer-ayerrere *n.dir.*

not due north, north-west or north-east

♦ Anthelelke re amperwanengele kert-areyayne nthetheyarte re, ayerrer-ayerrere theye. *He looked down from there, from a northerly direction.*

ayerpinenke *vt.*

1. not share something, keep something all to yourself, refuse to give something away

♦ Nthelarte relhelepe ayerrinterrantye rlwene atyenge ketye. *That woman is being greedy and won't give me any food.*

2. not allow something to happen, not

give permission ◆ Mweteke atyeyenge mentyelke atnewethawe, anterewanenyele apeke, ayerrpinenkepe ape atyeyenge mwetekepe. *Leave my car there, I can't let you use it because it doesn't have any petrol.* ◆ Marle amernele atewehanthe alewetnhenke apewethe, kwarrengkwele apeke ayerrpinenke rtame. 'Nhartepe anteyane rtame.' *If some girls ask another to go with them the mother might not let her and say 'She's staying here'.* SEE ALSO tywekerarrenke *dislike*, akngwarrenke *not want to do something*

3. leave someone or something alone, not disturb someone, not touch something ◆ Ayerrpinenke arntetye. *Leave the sick person alone.* = mentye anewene
4. claim something that's not yours; steal ◆ Ntepe arlengaye openhe mpele aneyayne apeke, apmere apeke ayerrpinemeketye arlenga openhe mpele. *If you go far away someone might claim your place.* SEE ALSO ilpakenke *snatch*
5. defend, stick up for someone in a fight, save someone ◆ Atyerreye atyeyenge atye ayerrpinenye aharle. *I helped my younger brother in a fight.*
6. ignore what someone says; not do what you're told

ayetenawe don't know (from English 'I don't know') SEE akwerrpe

+ayethe, +ayetharte n.end.

1. in (a particular container); using (a particular container). Goes on nominals after the +le¹ ending (+nge² on short words). ◆ Elkwemenele akerrepe apmeyaynenke, arrkwentye rtame arnengayethe aperte alpern-alpernineyayne. *The old women used to dig for several kinds of bush tucker, taking them back in a coolamon.* ◆ Alenentye arweleayethe atnewethe. *Stand up using a yamstick for support.*
2. On words for body parts +ayethe shows that this part is in contact with the surface on which the body rests:
 - ◆ artepelayethe *on one's back* (i.e. face up)
 - ◆ Atmaympelayethe antethenewethe ayenge. *I'll sit down on my backside.*
3. in this way or manner. Often translates as the 'ly' in words like 'badly', 'wrongly.' ◆ Newe mantarre akake ahene akake arleyale akake aynanthe aveyaynenke. Aynanthe aytneyaynenke errpatyelayethe.

Nhaperte awenyerrarte aytneyaynenke, mpelaperte atnperre. *We didn't have good clothes in the old days. We sewed up useless old material. We sewed up a whole empty (flour) bag (for clothes).* ◆ Kngwerelayethe.

Differently. ◆ Wele Altyerrelyayethe apertame ape artweyepe openke arnkentyepenhe marle kngwere ilel-alpenke angke kngwerepe. *In the same way as in the Dreamtime, a single man gets a wife from another country group.*

4. Shows that someone or something is in this state or has this thing while they are doing the action ◆ Re aperte errtyartelayethele atntheyaynepe repe atnwenthepe. *The animal just fell down with the spear in it.*

ayetyaty-arenke, atyaty-arenke vt.

discover a good place, see a good spot

◆ Nhaperte re ayetyaty-ararrantye apmere aherne tyewalhe wanenye apeke. *He has found a good spot without ants.* ◆ Awatnke Captain Cook openhengerne, ayetyaty-areyenyenhe apmerepe. *A long time ago Captain Cook came and saw that this was a good place.*

ayeyarrenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

become numerous, spread out, gain popularity ◆ Pweltye, nyarte ayeyarrenhe awatnke Altyerre aherne tyelartape. *People played a game called 'pweltye' in the Dreamtime, it became popular from then on.* = alpantharrenke SEE ALSO apanparrenke spread out, aymparrrenke spread out

-ayle+ n.end.

1. make something a certain way. Goes on nominals to make transitive verb. The meaning of the resulting verb is not always obvious from the meaning of the nominal. ◆ errwele; errwelaylenke high; lift ◆ arrwelthe; arrwelthaylenke soft; melt something ◆ Aherne tyampe atnkere tyampe pwitinengele elperterraleyayne. *By mixing soil and wax together they would make it hard.*
2. make something happen, cause something to happen ◆ Tyewalhelepe iteyaylenke athe kngwerarlelke rtame. *The ants make a path to another clump of grass then.*
3. Occurs on many transitive verbs where the part before -ayle+ is not a word on its own. ◆ arrelyaylenke give someone a fright

aylake

- ◆ Akngwakaylenke rarrele mataye rwenge.
When it's cloudy the wind makes things move.
Endings such as +lke and -rtame and some pronouns can go before this ending.
- 4. Goes on the end of English words to make a Kaytetye transitive verb.
- ◆ Shutemup-**aylene** tangkwerle, angkwetye etelarerrantye ketye. *Turn it off, just let me think first.* Often the English word is followed by +em before the -ayle+ ending:
- ◆ R lengke-r lengke aynanthe ilerrantye waylpale warle, *tobacco, buy-***emaylenke**. *Nowadays we get tobacco from Europeans, we buy it.*
= -ine+

aylake, aylakerre pr.

1. we two, you and I. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry and in different generation groups, such as aunt and child; and includes the person you are talking to. *Aylake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ◆ Weyewe aylake apewene, arlewatyerrewe. *You and I (father and child) should go hunting for goannas.*
2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylake* means 'you (e.g. my father) and I'.

aylakakeye pr.

we (including the person you are talking to). Used where the people you are talking to are in the same patrimoietry as you. One patrimoietry consists of Pwerle, Kemarre, Thangale and Mpetyane, the other consists of Pengarte, Kngwarraye, Penangke and Kapetye. People in the other patrimoietry to you are called *elwakakeye*.

SEE ALSO *elwakakeye they (other patrimoietry)*, *aylenakakeye we (same patrimoietry)*

aylanthe, aylantherre pr.

1. we two, you and I. Used where the two people are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and child, and includes the person you are talking to. *Aylanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ◆ Weye arlewatyerrewe aylanthe apewene. *You and I (e.g. a person and their spouse) should go hunting for goannas.*
2. we two; us two, where it is not known what kinship and generation groups the people are in
3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylanthe* means 'you (e.g. my

husband) and I'.

aylanthe apakweye

we two. Used where the people are in different patrimoieties and are in the same one of the two generation groups. ◆ Ane aylanthapakweye arengelepe arntewarnte apertame arrel-arrel-arreyayne aylenanthe apakweyele apertame. *Our generation group's score-keeper would put down points in a separate row.*

aylaperane n.

A special term for the people who work for the initiate during the initiation ceremony. These people are called *aylperane* by the initiate even after the ceremony. They are usually relations in the same generation as himself, such as his sisters, brothers or cousins. ◆ Artweyele-rtetye etnewenke marle aylaperane etnewenke *not allowed name etnewethe nharte kwere warrkarrenke* ane pwaye re etnewenke aylaperanaye, kwerarle warrk-arrerranepenhewe. *Repe young fella kelye warrkarrerrane. It's the young man who calls the women and men aylaperane, he can't say their names because they worked at his initiation ceremony.*

aylaperanarrenke vi.

become related to someone in a particular way through ceremony

aylaperntwenke, arlaperntwenke vt.

stop someone from doing something, stand in the way, hold someone up, interfere

◆ Aylaperntwenke alarremeketye! *Stop him from hitting that person!* ◆ R lengke atye kwere aylaperntweyerre. *I'm going to make him stay now.*

= aylkenke SEE ALSO *arlke alarrenke put someone off*

aylekake, aylekakerre pr.

1. us two, him and me, her and me. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry but in different generation groups, such as father and child; and does not include the person you are talking to. *Aylekake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ◆ R lengke aylekake iley-etnyeye kwarlkerele. *Today my aunt and I will be picked up by her brother.*

2a. for us two; to us two. *Aylekake* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle: ◆ Apenernenge

aylekakewarle. Come to us (father and son).

- b.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylekake* means to me and him or her (e.g. my father).
- 3. our** (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us two. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Ngwenge re alperrernenyeeye aylekake arlweye. *Our father is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO aylekakeyenge our

aylekakeyenge *pr.*

our, ours, belonging to you and me (aylekake +yenge) . Used where the people who own something are in the same patrimoietiy and are in different ones of the two generation groups, such as father and child. ♦ Nyarte, aylekakeyenge. *This one belongs to you and me (father and son's).*

aylekanthe, aylekantherre *pr.*

- 1a.** us two, me and her, me and him. Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aylekanthe* is used when a transitive verb is done to two such people.
- b.** us two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.
- 2a.** for us two; to us two. *Aylekanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle: ♦ Re openhe aylekanthe ketye mpwerneye ketye. *He went, frightened of me and my brother-in-law.*
- b.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylekanthe* means to me and him or her (e.g. my mother).
- 3. our** (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us two. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Apmere arretyele aylekanthe angwerrmarrenhe. *That place over there is my mother's and my brother-in-law's mother's country.* SEE ALSO aylekantheyenge our

aylekantheyenge *pr.*

our, ours, belonging to us two (not including the person you are speaking to) (aylekanthe +yenge). Used where the people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and child.

aylekenhake *pr.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

ourselves, each other (two people, not including the person you are talking to). Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and different generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or father and child ♦ Aylekenhake alwengayenke. *We (me and my aunt) can ask each other for things.*

= aylewenhake

aylekenhanthe *pr.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

ourselves, each other (two people, not including the person you are talking to). Used where the two people are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and daughter.

= aylewenhanthe

ayleme *pr.*

1. we two, you and I. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and are in the same one of the two generation groups; and includes the person you are speaking to. *Ayleme* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Ayleme aperrane. *You and I (sisters) are walking around.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *ayleme* means 'you (e.g. my sister) and I' ♦ Kwenyele ayleme arrereye tyampe arlelke openherre. *Yesterday me and my big sister went hunting.*

aylene *pr.*

1. we two, he and I, she and I. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and are in the same one of the two generation groups; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aylene* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Aylene ngkenge arenke. *We two (he and I) can see you.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylene* means 'she or he' (e.g. my sibling) and I' ♦ Aylene nyanye. *My mother's mother and I.*

aylene altyerre [SOME SPEAKERS]

son-in-law. A woman's cousin son is her son-in-law. ♦ Aylene altyerre artnwenge atyeyenge, altyeleye atyeyenge arenge. *Alyene altyerre is what a woman calls her female cousin's son (he is her son-in-law).*

aylenake, aylenakerre *pr.*

1. we two, you and I. Used where the two

aylenakakeye

people are in the same patrimoietry and in different generation groups, such as mother and daughter; and includes the person you are speaking to. *Aylenake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs, see Table 5, p. 813. ♦ Alelawe rlengkelke aylenake apeyerre thewe arlepe. *Later on we (my niece and I) will go to the store.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylenake* means 'she or he (e.g. my father) and I'.

aylenakakeye pr.

we. Used when the people referred to are in the same patrimoietry but does not include the person you are speaking to. ♦ Nyarte aynake anteyanenke, wele aylenakakeye nyartepe Mpetyane, Kemarre, Pwerle, Thangale. Wele aynewake artntwenke 'aylenakakeye aynake.' *People of Pwerle, Thangale, Mpetyane and Kemarre skin groups, that's us, we all make up one main kinship group (patrimoietry), so we use the word aylenakakeye to mean 'us'.* One patrimoietry consists of Pwerle, Kemarre, Thangale and Mpetyane, the other consists of Pengarte, Kngwarraye, Penangke and Kapetye. People in the other patrimoietry to yourself are called *elwakakeye*.

SEE ALSO *aylakakeye we (same patrimoietry)*

aylenanthe, aylenantherre pr.

1. we two, he and I, she and I. Used where the two people are in different ones of the two generation groups, such as mother and daughter; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aylenanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Aylenanthe kwenyele openhe Apengarlinterme arle artnwenge atyeyenge ilewethe. *My husband and I went to Apungalindum to pick up my child.*

2. we two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietry the people are in.

3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylenanthe* means 'she or he (e.g. my mother) and I'.

aylenanthe apakweye

we two (does not include the person you are speaking to). Used where the people are in different patrimoieties and are in the same one of the two generation groups.

aylenengeny n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

people in the same skin group as you

♦ *Aylenengeny amerne aveyayterane. A*

group of people of the same skin are travelling. *Aylenengeny* is not usually heard with the possessive pronouns or endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.

ayleng-aylengen n.

singers ♦ Nge tangkwerle. Kngweramerne aynanthe ayleng-aylengene anewene rtame. *You dance first. We singers will sit here.*

aylengke pr.

1. us two, him and me, her and me. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry and same generation groups, such as sister and brother; and does not include the person you are speaking to. ♦ Aherrele aylengke arenherre. *The kangaroo saw us two (brothers).*

2a. for us two; to us two (me and him or her). *Aylengke* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylengke* means to me and him or her (e.g. my sibling).

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us two. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Ngwenge re alperrernenyeeye aylengke arlweye. *Our father is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO *aylengkeyenge our*

aylengkeyenge pr.

our, ours, belonging to us two (not including the person you are speaking to). Used where the people who own something are in the same patrimoietry and same one of the two generation groups, such as brother and sister. ♦ Nyarte rtame arlweyepe aylengkeyengepe. *This is the father of us two (siblings).*

aylenke vt.

1. sing a song, perform a ceremony

♦ Nthakenhe rtame errwanthe aylemere nharte? *How does that song go?* ♦ Errwanthe aylene ayenge enwengele. *You mob sing, while I lie here.*

2. sing fat to give it healing powers to affect a person in some way ♦ Awelyele ayleyayne antere, nhartepe arntetylke rtame rntwewayne. Nhartep-ame aheneiyayne awatnkakerre rtame, marlelamerne, mpelarte. *People used to sing fat with special songs. Then the sick person*

would rub themselves with the fat. This is how women healed each other in the olden days.

3. sing a person or animal to effect change in some way ◆ Erlkwyerlkwele aylenke rtame kwere, arritnele kwere aylerrantye arritnele aylenke apmwepe kwerarte, ethwe nhartepe, ahene rtame kwere ayerlinenke. *The old people used to sing the poison out of a person's body. They'd sing snake poison out with the right song, to make it disappear.*
- ◆ Awelyele atye aylenke arntetye. *I'm singing the sick person better with a song.* If you are singing to change someone or something, such as singing a person better, then the word for the song has the +le ending. If you are just singing a song then the word for the song has no endings.

aylenk-akake n.

good singer; someone who knows lots of songs ◆ Marle nharte awelye aylenke akake rtame. *That woman can sing women's songs really well.*

ayleny-alkere n.

recently initiated man ◆ *Youngfella* atherre. Kngwerane ayleny-alkere rtame kngwerekere artnwenge rtame. *There were two young men. One had just become a man, the other one was still a child.*

-aylenke SEE -ayle+

aylepe n.

1. hairstring made from human hair. Hairstring made from animal fur is called *arlpalhe*. ◆ Entye theye rtame aylepe mpwareyayne. Entye rntweyayne, entye, nhartepe entye theyelke kwere mpwareyayne kwere weyaynepe kwere mpwareyayne. Wentyayleyayne kwere, aylepe mpwareyayne entye penhe. *A belt is made from human hair. You cut the hair and from that you roll it to make it into string. You spin it to make it into string.* SEE ALSO enngwerre¹ gift of hairstring, twatyele strap
2. circular pad made from hairstring or certain grasses used for carrying things on the head. People also used rags or pieces of cloth for this. ◆ Awatnkakerre aylepe ake warle arreyayne, arntwe aperinewethe. Kwenyele-kwenyele towel akake warle arreyayne pakete aperineyayne. *In the olden days people put a head-ring on their head to carry water. In more recent times people used a towel which they wrapped around their head and put a bucket on.*

SEE ALSO antyarne hairstring belt

ayleporeng

spindle. Also referred to as *arwele aylepareng*. = entwe

Ayleparrantenhe, Aylepareng n.

place name

aylep-aylepe n.

matted, knotty hair. Also referred to as *entye alyep-alyepe*.

aylepelengkwe, aylepakake n.

1. young eagle. Also referred to as *thangkerne aylepelengkwe*. ◆ Alkenhelke repe, ilpertenyepo akwerrkepe, anteyane. Aylepelengkwe ape repe. Etneweyaynepe kwere aveyawele inenepe aylepelengkwe. Arltere rtame re. *It is big now, the young wedge-tailed eagle. It is an adolescent.*

That's what our ancestors used to call it, an adolescent. It is white.

2. young man in the first stage of initiation camp ◆ Aylepelengkwepe etnewenke ilpertenyepo akwerrke kelye, entye wanenye, kape artnwenge awerre atnkwarengele, etnewenkepenhe kwere. Aylepelengkwe is what we call a baby wedge-tailed eagle chick, still with no feathers on. *This name is also used for a young boy who has just entered the initiation ceremony.*

Ayleramerne n.

place west of Barrow Creek on Warlekerlange and Arnerre country.

ayletye SEE UNDER ayletseye

ayletyeye kin.

1. man's mother-in-law ◆ Nhartepe ayletseye nyerrele. *That's your mother-in-law, behave yourself (don't draw attention to yourself).*

2. man's mother-in-law's brothers and sisters

3. someone with the same skin as your (a man's) mother-in-law and who is about the same age as her, such as your mother's father's sister's daughter ◆ Iterrkepe nhartepe, ayletye nhengele atherre alwenke, mpelartepo iterrke akerrantyenkepe. *Someone who marries the wrong way, such as a woman and her son-in-law category we call 'iterrke'.*

4. woman's son-in-law

5. woman's son-in-law's brothers and sisters

6. someone with the same skin as your (a woman's) son-in-law and who is about

the same age as him; such as your female cross-cousin's son

7. woman's daughter-in-law or mother-in-law [OLDER SPEAKERS]. The person you call *ayletyeye* also calls you *ayletyeye*.
= anherreye

8. my (a woman's) son-in-law; my (a man's) mother-in-law ◆ Marle atyarengarte *ayletyeye*. *That person's daughter is my mother-in-law.*

ayletyeyaye!

A common way for a woman to address her daughter-in-law.

ayletye

The form of *ayletyeye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

ayletye nhenge atherre [SOME SPEAKERS]

- 1. a man and his sister's son-in-law**
◆ Tyangkwarre *ayletye nhenge elwanthe angkwarre ntarrenhe*. *My brother and son-in-law went hunting that way (said by a woman).*
- 2. a woman and her daughter-in-law**
◆ Tyangkwarre *ayletye nhenge openhe*. *The mother and daughter-in-law went that way.*

ayletyeng-ayletye

A respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *ayletye* (*ayletye +nge- ayletye*).

kwayletye

his or her *ayletyeye* (*kwe+ ayletye*) ◆ Re ertwep-ertwepe openhe *kwayletye ketye*. *He went a long way from his mother-in-law.*

ngkayletye

your *ayletyeye* (*ngke+ ayletye*). If the *ayletyeye* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of *+ye¹*, *ngke+* or *kwe+* to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *ayletyeye*:

◆ Atewangke *ayletye*. *Their (a group of women's) son-in-law.*

aylewe pr.

1. us two; you and me. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry and the same generation group, such as you and your sister; and includes the person you are speaking to.

2a. for us two, to us two (you and me)

◆ R lengke atanthe *aylewe ahenge alwene alpenke*. *Today they will come to you and me (siblings) for a fight.* *Aylewe* is equivalent to a nominal with the *+we* 'for' ending. It is

the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylewe* means to me and you (e.g. my sibling).

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you and me. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Ngwenge re alperrernenyeeye *aylewe arlweye*. *Our father is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO *aylewewayenge our*

aylewake, aylewakerre pr.

1. us two, you and me. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry but different generation groups, such as father and child; and includes the person you are speaking to.

2a. for us two, to us two. *Aylewake* is equivalent to a nominal with the *+we* 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*: ◆ R lengke atanthe *aylewake warle ahenge openkerne*. *Today they will come to me and my niece for a fight.*

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylewake* means to me and you (e.g. my father).

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part or Dreaming belonging to you and me. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ *Aylewake awele*. *Our uncle.* SEE ALSO *aylewewayenge our*

aylewewayenge pr.

our, ours, belonging to you and me. Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoietry and different ones of the two generation groups, such as father and son.

aylewanthe pr.

1a. us two, me and him, me and her. Used where the two people are in different ones of the two generation groups, such as mother and daughter; and includes the person you are speaking to. ◆ *Aylewanthe arenke re*. *He sees us two (mother and daughter).*

b. us two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietry the people are in.

2a. for us two, to us two. *Aylewanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the *+we* 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aylewanthe* means to me and you (e.g. my mother).

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us two. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *aylewantheyenge our*

aylewantheyenge pr.

our, ours, belonging to us two (including the person you are talking to). Used where the people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. ♦ *Kngwere waneneyeyene aylewantheyenge atherreyene, elwanthe anewethe. Our children are not really strangers so let them marry.* ♦ *Aye, ayengepe aleme arkarle anteyane. Awatnkenye nharte aylewantheyenge aytnarrenhe. Hey, I feel calm. That old matter of ours is finished.*

aylewenhe pr.

1. ourselves (two people, not including the person you are talking to); on our own, in our own way. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy, but different generation groups

2. each other, one another

3. our (body part). Used when referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. ♦ *Aylewenhe tyarlenye warle alarrenke. We hit each other on the arms.* The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for ourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

aylewennhake pr.

1. ourselves (two people); on our own, in our own way. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and different generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or father and child
♦ *Wanterteyange errwanthe etnyene, aylewenhake etnpewethe arntwe ketye. You mob give us something so we can cover ourselves from the rain.*

2. each other, one another ♦ *Akele nhengele atherre aylewenhake alwengayerantye. An aunt and her niece can ask each other for things.*

3. our (body part). Used when referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. ♦ *Aylewenhake tyarlenye warle alarrenke. We hit each other on the arms.* The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for ourselves, us. Used when the people doing the action are also the people receiving or benefiting from that action.

♦ *Tyelarte tyampe atyenge rrkante etnyerrantye aylewenhake. That person in the other generation group and I are making each other laugh.*

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words). = *aylakenhake*

aylewenhanthe pr.

1. ourselves (two people); on our own, in our own way. Used where the two people are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and daughter.

2. each other, one another

3. our (body part). Used when referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. ♦ *Aylewenhanthe tyarlenye warle alarrenke. We hit each other on the arms.* The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for ourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people receiving or benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

6. ourselves (two people, not including the person being spoken to); on our own, in our own way. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.
= *aylakenhanthe* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

aylewneyenge pr.

our, ours, belonging to you and me. Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoietiy and the same

aylke

generation group, such as two brothers.

◆ Aleke ayleweyenge nyartepe. *This dog belongs to you and me (siblings).*

aylke n.

head-side of windbreak. People usually sleep with their head closest to the windbreak, which is usually towards the east, and their feet pointing to the west
◆ Aylke angkwarre enwewethe rarre angkwerre. *Sleep with your head near the windbreak (east), into the wind.* ◆ Errtyartep arrenhe aylke warle amerre errtyarte kwereyenge. *He puts his woomera and spear by the head side of the windbreak.*

OPPOSITE OF mpwarle SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elke tick, ilke¹ boomerang

aylke angkwarre, aylke theye

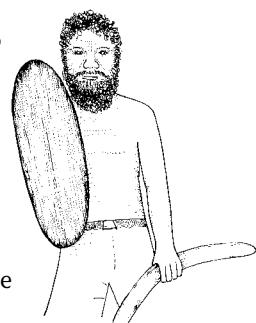
upwind, on the hide side of a windbreak; closer to a windbreak. This is usually further east ◆ 'Tyangkwerrarte nge enwewenawe.' 'Na, ayengepe aylke theye rtame tylarte arkarle arrengele enwewethe' mpele. *'Hey, sleep here.'* 'No, I'll sleep upwind, here, where it is cool.' ◆ Ware amperrane aylke theye ngilke ketye. *Let's put the fire on the head side to keep the mosquitoes away.*

= akangkwarre OPPOSITE OF mpwarle theye SEE ALSO rlwakite windbreak

aylkenke vt.

1. stand in the way to block a missile or weapon; deflect, parry, shield, intercept; obscure something ◆ Aylkene ntawe, kweterele ahenentye aperte nte arntarrtyene kweterele aylkene aperte ntewenhe. *Shield yourself, hold the nulla-nulla straight and protect yourself with it.* ◆ Atyewenhe aylkenye alarremeketye atyenge. *I defended myself against someone who was going to hit me.*

2. interfere in a fight, step in and take over in a fight, prevent someone from fighting by holding them back, break up a fight = arlapertwenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alkenhe



aylkey-aytenke

protect yourself from something that is coming towards you ◆ Paketepe wenke, wele arwele ntewenhe aylkey-aytenke

nhartepe ngkenge wenkarreketye. *Someone might throw a bucket at you, well, using a stick you protect yourself from that one who is going to throw the bucket.*

aylkewatnarrenke vt.

raise step-children (of men only)

◆ Kwarlwelyele kwere aylkewatnarrenke, kwarrengkwe akakele. *The father is raising the step-children with their mother.*

SEE ALSO alkenhaylenke raise children

aylkey-aytenke

shield yourself FORM OF aylkenke block

aylkwaylke angkenke vi.

talk loudly and silly, such as a drunk or child ◆ Parte aylkwaylke angkenke. *He is talking really loud.*

SEE ALSO wentare loud, werrtye noisily

aylpare, arlpware pv.

(in a) hanging or dangling position

aylpare anenke vi.

hang down, dangle ◆ Pelikante aylpare anteyane arwelele. *The billycan is hanging on the tree.* The thing you are hanging from has the -theye ending: ◆ Thwinge-thwinge theye artnwenge aylpare anteyane. *The child is hanging from the swing.*

= aynterarr-anenke, aynterarrenke SEE ALSO etyenke dangle

aherrke aylpare anenke

just before sunset

SEE UNDER aherrke

aylpare aperinenke vt.

carry something back that is hanging down ◆ Atwenthe aylpare aperinenke, intenge. *The meat that he is carrying on his shoulders is hanging down.*

aylpare arrenke vt.

hang something up ◆ Pantye atyeyenge aylpare arrenherre atye. *I hung my blanket up.* = etyenke

aylpare arrtyenke vt.

carry something that is dangling down on your back

aylpar-aylpare

adv.

hanging or dangling position (plural)

◆ Atwakeyepe aylpar-aylpare anteyane. *Bush oranges are hanging on the tree.*

SEE ALSO twaylpaylpe bunch

aylparethatnkenke vi.

[SOME SPEAKERS]

hang, dangle down ◆ Aylparethatnkenke atwenthe aherre etyerrane arwelarle.

People hang kangaroo meat up in the tree.

= aylpare anenke

aylpatye¹ *n.*

1. nipple
2. breast ♦ Artnwenge kelye rltente re aylpatyele arlanneyane. *The newborn baby attached to the breast.*
3. milk ♦ Kwarrengkwewe nhartepe kwere alperinenke aylpatyewe akenke kwarrengkwarie nyetyepe theye, etnyeney-eneayne. *When babies cry for a feed of milk, the big sisters or cousins take the babies to their mothers, and then bring them back to their cubbies.*

aylpatye atnthenke *vi.*
grow up into a woman

aylpatye elhe
nipple

aylpatye errwelaperte
young girl

aylpatye karntenge
young girl

aylpatye etnyenke *vt.*
breastfeed a baby

aylpatye kwathenke *vt.*
drink breast milk ♦ Artnwenge kelye aylpatye kwathewene. *The child is on breast milk.*

aylpatye yathenke, aylpatye akerre
yathenke *vt.*
milk an animal

aylpatye² *n.*
native willow, native apricot *Pittosporum angustifolium*. Tree to 7 m with drooping leaves, pale yellow flowers and orange fruits which have sticky red seeds. For some speakers the fruit from this tree is edible. Also referred to as *arwele aylpatye*. Also referred to as *rlwene aylpatye*.
= eltwerreye, weltarre, arrngernangkere
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arlpatye ringneck parrot*

aylpatyakake *n.*
teenage girl ♦ *Neutral* theye aynekanthe artnwenge inengelke relhe inengelke alkenh-alkenhe aylpatye akake inenge aynekanthe alperinenye *Bottom Bore* arle ntharlarte. *All of us women, children and teenage girls were taken from Neutral Junction to Bottom Bore.*

aylpatyakak-arrenke *vi.*
become a teenager (*lit. start to get breasts*)
♦ Anenhe aynantheee artnwengepe aynanthe alkenharrenhe aleyakewe artetye aylpatyakak-arrenhe tyampe aynanthe nthelaperte, *Neutral-le* aperte. *We stayed at*

Neutral Junction from when we were children until we were teenagers.

aylpatyakakaylenke *vt.*

grow a girl up until she is a teenager
♦ Nthelatherrarte enwekelarle tyampe atyenge aperineyayne. Renhele atyenge alkenhinenehe aylpatyakake aylenhe pwengele atherrarte atyenge. *Those two took me out camping. They grew me up until I became a teenage girl.*

aylpaty-aylpatye *n.*

caustic weed, milk weed, mat spurge *Sarcostemma viminale* ssp. *australe*. Shrub with leafless tangled branches, pale green flowers and milky sap. Very poisonous. Also referred to as *arwele aylpaty-aylpatye*. = kwepe-kwepe

aylpatye ywekekewene *n.*

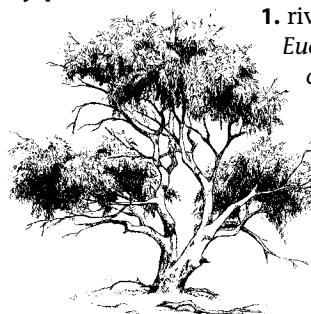
type of kurdaitcha that is not very dangerous. Also referred to as *artweye aylpatye ywekekewene*. ♦ Artweye aylpatye-ywekekewene arrwekele aperrane, mentye rtame antenge theye aperrane awelengke inenge. *The kurdaitcha called aylpatye-ywekekewene comes before the really dangerous ones. You can't stick around because the really dangerous ones come behind it.*

SEE ALSO *angketye atnywenke kurdaitcha, rlwylpe kurdaitcha, angketye atnhe kurdaitcha, artweye¹ kurdaitcha*

aylpele *n.*

1. river red gum
Eucalyptus camaldulensis.
Large tree that grows on the banks and in the beds of watercourses. It has a sweet substance on its bark called

aperengelengele, edible lerp on its leaf called *pereltye* and edible grubs in its branches called *aylpelate*. The bark and leaves of the river red gum are used as medicine. Also referred to as *arwele aylpele*. ♦ Elpayelarle atnter-atnter-etnyerrane elpaye arrerentye, arwele aylpele inenge. *River red gum trees grow along the side of creeks and rivers.*
♦ Karntape aylpele arenye arntwenge arlenge pwenke ngkerrke aytnewethe. *The bark of the river red gum can be used to wash*



aylpel-aylpele

sores. ♦ Aylpele arlperrepe ngkweltyewenke nhartepe arrenke rntwewethepe anterelke mix-emaylenke ngkweltyewenke.

Kwerekpenhartepe rntwenkeee itntenke metethene. *You mash the young leaves of the river red gum and mix them with fat. Then you rub it on and it smells like medicine.*

2. edible seeds of the river red gum. Also referred to as *nterrenge aylpele*.

♦ Rltweyayne aynenanthe nterrenge aylpele arenye, aleye openye apertame. *We used to go out and cut seeds from the river red gum, they are a bit like the seeds from the coolibah tree.*

aylpelaye, arlpelaye, aylpelengayerre

1. edible grub found in the branch of the river red gum *aylpele*; cossid moth grub ♦ Aylpelayepe pwenke atnyemayte openye, nyartepe kayte ahene aynewethe. Aylpelaye anteyane arwele aylpele. Nyartepe kayte arlkeny-arlkenye. Errkengele arre ilpilenke kwere arwele theyepe. *The river red gum grub is cooked like the witchetty grub and is good to eat. It lives in the trunk and branches of river red gums. This grub is striped. To get it out the tree has to be sliced and chipped off.*

2. edible grub found in the root of river red gum [SOME SPEAKERS]. Only some people eat the grub from the roots of this plant. Also referred to as *kayte aylpelaye*. ♦ Kayte atnyemayte aylpele arenye. *This grub lives in the river red gum.*

aylpel-aylpele n.

yellow-faced whip snake *Demansia psammophis*. Also referred to as *apmwe aylpel-aylpele*. ♦ Aylpel-aylpelepe apmwe awelengke. Repe elpaye angkwarre arle anteyane arwele aylpele. Apmwe nyartepe atherreke atherreke pwekerrenye openye. Aylpel-aylpelepe aynenke antyetyerre kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The yellow-faced whip snake is poisonous. It lives in the creek around the red river gum trees. It is a green snake and eats tiny frogs and other little insects.* ♦ Aylpel-aylpelepe iterlarre kwereyenge entweyane errpwerle arltere kwereyenge, awelengke ethwe akake re. Apanpe anteyane apmere, aylpelaylpele. *The yellow-faced whip snake has black or white bands on its neck and is poisonous. It lives anywhere.*

Aylpele aylemp-aylemp n.

place in Kwerrkepentye and Arnerre area

aylpenty-aylpentye n.

ringed brown snake (?) *Pseudonaja modesta*. Red snake with narrow bands that lives in the hills. Also referred to as *apmwe aylpenty-aylpentye*. ♦ Aylpenty-aylpentyepe apmwe ahene awelengke wanenye, repe marlalperre, kape errpwerle arlkeny-arlkenye mamperle. Apmwe nyartepe anteyane athenge kwenenge. *The ringed brown snake is not poisonous. It is colourful with black and yellow stripes. It lives in the grass.*

SEE ALSO *aylpel-aylpele*

Aylpere, Arlpere n.

1. Warlpiri people. Also referred to as *ittertye Arlpere*.

2. Warlpiri language. Also referred to as *angke Aylpere*. ♦ Angke Aylperepe atanthe angkerrane nharte apmere Alekarengel kape apmere altwelenye inengele. *The Warlpiri language is spoken at Ali-Curung and places out west.*

aylperlenye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. yipa, tar vine (?) *Boerhavia schomburgkiana*. This plant is now rarely seen. It has a long yam similar to the tar vine *ayepe*. Also referred to as *arwele aylperlenye*.

2. edible tuber of the yipa vine. Also referred to as *rlwene aylperlenye*.

SEE ALSO *ayepe tar vine*

aylperre n.

fish. Also referred to as *weye aylperre*.

♦ Aylperrepe ahene aynewethe. Nyartepe arntwe arenye, repe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe arenye. Atnilengele kwere pwenkepe arlpenge kape anterele nhartepe kwere rntwenke etak-etakele ngkwerne elethnenke aynewethe othathe. *Fish is good to eat. Fish live in the water and eat little mites and things that live in the water too. You gut it before cooking it in hot ashes or frying it. When ready to eat it you have to be very careful with the bones.*

= leyewantye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *alperre leaf, arlperre whitewood*

aylpwarethatkurre hang, dangle down

[SOME SPEAKERS] SEE *aylparethatknenke*

ayltwelthe toothache SEE *kayltwelthe*

aylwere *n.*

1. emu chick ♦ Aylwerepe etnewenke atnhelengkwe akwerrke. Aylwere nyartepे errpwerle kape arltere arlkeny-arlkenye arwengerre openye. Aylwere nyartepе aynenganenye. Arlweyele aperinterrantye aylwere inenge. *We call a baby emu aylwere. The emu chick is black with little white stripes and at this stage looks like a bush turkey chick. The emu chick can not be eaten. The father emu looks after emu chicks.*

2. young seed pods of the dogwood tree awetnthe that are not ready to eat. When they are ready to eat they are called rtwengarre, errkertatyе and pilale. SEE ALSO ntyerrme dogwood seed, apale ripe dogwood seed

3. witchetty grub just turned into a moth [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Kayte aynewantheyenge. Rlwaylpe rtame re aylwere. *A witchetty grub is called aylwere when it turns into a moth.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alhewere confident, arlwere knob-tail gecko, alhwere soft insides of bush banana

aympe, aytnpe *n.*

1. pouch of marsupial ♦ Aherre akwerke aympenge kwene kwarrengkwele arlunge. *A baby kangaroo is inside its mother's pouch.* = akwelherre

2. lap

3. inner thigh, groin, paunch ♦ Tyewalhele atnhenke aynewanthe aympe! *The ants are biting our thighs!* = enwe

aympenge entweyane *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS] be related to someone through your mother (*lit. lie in the lap*) ♦ Eretne arenye we atewakele aympenge enwenke aperte, nhamernarte Akalperre arenye inenge. *The people from Akalperre are related to the people of Barrow Creek through their mother.*

SEE ALSO altyerre mother's father's country, kwertengerle custodian

aymparrke anenke, aytnparrke *vi.*

sit down with your knees bent, either cross-legged or legs to one side ♦ Awerre kelye atherre aymparrke anteyane. *Two little boys are sitting cross-legged.*

= arlemenye anenke SEE ALSO twapetye anenke sit with knees bent

aymparrkarrenke be bent over SEE amparrkarrenke**aymparrk-aymparrke** *n.*

bow-legged, bandy-legged ♦ Aymperrk-

aymperrke alpeyenteyane iterrtye nharte. *That man walking along is bow-legged.*

aymperrk-aymparrke anenke *vi.*

sit with your knees slightly bent

♦ Aymparrk-aymparrke anentyele, pwarne-pwarne anene nge! *Don't sit with your legs crossed, straighten them out!*

aympaympe, paympaympe *n.*

yellow-throated miner *Manorina flavigula.* Pale grey brown bird with forehead and sides of neck yellowish, 25–28 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne aympaympe*.

♦ Aympaympepe thangkerne ahene aynewethe. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke perrkaltye kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Thangkerne nyartepе anteyane ntyarlkweli errwele. *The yellow-throated miner is good to eat. It lives on grasshoppers and other little insects. This bird lives in a nest which is up in the hanging branches.* ♦ Aympaympele atnhelengkwe ipmarrerantye. Arre arrkit-arrkitarrenhe Altyerre atnhelengkwe artepelaye aynenyepenhe, kwrepene rtame re ipmarrerantye. *The yellow-throated miner scolds emus. It has always done that since the Dreamtime, from when it ate the emu back fat which caused its mouth to become yellow.*

Aympeng-aympeye *n.*

place south of Barrow Creek

aymenke, aytnpenke *vt.*

1. yandy seed or other plant substance by a rapid sideways movement of the coolamon; winnow. Yandying seed in a vertical motion is referred to as *elpenke*.

♦ Aymenke nterrengepe akwerrele. You yandy the seeds in a coolamon. ♦ Atnkerepe, mpwareyerre kwere nhartepе aympeye akwerrelelke. *He will prepare the wax and then clean it in a coolamon.*

2. separate minerals or precious stones from dirt by shaking them in a pan or coolamon back and forth; gold panning

♦ Elkemene inengelepe renharte artntepe aympeyayne. Tnwetyeyaynenke artntepe, elkemene inengelepe trwetyeyaynenke mine-pe. *The old women used to get the rocks, sort through them and smash the rocks when they worked as miners.*

SEE ALSO ilkeraytnenke winnow

aymperre, aytnperre *n.*

1. spread out everywhere; scattered

♦ Artnwe aymperre entweyane. *The water*

aymperrewel-aytenke

has spread out everywhere.

- 2. wide** ♦ Lyerrerinene nte aymperreketye.
Make it thinner, it's too wide.

aymperrarrenke vi.

- 1.** spread out ♦ Pelkere kantyepa aymperarrerr-arrerr-enyerrane. *The crested pigeon spreads its tail out when moving along.*
= enterrentyarrenke gather

- 2.** cover over (clouds) ♦ Mataye nyartinge aymperrelk-arrerrane rlewethelke re. *The cloud is spreading out, it's going to rain.*

SEE ALSO apanparrenke *spread out*,
ayeyarrenke *spread*, alpantharrenke *spread across*, arlpimparrenke *get bigger*

aymperrinenke, aymperraylenke vt.

- 1.** widen something to make it bigger
♦ Kwerepenharte arekenyelelke angeyaynenke. Antetheneyaynenke renharte apmeyaynenke aymperrinengelle. Apmeyaynenke anatyepa, kwene. *After that we would use the shovel. We would sit down there widening the holes as we dug. We would dig for yams deep down.* = aymperrewel-aytenke

- 2.** spread something out, such as a blanket
angke aymperrinenke spread news, tell people about something SEE UNDER **angke**¹

aymperrewel-aytenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

- widen a soakage to make it bigger
♦ Relhele ngentye aymperrewel-ayteyayne.
When women dig a soakage they widen it.
= arlpawinenke, aymperrinenke SOUNDS

SIMILAR TO atnperrinenke *fill in*

aymerrick-aymperre n.

type of small plant; possibly blue goodenia *Goodenia azurea*. Also referred to as *athe aymerrick-aymperre*.

aynake, aynakerre pr.

- 1.** we (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoity but different generation groups, such as father and child; and includes the person you are speaking to. *Aynake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
♦ Aweyawe inenge thakemane inenge twerarte apartame, aynake apeyayne. *My relatives who have since passed away and I went as stockmen.*
- 2.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynake* means 'you mob (e.g. my aunts) and I'.

aynangke, aynangkerre pr.

- 1.** we (more than two). Used where the

people are in the same patrimoity and the same generation groups, such as brothers; and includes the person you are speaking to. *Aynangkerre* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.

♦ Kwenyelepe aynangke arlenge arlelkeepe openherre. *Yesterday we (siblings) went hunting a long way.*

- 2.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynangke* means 'my relatives and I'.

aynangk-aynangke pr.

all of us

aynanthe, aynantherre pr.

- 1.** we (more than two). Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and child; and includes the person you are speaking to. *Aynanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ *Aynanthe ngkenge arenke. We all see you.*

- 2.** us two. Used where you don't know what patrimoity the people are in.

- 3.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynanthe* means 'you mob (e.g. my uncles) and I'.

aynanth-aynanthe pr.

all of us

aynaynte n.

- 1.** obvious, apparent, true, clear ♦ Ware elpalhapenyenye wenhe re angkerrane aynaynte. *It's real, you can see it like the smoke from a fire.*

- 2.** in the open, in public ♦ Akerterelk-arrey-alpenhe errwanthe. Aynaynte artntwenge-wanenye? *Why have you gone all quiet, can't you say it publicly?* ♦ *Aynaynte aperrane, apene nge nthewarlarte. You're walking in the open, go over there.* SEE ALSO arlanke plain

- 3.** something visible such as a shadow or figure

- 4.** initiate who has been brought in from the bush

aynaynte aperte

- 1.** really obvious, apparent or clear

- 2.** in the open, in public

aynayntarrenke vi.

become visible, come into view. ♦ Atwerrp-atwerrpe atnwenthe aynayntarrenke.

Animals come out in the afternoon.

SEE ALSO iterlarr-iterlarrarrenke *just visible (of hills)*, arenke see

aynayntinenke vt.

- 1.** make something obvious or clear

2. put something in the open, out in public
 ◆ Twanentye inenge atyeyenge atye aynayntinenhe. *I put my things out in the open.* SEE ALSO arlpankinenke

3. bring initiates who have been kept hidden in the bush in front of their mothers, fathers and father's sisters. They are brought in by their minders who are their brothers-in-law. ◆ Artne aren ye aynayntinewethe. *Bring the initiates out!*

aynekake pr.

1. us (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoietry and different generation groups, such as father and child; and does not include the person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people. ◆ Ngwengepe errwanthe aynekake tyampe weye etnyewenaw? *Can you mob give us (children and our fathers) some meat tomorrow?*

2a. for us; to us (not including the person you are speaking to). Aynekake is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.
b. With a name, kinship name or skin name aynekake means 'to them (e.g. my aunts) and me'.
3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to me and them. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

◆ Atnyemayte aynekake aknganenharle atye aynenke. *I am eating our witchetty grub Dreaming (that belongs to us but not you who I am speaking to).*

SEE ALSO aynekakeyenge our

aynekak-aynekake pr.

all of us

aynekakeyenge pr.

1. our, ours, belonging to us lot (not including the person you are speaking to). Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoietry and different generation groups, such as fathers and children.

2. relatives on a person's father's side

SEE ALSO aynekake us

aynekangke pr.

1. us (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoietry and same generation groups, such as brothers;

and does not include the person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people. ◆ Aynekangke arrere ngwenge rtame alperrernenye. *Our (but not your) sister is coming tomorrow.*

2a. for us mob; to us mob (not including the person you are speaking to).

Aynekanke is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name aynekangke means 'to them (e.g. my siblings) and me'.

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us (but not you). [OLDER SPEAKERS]

◆ Ngwenge re alperrernenye aynekangke arrenge. *Our (but not your) grandfather is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO aynekangkeyenge our

aynekangk-aynekangke pr.

all of us

aynekangkeyenge pr.

1. our, ours, belonging to us lot (not including the person you are talking to). Used where the people who own something are in the same patrimoietry and same generation groups, such as siblings.

2. relatives on a person's father's side

SEE ALSO aynekangke us

aynekanthe, aynekantherre pr.

1a. us (more than two). Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife; and does not include the person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people. ◆ Aherrele aynekanthe arenherre. *The kangaroo saw us (but not you).*

b. us mob (not including the person or people you are speaking to). Used where you don't know what patrimoietry the people are in.

2a. for us mob; to us mob (not including the person or people you are speaking to). Aynekanthe is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name aynekanthe means 'to them (e.g. my uncles) and me'.

aynekanth-aynekanthe

- 3.** our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you and me. [OLDER SPEAKERS]
- ◆ Aynekanthe artnwenge. *Our child.*
 - ◆ Ngwenge re alperrernenyeye aynekanthe arlweye. *Our father is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO **aynekantheyenge our**

aynekanth-aynekanthe pr.

all of us

aynekantheyenge pr.

- 1a.** our, ours, belonging to us lot (not including the person you are talking to). Used where the people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. ◆ Warle warlepe aynanthe apenke, tyanywenge wanenyele. *Aynekantheyenge tyanywengepe*
aytnarrenherre, awatnkenyeppe
tyanywengepe, pwetye arenype. *We go to the station store when we are out of tobacco, when our olden-time bush tobacco has run out.*
- b.** our, ours. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.
- 2.** (our) bush food, traditional food
- ◆ Artnangkepe weye malangke aynekantheyenge ikwe malangke. *Bilby is really delicious bush food.*
- 3.** relatives, ancestors, family ◆ Aleyakele aperte aynantherre aneyaynepe, aynekantheyenge inengele alarrayayne, artnangkepe. *When I was a teenager we saw bilbies, our relatives used to hunt them.*

SEE ALSO **aynekanthe us**

aynelp-aynenke stop and eat on the way, fill something up with something FORM OF
aynekke eat

aynenake, aynenakerre pr.

- 1.** we, me and them. Used where the people are in the same patrimoietiy and different generation groups, such as father and child; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aylenake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
- ◆ Rlengkepe aynenake alpeyelke tawene arle. *Today we (but not you) are going back to town.*
- 2.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynenake* means 'they (e.g. my aunts) and I'.

aynenak-aynenake pr.

all of us

aynenangke, aynenangkerre pr.

1. we (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoietiy and same generation groups, such as sisters; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aynenangke* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynenangke* means 'they (e.g. my siblings) and I'.

aynenangk-aynenangke pr.

all of us

aynenanthe, aynenantherre pr.

1. we (more than two). Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife; and does not include the person you are speaking to. *Aynenanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ◆ *Aynenanthe angkerrane. We are talking (but not you who I am speaking to).*
2. we, us mob (more than two; not including the person you are speaking to). Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.
3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynenanthe* means 'they (e.g. my uncles) and I'. ◆ *Ngalyerre aynenanthe openhe. A group of Ngalyerre women and I went.*

aynenanth-aynenanthe pr.

all of us

aynenhenge atherre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

father and child
= arlweye nhenge atherre

aynenke vt.

1. eat, have a feed ◆ *Wantarte alekelepe aynterrantye nthepelaraltepe? What's that dog eating around there?*
2. live on a certain food, have a diet of ◆ *Wanterteyange apertame aherne apeke aynterrantye, enyeppe kwereyenge, kangwetheke. I don't know what the burrowing frog eats, perhaps soil is its food.*
3. munch, chew, move the mouth
4. chew tobacco ◆ *Tyanywenge kwere karlwinengelke aynewethe. Tobacco is made into a plug to be chewed.*
5. take tablets ◆ *Tablet atye aynenke, rlwene atye aynenke, tyanywenge atye aynenke ane atnwenthе atye aynenke. You 'eat' tablets, food, tobacco and meat.*
6. pain, ache ◆ *Ake atyenge aynterrantye artepe atyenge aynenke. My head and back*

are painful. SEE ALSO artnweyenerenke *hurting*

7a. take up room. The thing taking up room has the *+le* ending: ♦ Aparte marle inenge arenge ahakeyelepe aynelp-aynterrantye akwerre amerne. *The native currants are filling up every single one of the women's coolamons.*

b. fill something up with something. The thing that is being filled up has the *-warle* ending and the thing filling it has no endings: ♦ Rlwene atyeyenge erreyakwerre, atye arre ilenyerre wele atyeyenge aynelp-aynenyerre pelikante warle. *I filled up the billycan with all the bush onions that I'd collected.*

8. win a race; thrash or beat someone; be the best at something ♦ Artnperrane nthelarte aparte aynterrantye wantapeke arre atanthe artnpenkawe *winem-aylenke* apeke aparte aynterrantye *race* apeke. *When you're in a race and are beating everyone else, well that's aynterrantye – 'beating' everyone else.* ♦ Kenthey-kentheye arenge inengele ayntel-alpenherre. *The mob from Stirling thrashed them.* ♦ Aparte ayntel-alpenke mpele arrwikel-arrwekele nthelarte! *The one at the front is brilliant at it!* = errkenke SEE ALSO yalpinenke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *anenke sit*

arntwenge aynenke

rain heavily; pour ♦ Arntwenge aynenyerre kwenyele atnkwarenge. Arntwe alkenhelle aywerre anenherre akerre aywerre aney-alpenhe. *The rain fell heavily last night. It was a loud noise that started all of a sudden.*

aynenke atewehanthe

compete well; play a great game ♦ Kwenyele pwetepelele atewehanthe aynenye. *The teams played a great game of football.*

aynenke kwene

eat the inside part of something ♦ Rlwene antye alpite tyampe alperre tyampe aynenke kwene lkwarreye ahenye apertame. *You eat the native pear leaves and flowers like you eat the inside of a bush banana.*

elapenye aynewene n.

greedy person = ngwaynewene, atne iterke SEE ALSO ertntere *greedy*

inteme aynenke

eat greedily, gobble up

aynelp-aynenke

1. stop and eat on the way (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Ilperalke aynelp-ayneyayne anatye, arlatyeye aynelp-aynengele, alpeyayne apmere kngwerarlepe aveyaynenke. *On the way we ate sugarbag and whatever we could find, such as yams and pencil yams, as we went to another place.*

2. fill something up with something

ayneny-aytnenke

go and eat and return lots of times (+nyey-aytnenke+ 'do back and forth')

aynenyeye-nyenke

go and eat and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ♦ Aynenyeye-nyewethe ayenge ahenhe, aparte aparte ayenge ahenhengerne. *I went and quickly ate, and came back.*

ayntel-alpenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. eat and go back

2. be good at paintings, dancing, singing, sport and horse riding; doing or being the best at something ♦ Ayntel-alperrantye aylenhe ketye ape re kaltyele. *She is very good at singing, this smart woman.*

3. ache, be in pain from something (+l-alpe- 'do and then go')

aynter-aperinterantye

travelling and eating at the same time, eating something going along (+rr-aperine+ 'do while going') ♦ Artnangkepe kartawarrewe ertwep-ertwepe aynter-aperinterantye atnkwarengele. *Bilbies go around among the roots eating at night.*

ayney-alpenke

go back and eat (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ♦ Alpeyayne intemarte ayney-alpeyaynenke. *We went back for good then, and ate.*

ayneyern-alpenke

1. eat while coming
2. do something really well, be the best at something ♦ Nthelartepe ayneyern-alperrantye Kngwarray-angenyelepe. *She's doing really good, Kngwarraye.*

aynenpe place where people haven't been for some time (NOTE Alyawarr *aynernp*) SEE akngnenpe

aynewake, aynewakerre pr.

1. us (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoiety and different ones of the two generation groups, such as father and child; and includes the

aynewak-aynewake

person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people.

- 2a.** for us mob; to us mob. Equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.
b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynewake* means 'to you mob (e.g. my aunts) and me'.

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *aynewakeyenge our*

aynewak-aynewake *pr.*

lots of us ◆ Nthelatherrarte enwekelarle tyampe atyenge aperineyayne. Renhele atyenge alkenhinenehe aylpatyakak-aylenhe pwengele atherrarte atyenge. Aynewak-aynewake alkenhineneherre. *Those two took me out camping. They grew me up, they gave me breasts those two old women. They grew us all up.*

aynewakeyenge *pr.*

1. ours, our, belonging to us lot (including the person you are talking to). Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoity and different ones of the two generation groups, such as father and children. ◆ Apmere wenharte aynewakeyenge ltemarle artnwepe alkenenrerentye. *That place of ours is near the big claypan.*

2. (our) bush food; traditional food that is associated in the Dreaming with your country ◆ Kngerrake thayete rtwerrpele tharrkarre ayneyaynewarle, tharrkarre ngkwarle wenhe, ayneyayne aynewakeyenge tharrkarre Altyerre. *We used to eat the honey from the honey grevillea in the east, around the sandhills. It's bush food from the Dreamtime.*

3. relatives, ancestors, family

aynewangke, aynewangkerre *pr.*

1. us (more than two). Used where the people are in the same patrimoity and same generation group, such as siblings; and includes the person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people. ◆ Nywerrpele arrkentiyerantye aynewangke. *The people in the other generation group are picking on us.*

2a. for us mob; to us mob. *Aynewangke*

is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle. ◆ Ikwe Kapetye aynewangke anenke aweleye rtame. *The skin name Kapetye is uncle for us (my siblings and me).*

- b.** With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynewangke* means 'to you mob (e.g. my siblings) and me'.

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to us. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Ngwenge re alperrernenyeeye aynewangke arlweye. *Our father is coming home tomorrow.*

SEE ALSO *aynewangkeyenge our*

aynewangk-aynewangke *pr.*

all of us

aynewangkeyenge *pr.*

1. ours, our, belonging to us lot (including the person you are speaking to). Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoity and same generation group, such as siblings.

2. (our) bush food; traditional food that is associated in the Dreaming with your country

3. relatives, ancestors, family

aynewanthe, aynewantherre *pr.*

1a. us (more than two). Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and children; and includes the person you are speaking to. Used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people. ◆ Relhele aynewanthe alarrenhe. *The woman hit us.*

b. us mob. Used where you don't know what patrimoity the people are in.

2a. for us mob; to us mob. *Aynewanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle: ◆ Arne tyampe anewene mentye tyelarte, arkarle arengele aynewanthe anewene kwenenge artnenge. *Leave the water containers there in the cool shady spots under the scrub for us mob.*

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *aynewanthe* means 'to you mob (e.g. my uncles) and me'.

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging

to us. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO aynewantheyenge our

aynewanth-aynewanthe *pr.*

all of us

aynewanthew-artweye *n.*

elder, spokesperson, leader. Someone responsible for a group of people, such as a community leader ◆ Erlkwetyerlkwe elkwemene inenge wele aynewanthewe artweye. *The old men and women are our community leaders.*

aynewantheyenge *pr.*

1a. our, ours, belonging to us lot (including the person you are speaking to). Used when the people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and children.

b. our, ours. Used where you don't know which patrimoietie the people are in.

2. (our) bush food, traditional food.

◆ Arerr-aperineyayne. Yekaye! Makwerle aynewantheyenge entweyane antharle! *We would look around as we went along, 'Hey, there's lots of bush food, it's lying in a row!' ◆ Nyartertam-awe, makwerle aynewantheyenge ngayelepane mpele, nyarte. Ngayele aynewantheyenge makwerelke anteyane mpele. 'Here there is heaps of food, right here. Lots of food for us now.'*

3. relatives, ancestors, family ◆ Erlteye aynanthe apeyaynenke aynewantheyenge inenge tyampe wantinengepe erlkwetyerlkwe inengele aynewanthe atnewineyaynenke. *All day we would travel with our belongings and our old people would feed us.*

aynewene *n.*

pretty, beautiful, nice (of things)

◆ Mantarre aynewene, mamperle. *The clothes are beautiful.*

= mamperle SEE ALSO ahene good

aynewen-aynewene *n.*

prized possessions; something that people really value and want ◆ Aynewen-aynewene nkwartetye ahene apeke. *A good stone knife might be a highly prized thing.*

aynewenhanthe *pr.*

1. ourselves (more than two); on our own, in our own way. Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husbands and wives.

2. each other, one another

3. our own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending: ◆ Aynewenhanthe tyarlenye warle alarrenke. *We hit each other on the arms.*

4. for ourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

ayney-alpenke go back and eat FORM OF aynenke eat

ayneyern-alpenke eat while coming; be the best at something FORM OF aynenke eat

aynpenke winnow SEE aympenke

ayntarrpinenke *vt.*

1. blame the wrong person, falsely accuse someone ◆ Eltyemwerneyele ayntarrpinenhe atyenge. Atye arenhe kwere peparle. *The policeman blamed me for something I didn't do. I saw it in the paper.* SEE ALSO elpenke¹ blame someone

2. say something that isn't true; tease someone by saying things that aren't true ◆ Nywerpele rrkantele ayntarrpinenhe. *People often tease the other generation group by saying things that aren't true.*

ayntel-alpenke eat and go back; be good at things; ache [OLDER SPEAKERS] FORM OF aynenke eat

ayntenge, ayntengenye *n.*

1. someone else's things; owned by someone else ◆ Aye, mentye rtame nhartepe mwetekepe ayntenge, aweleye atyeyenge arenge. *Hey, leave that car alone, it belongs to my uncle.*

2. someone else's news, problem or issue ◆ Ape ayenge trnhwenge kngwere arengelke ayntenge apertele angkerrane. *I'm just telling you something I heard from someone else.*

3. belongings of my son-in-law (said by a woman)

apmere ayntenge

place that you are not allowed to go

ayntengarrenke *vi.*

crawl back to someone after rubbishing them

ayntengenye

ayntengenye someone else's things; owned

by someone else VARIANT OF ayntenge

aynter-aperinterantye eating going along

FORM OF aynenke eat

aynterarr-anenke vi.

hang, dangle. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ◆ aynterarr-anteyane
◆ Etepenhe ntewenhe arrenawe artnangke tyampe ngkenge aynterarr-anewene. *Put on your neckband so that the bilby (tails) hang down too.*

= aylpare anenke

aynterarrenke, ayntwerarrenke vi. [OLDER

SPEAKERS]

dangle, hang ◆ Atwakeye aynterarrenke. *Lots of bush oranges are dangling down.*

◆ Aye wante rtame nhartepe aynterarrerr-aperrane door theye mweteke theyepe. *Hey, what's that hanging out of the door of the car?*
= aylpare arrenke

aynterrke n.

1. dry, desiccated, brittle (of plants)

◆ Kaperle aynterrkele ateyele anteyane. *The lizard sits on a dry tree.* ◆ Elpaylenke arlkerre aynterrke wele kwere twetyenke. *When the desert raisins are dry you crush them, making them into a fine powder.* OPPOSITE OF artnngae

2. overcooked, burnt ◆ Ahenenye pweke wanenye entweyane, ahene aynterrke tyampe nhartepe. *That woma python meat is not rotten, it's alright, just a bit dry.*

OPPOSITE OF aherekngae SOUNDS SIMILAR TO enterrke white ant, artnterrke stone

apmere aynterrke

dry country

aleke aynterrke, aleke aynterk-aynterrke mangy dog, dog with not much hair

aynterkarrenke vi.

1. dry out ◆ Arntwe arre

aynterkarrenkele pwele-pwele atnywenke twempere warlek, arrkerarre. *When the water dries up tadpoles go into the side of the bank.*

2. become overcooked; burn ◆ Atnwenthe ampenke aynterkarrengele atnwenthe aherre apeke fresh meat apeke frying pan apeke aynterkarrengele ampenke ware alkenhele. *The meat got overcooked and burnt because the frying pan was too hot.*

◆ Atnwenthe aherre aynterkarrengele ampenke. *The kangaroo meat is drying out as it cooks.*

OPPOSITE OF aherekngarrenke

aynterrkinenke vt.

1. dry something out, make something brittle ◆ Ipmerrele aynterrkinenke. *The frost dries things out.*

2. overcook something; burn something so that it dries out

OPPOSITE OF ahereknginenke

aynterk-aynterrke n.

rubbishy, useless, not working properly

= antyarrkarle, errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke,

erpaty-erpatye, antyarrkarl-antyarrkarle

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO enterrk-enterre small things

ayntwerarrenke hang SEE aynterarrenke

ayntwerretete, ayntwerretwerrete,

intwerretwerrete n.

spinifex pigeon

Petrophassa

plumifera. Reddish-brown bird with upright crest, red around eyes and white under chin, 20–22 cm.



Also referred to

as weye ayntwerretete. ◆ Ayntwerretwete thangkerne artnte arenje. Thangkerne nyartepa aherne apenye, ntyarkwepe kwereyenge athe arle mpwarende artnte arle errwele. Thangkerne tyelartepa aynenke nterrenge athe arenje.

Thangkerne nyartepa ahene oynewethe. *The spinifex pigeon lives up in the hills. It is a little brown bird which makes its nest in the grass up in the hills. This bird eats seeds and is good to eat.*

SEE ALSO pelkere crested pigeon, arekwarrake flock bronzewing, arntepe common bronzewing

ayntwete¹ n.

cluster, bunch, group of things joined together. Used mainly of fruit ◆ Ahakeye, atwakeye, grapes anenke ayntwete arlwetepertepe anenke. Native currants, wild oranges and grapes hang in clusters.

◆ Atnakakerre arre rntweyayne athepe alyatywerenge, alkenhe rtame kwere rntweyayne, ayntwete. *In olden-times a person would break off some woollybutt grass, a lot of it, a clump.* = arlwetepertepe

SEE ALSO makwerle lots, twaylpaylpe bunch, twetherrwetherre heaped

ayntwetenenke, ayntwetaylenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

gather things together into a clump

◆ *Necklace* rtame atanthe mpwararrantye kwerartepe, wetenyeye, *seed-pe*. Tyweretye tyampe inente. Nhetherarte elwewe ayntwetinengele atantherre pwarrantype. *People make the seeds of the emu bush and the bean tree into necklaces. People gather them together and burn (holes in) them.*

= karrinenke SEE ALSO mpwerilenke *pile up*, akwethinenke *pile up*

ayntwete², aynwetete *n.*

large intestines of marsupial animals

◆ *Weyepe* aynenke rtame ayntwetepe. *The large intestines are meat.*

ayntwete ilenke *vt.*

take out the large intestines of an animal; gut, disembowel ◆ *Weye* ayntwete ilewene. *Gut the animal.*

Ayntwetathenge *n.*

place near Barrow Creek

aynwetete large intestines of marsupial animals VARIANT OF ayntwete²

aynwetete *n.*

emu chest bone

aypmenheye, aytnmenheye *kin.*

1a. mother's mother

b. mother's mother's sisters and brothers. The person you call *aypmenheye* also calls you *aypmenheye*.

2. woman's daughter's child; sister's daughter's child ◆ *Daughter* atyeyenge arenge wele atye aypmenheye arntwenke rtame. *I call my sister's daughter's children aypmenheye.*

3a. husband's or wife's cross-cousin

b. cross-cousin's husband or wife

4. a relative with the same skin name as your *aypmenhe* and about the same age. You make the hand sign for *aypmenheye* by touching your left shoulder with your right hand.

5. person's mother's mother's place and the Dreamings that belong to that place

6. my mother's mother

= nyanye¹

aypmenheyaye!

Way of addressing someone who is your *aypmenheye*.

aypmenhe

The form of *aypmenheye* that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when

the kin term has no relation to someone else.

aypmenhe nhenge atherre

a person and their grandmother

◆ Aypmenhe nhenge atherre aylanthe anenke, aypmenhe nhenge atherrelke aylanthe anenke. *The two of us here are related as grandmother and granddaughter.*

aypmenhe nhenge amerne

group of people related to each other as grandmother and grandchild

aypmenheng-aypmenhe

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased *aypmenheye* (aypmenhe +nge-)

kwaypmenhe

his or her *aypmenheye* (kwe+ aypmenhe)

mwaypmenhe

my mother's mother; my daughter's child etc. (said by a woman). The part *mwa+* does not go on any other kin words.

ngkaypmenhe

your *aypmenheye* (ngke+ aypmenhe)

◆ Ngkaypmerre arrenye. *Your mother's mother is over there.* If the *aypmenhe* belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *aypmenhe*: ◆ Atewangke aypmenhe. *Their mother's mother.*

aypmerre *kin.*

1a. mother's mother

b. mother's mother's sisters and brothers. A person you call *aypmerre* calls you *aypmenheye* or *nyanye*.

2. woman's daughter's children; sister's daughter's children

3a. husband's or wife's cross-cousin

b. cross-cousin's husband or wife

4a. mother's male cross-cousin's child

b. father's female cross-cousin's child

5. a relative with the same skin name as your *aypmerre* and about the same age

6. person's mother's mother's

Dreamings that belong to her. You make the hand sign for *aypmenheye* by

touching your left

shoulder with your right

hand. To say 'my',

'your' or 'his' *aypmerre*

you use a possessive

pronoun instead of +ye¹,

ngke+, kwe+.



= nyanye¹, aypmenheye

aypmerre nhenge atherre

a person together with one of their
aypmerre

aypmerre nhenge amerne

group of people related as grandmother
and grandchild

aypmerreng-aypmerre

respectful way to refer to a person's
deceased *aypmerre* (*aypmerre +nge-*)

kwaypmerre

his, her *aypmerre* (*kwe+ aypmerre*)

◆ Aherrepe atnhelengkwepe

etnyeyaynenke atewanthe arrengkwewepe
kwaypmerrewe kwaperlewe etnyeyaynenke
atanthe weyepo ayneyayne atantherre.

*They would give kangaroo and emu meat to
the mothers, their mother's mothers and their
father's mothers. They would eat the food then.*

ngkaypmerre

your *aypmerre* (*ngke+ aypmerre*)

◆ Ngkaypmerre ngkeyenge arrenye. *Your
mother's mother is over there.* If the *aypmerre*
belongs to more than one person, you use
the object pronoun instead of *+ye¹*, *ngke+* or
kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' *aypmerre*:
◆ Aylewangke aypmerre. *Our grandmother.*

aypmpe SEE aympe

+ayte n.end.

Goes on the end of certain plant names
to mean the edible grub that lives in the
roots of that plant. ◆ Atnyem²**ayte**. *Edible
grub from the witchetty bush 'atnyeme'*

◆ Aylpel³**ayte**. *Edible grub from the river red
gum 'aylpele'.* In some edible grub terms
the first element is not the same as the
name of the plant: ◆ rawelarre; rawelayte
waxy wattle; *edible grub found in the roots of
the waxy wattle* ◆ arlperre; arlperrnhayte
whitewood; *edible grub found in the branches
of the whitewood.*

SEE ALSO *kayte* *edible grub*

-ayte+ SEE +rr-ayte+, +y-ayte+

aytakerne n.

1. various types of mistletoe including
mulga mistletoe, box mistletoe and grey
mistletoe. *Amyema* spp., *Lysiana* spp.

Also referred to as *arwele aytakerne*.

◆ Aytakerne nyartape artetyele kape
atnyemele arre anteyane. Aytakerne
nyarte rlwene aynenke rtame kwere.
Kaytepe kwerele anenke akweltyayte
rtame. *Mistletoes grow on mulga and*

*witchetty bushes. The berries on them can be
eaten. They also have an edible grub called
'akweltyayte'. Other types of mistletoe are
amare, ngkwerre and pweraheme.*

2. edible fruits of these mistletoes. Also
referred to as *rlwene aytakerne*.

SEE ALSO *amare* *mistletoe* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
aytenkerne *mistletoe sp.*

aytelh-aylenke make a plant grow; plant something SEE UNDER *aytenke¹*

aytenge Goes before some verbs to show that
the object of the verb is being accompanied
or forced to move SEE *artenge*

-aytenge end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. so that, so (something else can happen).
Goes on the first word of a subordinate
clause to show that this is the reason for
the first action. ◆ Tyarlarte arwele nte
arrewene atye aytenge elye mpwarewethe.
*Put the wood here so I can make a bough
shed.* Other endings such as *+we* or *-warle*
can come before *-aytenge*: ◆ Atnwenthe
erpatye atye elethnenhe tyewalhele
aytenge aynewethe. *I threw the rotten meat
out so that the ants would eat it.* The action
that happens first does not have to come
first in the sentence: ◆ Aynewethe aytene
ayenge openhe ngayele(le), ware akake
arle. *So that I could eat, I went to where there
was wood for a cooking fire.*

2. Can go after a verb if the person doing
both actions is the same. ◆ Mpwelanth
elbere artnpene rwemenyarrengele
aytenge. *You two run quickly so that you can
dodge him.* If the same person is doing both
actions and the main action is transitive
then *+le* goes after *-aytenge*: ◆ Milk
yatheyayne aperineyayne breakfast warle
aytengele ileyayne rlwene. *We milked the
goats and took the milk back so that we could
get breakfast.*

SEE ALSO *-angkarrenye*, *-arre³*, *+aye³*

-aytenge more (of a quality) SEE *-aytenye*

aytengepite jealousy SEE *artengepwite*

aytenke¹ vi.

1. grow, sprout, rise ◆ Entye aytanke
rtnwenkepenhe ye, arwelepe aytanke
apertame. *Your hair grows after being cut.*
Trees grow too, after being cut. ◆ Rlwene
erreyakwerre aytenyerrarle nthelarte. Seed-
like kwere angwerrmarrenhe, ayterrkk-
arrenharrelke pwerrere atnthenhelke
seed inengepe alperryinenye rarrelelk.

Aytenyelke everywhere aytenye tyelamernarte. *The bush onion grew there (at Tyempelkere). It was born from a seed, and the plant then became dry and its seeds fell to the ground as the wind blew. Then lots of bush onions sprouted up all around here.* ♦ Ngkwarlepenhe ilkerryt-ilkerriytye aytenhe erretarrenhe. *After drinking grog people dribble and slobber.*

2. travel uphill ♦ Elpaye errwele aytenyengerne, *Barrow Creek theye mwernarte aperte, ayerrere atheke. From there at Barrow Creek they went up through the middle of the creek, northwards.*
3. flow into, come in and collect in a place (of water)

aytelh-aylenke *vt.*

make a plant grow; plant something
♦ Aherne warle akwenke *seed-pe nhartepe kwere aytelh-aylenkelke. Aytenkelke re. You put seeds in the ground so that they'll sprout. Then they grow.*

SEE ALSO alkenhaylenke

aytenke² *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

go, set off ♦ Kngwere angkwarre atnwentharle ayteyayne, kngwere angkwerrepe rrkantape atanthe rrkantineyayne pweltyele rtame artenyarle aneyayne. *Some people would go off to hunt meat, while the others would stay back and play football.* ♦ Atantherre atwerrpe aytenyerre pweleke akake. *In the afternoon they set off with the cattle.*

SEE ALSO pwepelarrenke *travel in a group, apenke go*

ayterwenenke

get up and go, head off quickly, start out, leave ♦ Akwerre warlepe ileyayne, ileyayne, ileyayne. Ayterweneyayne etntete kngwere warlekke rtame. *We would pick up the fruit and put it in the coolamon. We would keep doing that and then we would get up and go to another tree.* ♦ Ntharengarte kwereyenge rlengke ngwetyanpe ayterwenenhe. *His relative set off this morning.* SEE ALSO apelapenke *walk off* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arterwenenke *chop quickly*

aytenkerne [OLDER SPEAKERS]

come ♦ Artweye inenge makwerle aytenkerne mwernarte. *A lot of men are coming this way.* = apenkerne SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aytankerne *mistletoe sp.*

ayterwenenkerne [OLDER SPEAKERS]

come this way quickly (people) (+rwene+ 'do quickly') ♦ Iterryte inenge makwerle ayterwenenkerne. *Lots of people came here quickly.*

-aytenye, *n.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

more (of a quality). Goes on the end of descriptive words to show something has more of this quality. Similar to the English ending '-er' in 'bigger.' ♦ Weye aherre ahenepe anthetye alarrenke antere aytenye kape ikwakake. *It is best to kill a young male kangaroo as these have more fat, and because it tastes nice.* ♦ Nanikwete inenge tangkwerle makwerle etntetele akngwarreyayne, nhartepa atye atewanthe paykele eletnheyayne artepewarle. Renhelelke gallop-emayleyayne, elpera aytenge. *Some goats went first and all the rest lagged behind not wanting to go on, so I would hit the goats across their backs with a bag. That would make them go faster then.* -aytenge can go after endings such as +le and +we: ♦ Mwerteke nthelarte aynanthe apewenawee alkenhele aytenge. *We'll go in that car as it is bigger.*

= -arteyene, +watye SEE ALSO -ngenye

-aytenye so that, so (something else can happen) SEE -aytenge

ayterewenke *vt.*

twist something so that it breaks; scrunch something to get seeds out of it
♦ Atherrke tyapenyarte atye rntwenke ayterewarrantye. *I'll break off the grass and scrunch it up (to get the seeds out).*

= awerrkenke

ayterwenenke head off, set off [OLDER SPEAKERS]
FORM OF aytenke² go

+aytne+ *end.*

Occurs as part of the stem of some intransitive verbs whose meaning relates to a sound, such as *ahelaynenke* 'sing out', *elperlaynenke* 'whistle', and *ntyarrngaynenke* 'sneeze'. It has no meaning of its own separate from the combined form.

aytnane *adv.*

1. in vain, to no avail, unsuccessfully, failed attempt ♦ Artweye aytnane apenhe weyewe. *The man went for meat but had no luck.* ♦ Elyengelke re aytnane aweparrerrane. *In the shade he waits in vain.* ♦ Aynanthe alepetyeyayne aytnane

aytnarrelh-aylenke

aperte ayelperre amerne arntarryewethe atnkwertene. *We tried unsuccessfully to catch fish all night.*

2. difficult, find something hard to do
◆ Kaytetyepe aytnane angkerrane. *Kaytetye is difficult to speak.*

SEE ALSO +weth-anenhe *nearly happened*

aytnane arenke *vt.*

unable to see properly

= tharenke SEE ALSO *tharenke mistake something*

aytnane etarrenke *vi.*

1. can't stop thinking about something, can't get something out of your mind, can't think about anything else, preoccupied with certain thoughts ◆ Etarrerrane intemarte aytnane rtame. Ngarrpe re anteyane etarrerrane. *He can't stop thinking about it. He is on his own so he can't stop thinking about it.*

2. be addicted to something ◆ Relhe tyampe aytnane etarrenke tyanywengewe. *The woman can't go without tobacco.*

3. struggle to do things

aytnane enthwenke *vi.*

search in vain

aytnane weyangkenke *vi.*

have difficulty breathing ◆ Aytnane weyangkenke *can't breathe weyangkenke* aytnane weyangkenke kangkale akake apeke. *You can't breathe well sometimes when you have a bad cold or flu.*

aytnaninenke *vt.*

try unsuccessfully to lift something up ◆ Aytnaninterrantye atye kwere, artnte apeke, ware apeke. Elperterre atnamilerrantye. *I tried to lift the stones and logs up but it was too difficult.*

aytnarrelh-aylenke finish something up SEE UNDER aytnarrenke

aytnarrelp-arrenke vanish, stop, run out of FORM OF aytnarrenke *run out of*

aytnarrenke *vi.*

1. run out of something, end, be all gone
◆ Warle warlepe aynanthe apenke, tyanywenge wanenyele. Aynekantheyenge tyanywengepe aytnarrenherre, awatnkenyeppe tyanywengepe, pwetye arenype, wele aynanthe rlengke-rlengkepe aynanthe ilarrantye waylpale warle, tobacco, buy-emaylenke. *We go to the station store when we are out of our bush tobacco. Nowadays, when ours has run out,*

we get tobacco from Europeans, we buy it.

◆ Angketye aytnarrerrane. *The tracks end.*

◆ Elperapenyne angkerrwenewene mane aytnarremeketye. *Talk quickly before the money runs out.* ◆ Apartaperte rlengkepe aytnarrelp-arreye! *Quick now, before it (the tape) runs out!*

2. disappear, vanish, be all gone, run out ◆ Aneyayne ayengeee waylpalelepe peyakelelke akepe akathayayne. 'Nthekelke wenharte aytnarreyaytenye mpele?' *The white man went looking for me. 'Hey, where did that woman go?'* ◆ Aytnarrey-enene ngawe! *Disappear (go away)! = peyakarrenke*

3. passes, goes by (of time)

4. pass away, die

aytnarrelp-arrenke

1. vanish, disappear (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ ERLWE angwen-angwene aytnarrelp-arrenhepenhe rlengke alpenkerne elkwemene tyampe. *That poor old man and his wife are back now after they disappeared for a while.*

2. stop raining ◆ Aytnarrelp-arrenke arntwe artnwenge inenge lwematnenke. *When the rain stops the kids come out.*

= aytnelp-aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

aytnarrer-aytenke

disappear, vanish somewhere (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go') ◆ Artnwenge aytnarrer-aytenye. *The child vanished.*

aytnarrelh-aylenke *vt.*

1. finish doing something, complete something ◆ Ane nyartelke rtame, nyartelke aylanthe aytnarrelh-aylewene. *And now this one, we two must finish that story now.* = aytnathenke

2. finish something up, use something up ◆ 'Pelawe rteyaye?' 'Aytnarrelh-aylenye atye.' 'Where's the flour?' 'I finished it all up.' ◆ Iterryte nthelamenarte aytnarrelh-aylenke rlwene kape weye tyampe twerarte aperte. *Those people are eating and finishing off all the food and meat.* = aytnathenke

3. kill something off ◆ Aleke eltyemeneyele twertarte aytnarrelh-aylenhe. *The policeman killed all the dogs.*

aytnathenke *vt.*

1. finish doing something ◆ Nthelatherre ape aytnathenkelnane. *Those two then finish (the corroboree).* = aytnarrelh-aylenke, ankwyetarrenke

2. run out of something, have nothing of

something ◆ Weyewe atye aytnathenhe. *I have run out of meat.* The thing you have run out of has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). = **aytnarrenke** SEE ALSO peyakele nothing

3. defend yourself, plead innocence
◆ Relhele atyenge ankeyewe elpenhe. Wele atyewenhepe aytnathenhe rtame. *The woman blamed me for stealing something, so I told her I didn't do it.* A reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person defending themself.

aytnathel-aytenke

1. be the last one to leave, clear a place of something (+l-aye+ 'do and go') ◆ Relke antenge theye aytnathel-aytenke. *He was the last one to go.* ◆ Pwelekepe truck-emaylenyeee kelye-kelye tangkwerle alkenh-alkenheee aytnathel-aytenye. *We put the cattle in the trucks then, the small ones first and then that was the last of the cattle.*

2. run out of something and then leave
◆ Aytnathel-aytenhe atye, rlenke ayenge alpeye. *I have run out of food so I will leave today.* Endings +ke and -rtame can go in the middle of this word: ◆ Aytnathel-aytenke. *Then run out of something and leave.*

aytnelp-aytnarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS] vanish, run out suddenly, finish, dry up = aytnarrelp-arrenke

aytnelp-aytnenke spear, sew, poke something on the way FORM OF **aytnenke** spear

aytneng-aytnenge *n.*

hunters

aytnenke *vt.*

- 1.** spear something. With the +rrantye ending, the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': aytnerrantye. ◆ Aytnene nte! *Spear him!* ◆ Artweye inenge artnpeyayne weye rtame aherre aytnayayne athelengkwe aytnayayne. *Men went for meat. They would spear emu or kangaroo.*
- 2.** cut something out with a pointed instrument, as in cutting out the handle of a shield ◆ Ilperalkelke rtame atantherre atnemele aytnayaynenke atnemele crowbar openye. *We would eat sugarbag too. Using a yamstick, which is like a crowbar, we would cut it out.*
- 3.** poke, pierce, sew ◆ Waylepe erlkwenge

kngwerelepe shirt aytnayayne, shirt penhe katye aytnayayne aynekanthe clothes-pe. Kngwerepe erlteye singlet warle akwerelh-ayleyayne singlet warle. *One of the old white men was sewing up his shirt. After that he sewed up ours for us. He gave us his singlet to put on while he sewed up our clothes.*

4. write ◆ Mpelarte kaltyarreyayne awatnkakerrepe kalty-etnyeyayne arrwekelelyelepe. Nyartepa papelke atanthe aytnerrantye. *That's how people learnt in the olden days, the old people taught them. These days children also learn how to read and write.*

5. cause pain, inflict pain. The thing causing pain has the +le ending: ◆ Nyarte atyenge arnalke angkwarre aytnerrantye wanteleretyange. *I have this stabbing pain in my chest and I don't know what's causing it.*

= artnweyenek

6. wash something ◆ Mantarre atye atyeyenge aytnewethe. *I will wash my clothes.* ◆ Rltimpe kartawarre arenye arwele athimpe apmengle ilenke ngkerrke akake aytnewethe kwerele. Nhardtape arntwe arle arrenke mentye boil arrewethe rrtere-interarrengale. Kwere theye ngkerrkelke aytnenke kwerele. *The bark of the roots of the ironwood is dug up to use for washing sores.* *The bark is put into water and left to boil until it becomes red. Then it is used to wash the sore.* A reflexive pronoun (rewenhe 'himself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used if you are washing yourself: ◆ Aytnewethe atyewenhe arlke. *I will have a wash.* ◆ Arntetyelepe nthelarte rewenhe aytnenke metethenele. *The sick person then washes with the medicine.*

= errkwenke

7. draw a design onto something with a hot piece of wire, put dots on a painting with a stick ◆ Wayele re aytnenke. *He is burning on a design.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aynenke** eat

aytnelp-aytnenke

1. spear, pierce, poke something on the way (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Apmwe awelengke lwetthe-lwetthe aytnelp-aytnenke. *On his way, he speared the dangerous snake to pieces.* ◆ Thangkerne ngimarre alarrewenale ngimarre alarrenke. Thangkerne aperte kwerarle aytnelp-aytnerrantye, ilelp-ilenkere re aynewethe tyampelke re. *The Australian hobby kills*

aytnep-aytnarrenke

zebra finches. It spears birds (with its beak) and then grabs them (with its claws) as it flies.
2. sew ♦ Mantarre atye aytnelp-aytnenke nilele. *I am sewing with a needle.*

aytnep-aytnarrenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

vanish, run out suddenly, finish, dry up. Used to describe something moving towards the speaker or main person in the story. ♦ Arntwe openkerne wele nthelarte aytnep-aytnarrenke elkwerre aperte. *When rain is coming, sometimes it disappears before it reaches you.*

aytnmenheye mother's mother SEE
aypmenheye

aytnpe+ SEE aymp+

aytwelke n.

white pipeclay (from the hills) ♦ Aytwelke nyarte arltere pelawe openye. Iterryele atewehanthe rtnwenke malemale pwitarrerrane ngareye. *Pipeclay is white like flour. People rub it on themselves during sorry business after someone has died.*

SEE ALSO ngwentye-ngwentye, arake black ochre, atnme¹ red ochre

aytwelkelarrenke vi.

get painted up with white pipeclay for sorry business ♦ Repe arrenyepe nyartepe aytwelkelarrenke apertame. *This one in the distance will also get covered with white pipeclay.*

aytwelkelinenke vt.

paint someone with white pipeclay for sorry business ♦ Erlwelke rewenhe rlwetnperre aytwelkelinterweneye. *His eyes and forehead he will then colour quickly with white pipeclay.*

Aytwelkelengkwe n.

1. soakage on Taylor Creek north of Atnmetherre

2. soakage on Nine Mile Creek

aytwererenke head off SEE ayterwenenke

aywekwert-aywekwerte dry gumnut of entyenye red-bud mallee VARIANT OF entyenye aywekert-aywekerte

aywelenite n.dir. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

north = ayerrere

ayweng-aywenge heap SEE ayang-ayange

ayweng-aywenge aperinenke vt.

1. accompany someone, lead someone, take someone as requested because they are shy or in need of support ♦ Nyarte atye ayweng-aywenge aperinenke, nthamernewarlarte kwere atanthe

alwengayewethe. *I'll take this person to those others so that they can ask him.* SEE ALSO atewarrenke accompany someone, erlwatyte aperinenke SEE ALSO lwenge-lwengarrenke

2. go around with a firestick making small grass fires, drag a firestick along behind to burn the bush ♦ Ware ayweng-aywenge aperinenhe artnwengele amerne. *The children are carrying lots of wood for a fire.* ♦ Paripepe rntwewayne, warakite artengele. Nhartepe kwere ayweng-aywenge aperineyaynelke. Renhe rtame are kngwere aytnarrelp-arreyayne, kngwrelke rtame rntwengele paripepe.

Lywekerrwenengele kwerele aperte kwere itarrart-aperinengele warepe, athe ampewethe; iteye arlpankineyayne. *People would break off a piece of desert broombush and chop it into a firestick. Then they would take it along, burning on their way back.* When one of the firesticks went out, they would break off another branch of desert broombush. People would quickly set the grass alight with a branch of (burning) desert broombush, they would drag it along to set the grass alight. That's how they would clear the track.

aywerle n.

sandhill grevillea, rattlepod grevillea *Grevillea stenobotrya.* Shrub to 3 m with long narrow leaves and white bottlebrush flowers; grows on sandhills. Also referred to as *arwele aywerle.* ♦ Tyanywengarre kwerele pweyayne, awatnkepe, pweyayne. Elperartaytenge kwerelartepe, aywerlelepe, tyanywenge pweyayne. Arlpepe atntheyayne, ahene arltere, aywerlepe. Nhartepe tyanywengelke terrpeyayne kwerelepe. *They used to heat tobacco in the ashes of the sandhill grevillea in the olden-times. They would heat the tobacco for a short time in this sandhill grevillea and the grevillea ashes would fall off nice and white. Then they would dip the tobacco in the ashes.* = errpenyere

aywerlarrenke vi.

1. look greasy or shiny; look waxy from being covered in fat ♦ Aywerlarrerrane ayenge anterepenhe. *I am shiny after (cooking with) fat.*

2. melt ♦ Antere aywerlarrenke aherrkele. *The butter melted in the sun.*
= atnyenke², arrwelharrenke

aywerre *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done noisily. = werrtye

aywerre anenke, aywerre atnenke *vi.*

1. make noise ◆ Arntwenge aynenyerre kwenyele atnkwarenge. Arntwe alkenhele aywerre aney-alpenhe. *The rain fell heavily last night. It made a loud noise that started all of a sudden.* ◆ Aywerre anteyane arretyene aye? Mweteke aywerre anteyane mweteke apeke *aeroplane* apeke. Ntepe elpatherrantye nhartepe, aywerre anteyane arle? Mayete warle apeke arre mpwararrantye, mweteke apeke tyangkwerrarte nyamernarte warrkarrerrane amerne. *There is a loud noise over there somewhere, it might be a car or an aeroplane. Can you hear that? It sounds like they are building a house or a car is coming to those people who are working.*

2. work, run (of an engine or motor)
◆ Mweteke aywerre anenke tangkwerle, kwerepenhe atnangke arntelp-arntenke. *First that car was working, now it won't even turn over.* ◆ Twete elethnenke nhartepe aywerrelke atnelp-atnenke. *You push start a car and then the engine turns over.*

aywerre angkenke *vi.*

1. make noise ◆ Arntwe rarle atntherrane aywerre angkerrane. *Falling rain makes a noise.*

2. work, run (of an engine or motor)
◆ Mweteke nharte aywerre angkerrane. *That car is running.*

aywerre angkewene, aywerre angkeng-**angkeng** *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

car = twetwetayerre, artnte², atnerrke

[RESPECT LANGUAGE]; SEE ALSO **mweteke car**

Aywerrelepele place name SEE Ywerreleperle

aywerrelepenhe *n.dir.*

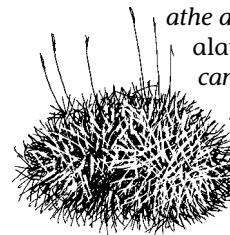
far north, long way north

◆ Aywerrelepenhe ayenge openhawe Darwin warle. *I went a long way north, to Darwin. The -angkerre ending goes on compass directions to mean in or on that direction.*

SEE ALSO **ayerrere north**

aywerre uneven, lopsided SEE ywerre**aywerde** *n.*

hard spinifex, porcupine grass *Triodia basedowii*, *Triodia* spp. A hummock grass about 40cm with very sharp pointed greyish-green leaves. Also referred to as



athe aywerde. ◆ Athé aywerde ane alatyite atnkere akake. *Wax can be obtained from porcupine grass and soft spinifex.*

SEE ALSO **errkwale feather-top spinifex**, **atalyite soft spinifex**

Ee

+ee end.

1. Goes on the end of nominals to show that this is the main thing someone is talking about. ♦ Atnkwarengelepe atewanthe twerarte akwerelh-aylemere, akwertitengeleee. *The rainbow snake, he could have drowned them all at night-time.*
2. Goes on the end of words to show that an action goes on for a long time, or that there is very much of a certain quality. The sound can be extended to show an even greater time or quality. ♦ Atnyemaytewe arlelke atanthe apeyaynenkee, atnyemaytelke rtame rntweyayne. *They would go hunting for witchetty grubs for a long time, they would cut the roots to get the witchetty grubs.* ♦ Pilalepe kwerarte tnwetyenkelke, arntewarle. Arntenge karlwele tnwetyenke kwereee, elpaylengle. *Dogwood seeds are pounded on a stone. They are pounded with a round stone for a long time, making a fine paste.*

ele n.

hard-headed; stubborn ♦ Ele rtame nhartepa aye, elpere atyenge etnyenge-wanenye, ele. *She's a mean person, she keeps me waiting for things.*

SEE ALSO pelpe stubborn, artntapenyne stubborn, atnilperterre selfish

elampetnhenke vt.

twist and turn around something. This word does not usually have an object.
♦ Apmwe aperrane elampetnherrantye aperrane. Apmwe tyelarte apeyayne mpele, tyelarte. *The snake goes around twisting and turning. 'Hey, a snake has been along here.'*

SEE ALSO warenke wrap, ilale-rntwenke twist

Elantenge n.

place near Tomahawk Soak

elapenyne adv.

1. continuously, for a long time, all day, always ♦ Arntwe alkenhe atntheranne elapenyne. *A big rain is continuing to fall.*
- ♦ Arnwenge nyarte apewethe elapenyne re akenke, arnwenge elapenyne akenke apewethe re. *This child has been crying all*

day because he wants to go. ♦ Elapenyne rtame aweyawele inengepe eyayayne kwerartepe nterrengepe atewantheyeyenge. *The people who have since passed away always used to grind seeds, that seed was their food.*

2. every day

SEE ALSO inteme

elapenyne arenke vt.

watch something close-up carefully, stare hard at someone ♦ Wantewarte nte elapenyne arerrantye atyenge, ayenge alehangewanenye! *Why are you staring at me, I'm no stranger!*

elapenyne aynewene greedy person SEE UNDER aynenke

elarrenke vi.

be stubborn and hard-headed ♦ Ahewe tyampe elarrerrane relhe nharte mpele. *That woman won't give up, she really wants to fight.* The thing you are being stubborn about has the +we ending. ♦ Arnwenge inenge elarrerrane, tawene warle apewethe. *These children can't take no for an answer, they really want to go to town.*
= kwpertarrenke, ayerrpinenke SEE ALSO akngwarrenke stubborn, tywekerarrenke dislike

elatnarrenke vt.

disjoint an animal in preparation for cooking it

♦ Pwewethe

athathe kwere

elatnarrenke

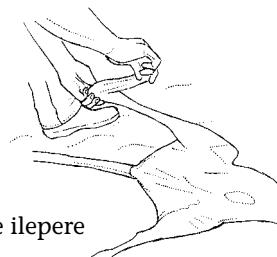
tangkwerle. Aherre ilepere

atherrarte. Weye

ngkwerne elatnarrenke aware, ltetye rntwenke kwere elatnarrenke kwere. *You have to bend the two hind legs of the kangaroo before you cook it. You quickly bend the leg joint back and it snaps.* SEE ALSO ltetye rntwenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlatnarrenke scream, eyelatnarrenke get cold

eleleke n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

Major Mitchell's cockatoo *Cacatua leadbeateri*. White and pink-tinted cockatoo with orange crest, 36 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne eleleke*. ♦ Arrkaylpe mpwarenhe paympelhe eleleke theye. *Feathers for ceremonial headdresses are from the pink cockatoo.*
= akngkwene



elenge *adv.*

do an action for a long time without stopping ◆ Elenge re althilarrantye. *He's fighting non-stop.*

elentye *n.*

galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*. Pink and grey cockatoo with pale head, usually in noisy flocks, 36 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne elentye*. ◆ Thangkerne elentye ilperele arre anteyane. *The galah lives in tree hollows.*

◆ Elentye karntape aynewene. *The galah eats bark.*

= kelelkelkelelke

Elentyawele *n.*

place north of Murray Downs

elepe¹ *n.*

axe, tomahawk. This axe has two sticks with the head inserted between the two sticks at the top. It is bound with sinew and wax. ◆ Elperle artntepe arakepenhe mpwareyayne *Something-le apeke yeayayne wethapenyel perr-el perr-ayleyayne arrilpineyayne atanthe. Atnkerleke atanthe arreyayne arwelele, arreyayne elperle atherre arwele wethapenyel artetye tyampe, artntelke atanthe wante elepe mpwareyayne.* Nharte wareyaynelke wantelke, atnkerelke. Aherrepenehelke alwerrnge ilelpileyayne aherrewe renhelke wareyayne atnhelengkwe penhele tyampe. *A stone knife is made from soft dark stone. With a tool they would grind it down to make it smooth and sharp. Then they would put wax on the end of a piece of mulga wood or perhaps in between two pieces. Then they would attach the stone knife to make a stone axe. They would tie on the wax using kangaroo or emu sinew.*

elepelange arteyern-alpenke *vt.*

gallop (*lit. (sound of) someone going along chopping with an axe*) ◆ Aye, anyartaye, elepelange arteyern-alpenke nantewe. Nyaperte aylengke wheel-em-rtame arrelp-arrenhe pwitinelp-inenye aylengke, elkwemene atherrarle, kwere atherrarlarte elkwemene angwen-angwene nye. *Suddenly we heard the sound of horses galloping, coming this way. They wheeled us two around and brought us together where these two old women were.*

elepe² *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

emu liver

Elepe Kwerlentye *n.*

rockhole south of Salty Bore

Elepelantyeye *n.*

a star constellation or planet, possibly Jupiter. Also referred to as *kwerralye Elepelantyeye*.

elere *n.*

sand ◆ Elere malangkelelke rlengke ayenge apeye. *Today I will walk in the beautiful sand.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ilere curlew*

acherne elere

red sand ◆ Aherne elere rtwerrpe aherne elere. *A sandhill is made from red sand.*

SEE ALSO *rtwerrpe sandhill*

elpaye elere

river sand ◆ Mwerteke aynewantheyenge kwenyele elpayarle elerarle atnywenyerre. *Our car got bogged in the river sand yesterday.*

eleraylenke, elerinlenke *vt.*

make something boggy ◆ Arntwenge eleraylenye aherne. *Water has made the ground boggy.*

elerrenye, lwerrenye *n.*

1. Certain shrubs about 3 m with narrow to needle-like leaves and cylindrical yellow flowers. These are:

a. whipstick wattle *Acacia adsurgens*

b. needle-leaf wattle *Acacia orthocarpa*

c. narrow-leaf wattle, broom wattle, minyana *Acacia tenuissima*. These plants are also used as a medicine on sores and for colds. Also referred to as *arwele elerrenye*.

◆ Alhepalhe openye elerrenye. *The narrow-leaf wattle is a bit like the waxy wattle.*

= antywelenye

d. desert witchetty bush, bastard mulga *Acacia sibirica (Acacia stowardii)*

2. edible seeds of these wattles. Also referred to as *nterrenge elerrenye*. ◆ Elerrenyepe yeayayne atanthe awatnkakerre aynewanthewanenyele, *Seed kelye-kelye apertame. Arnttenga yeayayne. In the olden days before us, people used to grind the tiny seeds of these wattles with a grinding stone.*

elerrenyaye

edible grub found in the roots of these wattles ◆ Elerrenyele anteyane kayte rtame, elerrenyaye rtame re kaytepe. Kartawarrele rtame anteyane. *In the roots of these wattles there are edible grubs.*

elet-elete *n.*

barely able to walk or stand; toddle, move slowly ◆ Arntwenge kelye rlengkarte re apewethe start-arranke wele thapele-thapele rlengkelkepe, atnhakerte aperte

eleterekamekame

ye elet-elete. Little babies toddle when they start to walk. They toddle around like this, they are still a bit tight in the legs.

◆ Artnwenge kelye rlengkarte elet-elete atnteyane. That child has just learnt how to stand. ◆ Arntetyepenhe apenke elet-elete. Arntetye apeke arre alkenhe enwenke, wele elet-eletelke apenke. If someone has been very sick and bed-ridden then they can barely walk.

= atyert-atyerte

eleterekamekame n.

Australian kestrel *Falco cenchroides*. Pale hovering falcon, 31–35 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne eleterrekamekame*.

◆ Thangkerne eleterrekamekamele errwelarle etnherrantye alkerele. Ernttweyane re apwelhe openye. The kestrel hovers high in the sky. It dances like women during initiation ceremonies.

SEE ALSO ankengarrete

eletetherpe n.

pigeon-toed, bow-legged; have legs that bang together when you walk; crooked legs
◆ Eletetherpe aperrane artnwenge nharte. *That child walks pigeon-toed.*

= arntayle, angketye amper-ampere SEE ALSO angketye rlwinteme *splayed feet*

eletnhel-alpenke drop something or someone off and then go back FORM OF eletnhenkene throw

eletnhel-arrenke leave things behind FORM OF eletnhenkene throw

eletnhel-aytenke drop someone off FORM OF eletnhenkene throw

eletnhelp-ethenke drop someone off FORM OF eletnhenkene throw

eletnhenkene vt.

1. throw, chuck ◆ Aweleyele errtyarte eletnhenkene. My uncle threw a spear.
◆ Akarntety-arntetyele ilkerrtye ngkenge warle eletnheme. The gecko can chuck spit on you.
2. hit someone with something
◆ Atanthe tangkwerle makwerle etntetele akngwarreyayne, nhartepe atye atewanthe bag-le eletnheyayne artepe warle. They went first and all the rest lagged behind not wanting to go on, so I would hit the goats across their backs with a bag to make them go faster then.
3. throw away, chuck out, tip out, get rid of something, remove ◆ Rlwene eletnhentyele. Don't throw out the food.

◆ Nterrenge aympeyayne akwerrele. Rarrele eletnheyayne athepe. We would clean seeds by yandying them in a coolamon. The wind would blow away the bits of grass.

4. deliver ◆ Mayle eletnhel-ethnhel-arrenke apmere inenge warle. Mail is delivered to all the houses.

5. paint someone with ceremonial stripes

◆ Awelye rtame nhartape eletnhenke

arkenyne nyartame. I painted ceremonial stripes on her. ◆ Atewanthe arntenge nhenge amerne, Altyerrepe atewanthe eletnhenherre. The Dreamtime painted all the sisters-in-law for them.

6. put something down, stack something

◆ Warelke re nhartape arrenyayneyerreee, warepe eletnheye errwele. Then he will spend some time fetching firewood and stacking it on the ground in a pile.

7. split up, leave a husband or wife, divorce someone. Goes with a reflexive pronoun.

(See Table 5, p. 813.) ◆ Tyelatherrarte eletnhenherre elwewehanthe. Those two are divorced.

= arrenke¹ OPPOSITE OF arlwenthinenke

aherrke eletnhenkene leave something out in the sun, put something out in the sun to dry SEE UNDER aherrke

angketyele eletnhenkene kick something SEE UNDER angketye

eletnhel-alpenke

drop something or someone off and then go back (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ School warle atye kwere eletnhel-alpenhe. I dropped her off at school.

eletnhel-arrenke

1. throw or chuck something down (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Eletnhele rtame arrenke re, pantye kwereyenge kwerarle arntwenhe. He wanted to bring his blanket but was told he couldn't so he just threw it down.

2. leave things behind ◆ Eletnhele rtame arrrantyeye. He always leaves things behind.

eletnhel-aytenke

1. drop someone off (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

◆ Mpe, mwetekie tyelaperte aynanthe apwenawee, aynewanthe eletnhel-aytewethe Murray Downs warle. Let's go on this truck and they can drop us off at Murray Downs.

2. leave someone or something behind, abandon someone ◆ Apenerne nge,

ngkenge elethel-aytemeketye! *Come on, in case you get left behind!*

- 3.** pass through a place on a journey
eletnheny-angkeletnenke

drop something or someone off quickly and return ◆ Arlelke nte atewanthe eletnheny-angkeletnenke mweteke ahene akakele? *Because you own a good car, can you quickly drop them off to go hunting?*

eletnhey-enenke

drop someone or something off, give someone a lift (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Ngarle apenke arlewatyte atyenge tyampe eletnhey-enewethe? *Can you give me a lift since you're going (that way)?*

pantye eletnhenke make a bed, lay something out SEE UNDER **pantye**

SEE ALSO **pantyarrenke** spread something out

pwererrere eletnhenke throw things around, chuck things around SEE UNDER **pwererrere**

elewe when VARIANT OF **elewarte**

elewanthe them SEE **elwewanthe**

elewarre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. salt crust left on ground when water dries up, especially in claypans or salt lakes (NOTE Anmatyerr *ilewarr*)
2. mirage ◆ Elewarrele arre artnte errwelaylenhe. *Mirages make the hills look higher.* = enkakerte

Elewarre *n.*

1. place on Arlekwarr area
2. Stirling community = Kentey-akentheye

elewarte, elewe *n.*

1. when ◆ Elewarte nge apeye? *When are you going?* ◆ Elewarte apmere aynewanthe arrerapenyre arreye? *When are we going to get there?*

2. at some time

elewe athathe

for how long, until when? ◆ Elewe athathe nge apeyerre enwenke? *How long are you going to stay for?*

Eleyelengkwe *n.*

place east of Stirling associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups

elhe *n.*

1. nose ◆ Elhe warle arkenye arrenke atyewenhe. *I'm putting stripes on my nose (for a ceremony).*
2. beak, snout ◆ Kwartre nhartepre eltenke kwere nhartepre ltywere kelye angkwarre nhartepre repe akwerrkepe lwematneyelke

re kwarte theyepe kwartepre nhartepre kwarrengkwele rtame elhenge eltenke.

The egg breaks and through a small hole out comes a baby bird. The egg is broken by the mother with its beak.

- 3.** entrance to a sugarbag hole where you can see the honey running out ◆ Elhe, tale elhe ilperalke re anteyane. *At the entrance to sugarbag you can see the wax there.*

4. desert raisin that has turned dry and brown. Before this stage it is yellow and called *kwarte*. Also referred to as *arlkerre elhe*. ◆ Etwenyepe artntwenke elhe akenke rtame. *Brown fruit of the desert raisin is called elhe.*

5. barb of spear, tip of woomera ◆ Kalyarre arrilpe wenhe *hook one* mpelarte rtame elhe openye wenhe amerrele arlunge atnteyane. *The spear used with a woomera is very sharp and has a barb which is like the shape of the nose of a woomera.*

aylpatye elhe nipple SEE UNDER **aylpatye**¹

elhe alkenhe

1. big nose

2. angry person ◆ Elhe alkenhelke nyarte, atyenge ketye aney-alpenhe mpele rlengkelke mpele. *He is an angry person, he won't sit near me.*

elhe alkenharrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

get worked up, get angry ◆ Elhe atyenge alkenharrey-alpenke althilewethe. *That person is coming back really wild at me and wanting to fight.*

elhe angkenke

rubbish someone, say bad things to someone SEE **lhangkenke**

elhe arrilpe

pointy nose

elhe artennge

runny, snotty nose, dirty nose

elhe artnkelyarrenke, elhe artnkely- artnkelyarrenke *vi.*

get angry ◆ Ahenge re alarrewethe elhe artnkely- artnkelyarrengele atye arenherre. *He became very sulky and wanted to hit me, I saw him.* ◆ Elhe artnkelyarrenke wele atyeye arenke kwere nhartepre atyenge artnkelyarrenke re atyenge. *I can see that she's not happy with me by the look on her face.*

elhe atnywenke *vi.*

pick your nose ◆ Elhe warle rewenhe warle artnwenge atnywenyerre. *The child picked*

his nose. ♦ Rewenhe elhe warle atnywenke.
He's picking his nose.

elhe awaparrenke, elhe awapantethenenhe vi.
have a blocked nose, get a blocked nose, be unable to breathe ♦ Elhe awapantethenenhe kangkale. *When you have a cold, your nose blocks up.*

elhe elperr-elperre
flat nose

elhe errkenke vi.

1. have an itchy nose
 2. have a feeling that someone is coming
- ♦ Elhe errkenke alethangewe apeke openkernewe. *When a nose feels itchy it tells you that someone such as a stranger is coming.*

elhe errkwenke vt.
blow your nose. A reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe* 'himself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person blowing their own nose: ♦ Elhe atyewenhe errkwenke. *I blew my nose.*

elhe errpwerle
black nose ♦ Apmwe rrepwerle aynanthe ayneyayne, elhe errpwerle. *We used to eat the black-headed carpet snake, that black nosed snake.*

elhe errwelaperte
turned up nose

elhe etyengèle anteyane vi.
turn your nose up at something, dislike something

SEE ALSO *artnkelye sulky*

elhe ilpere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

Way of swearing at someone (*lit. hollow nose*).

elhe kantye
tip of nose

elhe karntenge

1. short nose
2. transport lorry, truck that pulls a semitrailer, prime mover ♦ Nthelarte operinterrantye elhe karntenge. *That person drives the prime mover.*

elhe kwene
averted, turned away from, face down, head down. This is the proper way to behave when certain kinsmen, such as those in the other main patrimoiety, are present. People also do this when they are jealous. ♦ Elhe kwenele re alpeyenteyane. *She's walking along with her head down.*

elhe kwenparre

blocked nose

elhe metye

flat nose

elhe mwernarte

facing, face-to-face

elhe ngkwerne

bridge of your nose

elhe ntewale

round nose

elhe nthate

blocked nose

elhe nthatarrenke vi.

get a blocked nose ♦ Elhe ayenge nthatarrenke. *My nose is blocked.*

elhe rntere-rntere

red nosed ♦ Elhe rntere-rntere erlwetyampele, enngerre tyampe rntere-rntere arrerrane aherkepenhe apeke. Rlwampe apeke ayanthe artntwenke elhe rntere-rntere. *Someone might get a red nose or red eyes or a red face after being in the sun. Sometimes we call white people 'red nose.'*

elhe twempe

1. blocked nose
2. way of swearing at someone [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

elhe twempe angkenke vi.

talk with a blocked nose

elhe tyelperre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

Way of swearing at someone (*lit. flat nose*).

elhe weyangkenge-wanenye vi.

have a blocked nose ♦ Elhe ayenge avey-angkenge-wanenye. *I have a blocked nose.*

elhalkere n.

1. nose bone, nose peg. Also referred to as *ngkerne elhalkere*. = ntaryle, rite
2. pierced nose

elhaltywere n.

nostril

elhanenhe, elhatnwerrethe n.

pig. Also referred to as *weye elhanenhe*.

♦ Elhanenhele aherne elhenge mpwarerrantye. *Pigs mess around in the mud with their noses (lit. nose sitter).*
= wayngke-wayngke

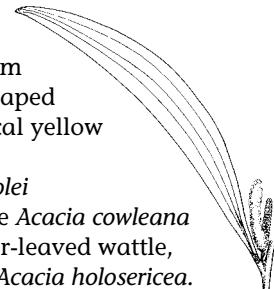
elhangkwerre n.

close by, in front of ♦ Elhangkwarre apentyele, arlenge openye nge opene!
Don't come close to me, go further away!

elharle errpel-arenke, elhenge

erpengarenke have a feeling that someone is coming because your nose is

- itchy** SEE UNDER errpel-arenke
- elharrenke, elhelkarrenke** *vi.*
go dry (of desert raisin fruit)
SEE ALSO elhe *dry desert raisin*
- elharrkentye** neglected SEE lharkentye
- elhatnwerrethe** pig VARIANT OF elhanenhe
- elhelkarrenke** go dry (of desert raisin fruit)
VARIANT OF elharrenke
- elhenge errpengarenke** premonition that kangaroos get when someone is hunting them so that they hop away VARIANT OF elharle errpel-arenke
- elitne** *n.*
pygmy desert monitor *Varanus gilleni*. Also referred to as weye elitne. ♦ Elitnepe ware elpalhapeny. Elitne nyartepe arenge-wanenye clethe entweyanengewarle arwele ilperele. Elitnelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Elitne nyartepe errpatye aynewethape. *The pygmy monitor is grey in colour. It is rarely seen because it likes to lie very still in the tree hollows. The only time it comes out is when it goes hunting for food which consists of little insects. The pygmy monitor is not good to eat.* ♦ Elitnepe akngwe entweyane intemarte iterryte apeke openkerne. *The pygmy mulga monitor is deaf; it can't hear people coming.* ♦ Artnwenge akeyayne wele elitnepe kwenenge arreyayne kwerre warle, pelangkete warle. Apelke re artnwenge atnkwathewethe. *When a baby won't stop crying people put a pygmy monitor under the blanket with it to make the baby go to sleep.*
- elke** *n.*
tick, cattle tick
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aylke headside, ilke¹
boomerang
- elkimpentye, elkangketyarre** *n.*
insect-ridden, tick-ridden (of dogs) (*lit. having lots of ticks*) ♦ Elkangketyarre alekepe, elkimpentye entweyane aleke nyartepe. *This dog has ticks, it is covered in ticks.*
- Elkampenge** *n.*
place on Arnerre country
- elkelelke** galah VARIANT OF kelelkelinke
- elkeparre** *n.*
hibernation, dormant, remaining inside or underground for long periods of time ♦ Arlewatyerre elkeparre entweyane lyermewe; ahepertewe re lwematnewethe apewethelke re elkeparre penhe. Elkeparre
- atnywenke nhartepre re akarntelke arrenke alhwengele kwene elperterrelke. Elperterrelke arrenkeee errwele akarnte. *The goanna hibernates in winter and comes out in summer after hibernating. The sand goanna goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole. He puts hard dirt all the way up to the top.* ♦ Ngkwalepe anteyane elkeparre. *Honeyants stay inside, underground.*
- Elkepentye** *n.*
place on Rtwerrpe country east of Tara community. For many speakers this word is taboo.
- Elkerempelkere** spring near Barrow Creek VARIANT OF Tyempelkere
- elkerte** *n.*
sickle-leaved wattles. Shrubs to 7 m with large, sickle-shaped leaves and cylindrical yellow flowers. These are:
 a. kalkardi *Acacia colei*
 b. Halls Creek wattle *Acacia cowleana*
 c. silver wattle, silver-leaved wattle, candelabra wattle. *Acacia holosericea*. Possibly also *Acacia elachantha*, *Acacia* sp. Urandangi (L. Pedley 2025). Also referred to as arwele elkerte. ♦ Elkertele awerrkarreyayne aynanthe artnwengelepe. Aherekngre rtame aynanthe werkarreyayne, erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe mpelarte. Erlkwerrpe aynanthe wash-emayleyayne. Renhe aynanthe arntwarle alenyarle atnywerr-ayteyayne. *We used to wash with sickle-leaved wattles when we were kids. We scrunched up the green seedpods, so they foamed like that. We washed in the foam from the seedpods. Then we went into the water to rinse off.*
 2. edible seeds of various sickle-leaved wattles. Also referred to as nterrenge elkerte.
 ♦ Arwele elkerte nterrenge akake rtame re. *The sickle-leaved wattles have edible seeds.*
- elkertayte**
edible grub from sickle-leaved wattles. Also referred to as kayte elkertayte. ♦ Kayte wenhe elkerte arenype anteyane artekerrele anteyane kartawarrele anteyane, kayte rtame re arlttere apertame. *The grub from the sickle-leaved wattle is an edible pale coloured grub from the roots of the sickle-leaved wattle.*



Elkertalkere

Elkertalkere *n.*

soakage south of Jarra-Jarra

Elkertelhe *n.*

place north of West Dam ♦ Apmere
Elkertelhepe aperleye atyeyenge arenge
apmere rtame. *The place called Elkertelhe is
my father's mother's country.*

elketnhenke *vt.*

1. clear something away to get to the good ones or the good parts of something♦ Elketnherrantye perrnyelke nte arene.
*Nyarte nthapenyartinge, mpwenyelpele
ayneyayne. You can see where the
'mpwenyelpe' mouse has been by all the bush
onion skins it puts to one side.* ♦ Katatele
angenke arlewatyerre tyampe qpmwe ketye
tyampe katatele atye elketnherrantye.
*I'll clear the dirt away slowly out of the hole
as I look for goanna because there could be
a snake in the hole as well.* ♦ Arekenyele
elketnhenke. *You clear away the ground
with a shovel.* The thing you use to scrape
something away with has the +le³ ending
(+nge⁴ on short words).
2. select, sort through, pick out the good things. The thing you are selecting has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Elketnhenke atye
mantarre ahenewe atyeyengewe. *Sorting
through my clothes I pick out the best one.*
3. look amongst things for something♦ Artnwenge inengele mwanyemewe
elketnhenke. *The children are lifting the
branches to get to the banana-flavoured bush
tomatoes.*

elkwe *n.*

flowers of native currant *ahakeye* and wild currant *yernte* trees ♦ Ahakeye elkwe, before him rlwene anewethe. *The native currant has flowers before the fruit is there.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erlkwe old man, ilkwe armpit

elkwarranke *vi.*

blossom, flower (of native currant and wild currant trees)

elkwarte native gooseberry, wild melon SEE kwelkarte

elkwatherre *n.*

company, companionship, mates♦ Elkwaterre atye alewetnhewenawae,
arweyele atyenge alarremeketye ngarrpe. *I
must ask someone to go with me for company
because a kurdaitcha might kill me if I am on
my own.* ♦ Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenye

weyattheke aneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe
apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *In the
olden days dogs were mostly known as hunting
dogs. Nowadays we only have them as pets
or guards.* ♦ Altyerrepeneh mpwelarre,
akwertitenge arenge, kwarrengkwe,
nhaperte anteyane. Ante elkwatherre
tyampe anteyane, wanteketye wethapenye.
*The rainbow is the rainbow snake's mother
and it's still there today. It is company for the
rainbow snake.*

OPPOSITE OF ngarrparenje, alther-althere

elkwatherrelinenke,

elkwatherrelaylenke *vt.*

provide someone with company

♦ Nthelarte elkwatherrelinenke atyenge
atnkwarengel. *She came and sat with me for
company.*

elkwelh-aylenke, elkwelhetnyenke *vt.*

1. give someone a fright, startle someone, alarm someone, scare someone, surprise someone♦ Wantele atyenge elkwelhetnyenke? *What gave me a fright?*

♦ Kengkarrelp-arreyayne kwerartape
nterrengarle not allowed anyway
apewethepe. Kengkarrelp-arreyaynee
elkwelhetnyeyayne nterrenge ape. *We used
to sneak up on the seeds when we collected
them because you can't walk in making noise.
We would sneak up and then give the seeds
a fright by being there all of a sudden (so
they wouldn't disappear).* = ateretnyenke SEE
ALSO arrngampenaylenke scare someone,
rrelyewe ampenyarenke get a fright

2. perform the first part of initiation ceremony. Initiation is private to the people concerned and not usually discussed in public.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ikwelatnenke get sulky

elkwelh-aylenkepenhe *n.*

young boy who has just entered initiation ceremony ♦ Artnwenge awerre elkwelh-aylenkepenhe. *A young boy who has just entered the initiation ceremony is called elkwelh-aylenkepenhe.*

elkwemene *n.*

old woman (from English 'old woman')

♦ Ilwekere elkwemene inengewe katye
alperinewethe aynanthe ilwekere
ngayelewe. Ngayele atanthe aneyaynenke.
'Let's get some meat to bring back to those
poor hungry old women.' They would be sitting
down hungry.

= pwenge SEE ALSO erlkwerlkwenye old person
elkwenke vi.

have a feeling that a family member is coming. Feelings in particular parts of the body mean that a particular relative is coming. ♦ Ayenge elkwenke atyerreye terape arre openkernewe ye nyanyepe mpelapertame aypmenheye elkwenke.
I have a feeling that my younger sibling or grandmother is coming. ♦ Ayenge elhe errkenke. *I have a feeling in my nose that a relative is coming.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alkwenke wait, erlkwenke gather things, ilkwenke wash down

elkwerre n.

middle, halfway, part of the way
♦ Mwetekaye antethenenhe re elkwerre aperte, Oodnadatta-le. Kwerepenhe openhengerne re akanpere, Alice Springs angkwerre. *The car stopped on the way, at Oodnadatta. Then it came straight through to Alice Springs.* ♦ Ngwetyanpe aperte anyepe, elkwerre aperte. *It's mid-morning still, halfway.*

OPPOSITE OF ngkwethe, enke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO Alkwerre (place name)

elkweartherre

in between, in the middle ♦ Elkweartherre elwake alpeyenteyane ertwanthele aperte. *They kept walking through the thick mulga scrub.*

elkwerrepene

middle one. One of a number of things that came neither first nor last, but in the middle. ♦ Angketye elkwerrepene. *Middle toe.* ♦ Artnwenge elkwerrepene. *Middle child.*

elkwerre theye

across the middle

elkwearralle ilenke vt.

put someone or something in the middle of, or in between, things

elkwearr-elkwerre n.

1. halfway, along the way ♦ Elkwearr-elkwerre aynanthe anter-aperrane. *We are stopping along the way.* ♦ Awenyerram-awenyerrame nte arengele ilel-ilel-arrarrantye elkwearr-elkwerre, arkerrepe. *When you are travelling and see some desert raisins, you stop along the way to pick them.*
2. in the middle ♦ Angkwerre, artweye inenge ethherranewethe, elkwearr-elkwerre, marle inenge ertntweyane

arrkerarrele atherre rtame, angkwerree. During ankwerre ceremonies, men dance in the middle and women dance along the sides. ♦ Kwerrepe atney-etyenke apmere nthelengartepe elkwearr-elkwerre apmere amerrengarte Kwerrkepentys-areng, kwerelartee. Atneyetyenke re. *The girl stood there right in the middle of Kwerrkeentye, so they say.*

elkwetelkwenge type of small plant VARIANT OF lkwethelkwerrnge

elkweyenekenke vi.

get a shock, jump with fright, get a surprise, be startled. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': elkweyenteyane
♦ Angke errpatye atyenge arntwey-etyenye ayenge elkweyenekenkelke. *Someone came and gave me bad news and I got a shock.* ♦ Elkweyenekenke artnwenge kelyepe ane re atywatyarrenkelke re atnkwe apeke arre entweyane penhe wele re elkweyenekenke re wele re atywatyarrenke. *A child gets startled and then takes a fit if woken up from a deep sleep.*

elkwey-elkweyenekenke

jump lots of times in fright, feel nervous about something for some time ♦ Alemepe elkwey-elkweyenekenke artwaleye openkerne arle. *Your stomach feels jumpy when your child is coming.* A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

elpe¹ n.

fine, soft, pulverised bits, powdery, flaky, soft ♦ Aytwelke nyarteppe kngwere elpe alkenhe aperte kwere ilewene. *This pipeclay is fine and powdery, get some more of it.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpe ear

elparrenke go soft SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

elpaylenke vt.

crush, smash or pulverise something using a stone ♦ Pilalepe kwerarte tnwetyenkelke, arntewarle. Arntenje karlwele tnwetyenke kweree, elpaylengele. *Dogwood seeds are pounded on a stone. They are pounded with a round stone for a long time, making them fine.* ♦ Arntewarle errwenyepe elpaylenke artntenje. *Soft feathers and flowers (to use in ceremonies) are crushed on a stone using another stone.*

= twetnhenke, tnwetyenke SEE ALSO ngkweltyaylenke pulverise

elpe² *n.*

womb = apamarre

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpe ear

elpalhe *n.*1. smoke ♦ Artnwenge nharte nte arlenge aperinene elpalhe ketye. *Take that child away from the smoke.*2. cigarette ♦ Ware elpalhe kwere kwatherrantye. *He is smoking a cigarette.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlpalhe fur string**elpalhe aytnenke** *vi.*smoke rising. Also referred to as *ware elpalhe*. ♦ Ware elpalhelke aytnteranenke. *The fire is smoking now.***elpalhele ayerlinenke** *vt.*

asphyxiate, choke in smoke, suffocate in smoke

elpalhakak-arrenke *vi.*become smoky (of things that are burning such as meat or wood) (*lit. start to get smoke*) ♦ Atnwenthape ampenke wele atnwenthape nhartepel palhakak-arrenke re. *If meat catches on fire, then it smokes.***elpalhareng**

exhaust pipe of a car

elpalhawarre arrtyenke *vt.*smoke a cigarette ♦ *Cigarette-pe elpalhewawarre arrtyenke. People smoke cigarettes.*

= tyanywenge aynenke

elpalhelewenke, elpalhe warle arrenke *vt.*
put someone in the smoke of a fire to make them healthy. The first part of healing a child is by burning ant bed *ngkwepeye*. Then you boil it, let it cool and give the liquid to the child to drink and the mud is rubbed on the child. Then the child is put in the smoke. ♦ Elpalhe warle arrenke ape rtame artnwenge arntetye apeke. *You put someone such as a child in the smoke if they are sick.* ♦ Kwakaylenke ape kwere renharle wetyenye alperrepe arrenke light-emaylenke kwere wele artnwenge arrenke rtame etnpenke, ye, elpalhele wenkinge kwere elpalhele arntetyepe. *You make a shallow hole and you put emu bush leaves down and light them, then you hold the baby over the smoke, cover him with a blanket (if it's a big child) and the smoke heals the child.***elpalhapeny** *n.*greyish blue colour ♦ Errele amenge alkenhe elpalhapeny. *The march fly is a big**blue fly.* = ware elpalhapeny**elpalh-elpalhe** *n.*

smoky, hazy

elpangkwere blue-tongue lizard SEE elparnkwere**Elpantere** *n.*place near Taylor Crossing in Kwerrkepentye country ♦ Ngkwarle, ntyerne, arwelepe ntyerne rtame. Apmere Apewempele rtame re aknganenhepe. Apmere Elpantere rtame re. Ya, repe ntyernepe; ante elweme aknganenhe wante atheraperte, entyenye atherre. *The butterfly bush which has sweet substance on it originated at Taylor Crossing and at Elpantere. The butterfly bush and the red-bud mallee both originated there.***elparnkwere, elpangkwere** *n.*

blue-tongue

lizard *Tiliqua multifasciata*.Also referred to as *weye elpankere*. ♦ Elpankerepe ware elpalhapeny, erlwae errpwerle, intetyeng-intetye, karntenge, kantye mwate.Elpankwere nyartepe katate apewene kape re alhwengale anteyane. Nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe, pwenkepe kwere mpelaperte atnenpe ware lyerrtyele errpwerlenke kwere kwere atnpe eletrhenke kape (rntwenke kwere) akepe eletrhengele. *The blue-tongue lizard is a grey lizard with black eyes and thick light-orange stripes. It's short, fat and has a fat stumpy tail. It lives in a hole and walks very slowly. This lizard is good to eat, it is cooked as it is on the flames until it becomes very black (which means that it is cooked). After it's cooked it is cut and the gut and head is thrown away. The black skin is then peeled off the flesh and it is ready to be eaten.* = kangkere**elparrenke¹, elpwarrenke** *vi.*1. go floury, powdery or soft ♦ Rlwene apple elparrenke errpatyarrenke. *Apples can go soft and rot.* ♦ Tyapenpe nharte elparrenkelke. *The boil is going soft now.* SEE ALSO arrweltharrenke go soft2. rot, go bad or off, decay ♦ Atnwenthape nharte elparrenke. *That meat is going off.* SEE ALSO pweke rotten3. feel sick in the stomach ♦ Aleme ayenge elparrenke arntetyarrengele guts-ache penhepe. *My stomach feels sick,*

I am sick from a guts-ache. SEE ALSO aleme alyelkarrenke *feel sick*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilparrenke *show someone*, ilpwarrenke *deflate*

elparrenke² *vi.*

break
SEE ALSO rntwenke¹ *cut*

elpartnenke *punch* SEE elpatnhenke
elplate *n.*

1. recently burnt country. Also referred to as *ware elplate*. ♦ Elplate angkwarre apenke, weye arlewatyerrewe. *They are going across the burnt grass hunting for goanna.*
2. burnt tree stump ♦ Ware elplate karntenge. *A short burnt tree stump.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pate *hard ground*

elpatarrenke *vi.*
get burnt (country)

elpatinenke *vt.*

1. clear land by burning it ♦ Alatyite nte elpatinenawe, angketye ketye. *Burn off the spinifex so it won't trip us up.* ♦ Atye elpatinenke aweleyele weye arlpankewe alarrewethe. *I'm clearing the desert by burning so my uncle can hunt meat.*
2. singe off the hair of a kangaroo in preparation for cooking it ♦ Pwewetho athathe weye aherre, atne kwere ilenke elatnarrenke elpatinenke warele kantye rntwenke pwenke kwere alhwengele arlpenge etnpengele, kwerethye mentye ampeye. *Before you cook the kangaroo, the first thing you do is gut it, then throw it onto the flames of the fire as this helps to get rid of the fur. After this the tail is cut off before it gets put into a hole where it's cooked for a certain amount of time, covered in hot ashes.*

elpathenke *vt.*

1. hear something ♦ Arntwe penhe ipmerre elpatherrantye. *After rain you can hear dripping water.*
2. listen ♦ Ikwe errpatye errwanthe atyenge nyerrele elpatherrantye! *You are shaming me by listening to my bad voice (so you should sing too).*
3. answer someone, answer the phone
4. understand, comprehend ♦ Angke elpertelhe elpatheng-anenye peyakele. Apmere arlenge arenye wele atye elpatheng-anenye peyakele angke elpertelhe. *This language I can't understand. It is from another country a long way away so I can't understand it; it's too hard.*

5. obey, do what you are told to do
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elpatnhenke *punch*

atyewenhe elpathenke

1. feel something touch you; feel cold, sick, pain etc. Goes with a reflexive pronoun, e.g. *atyewenhe* 'myself.' See Table 5, p. 813. ♦ Arkarle atyewenhe elpathenke. *I feel cold.* ♦ Atyewenhe elpathenhelke, errtywernele atyenge atnhenherrelke. *I felt the teeth bite me then.*

2. feel certain emotions, especially those that are considered to last for some time. It does not include feelings like *aterie* 'fright' or *arrparrenke* 'surprise' ♦ Ahene atyewenhe elpatherrantyelke. *I feel happy now.*

mentye elpathenke

not pay attention to, not answer someone; not worry about something other people are involved in

= thwepe elpathenke

elpathenge-wanenye

not heed advice, insist on having your own way, stubbornly refuse to do something

elpatinenke clear land by burning SEE UNDER elplate

elpatnhenke *vt.*

punch ♦ Arnelyte akerre kwere eltye kwereyengele, alarrenhelke arlewatyerrepe. Ilwekekere, aleme akerre kwere elpatnhenhe. Rtennge theye akerre kwere awerrkenhe, atywetnpelepe. *The perentie punched the poor goanna in the chest and in the stomach. He grabbed it and shook it by the back of the head.*

= alarrenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elpathenke *feel*
angketye elpatnhenke

kick ♦ Ahenge angketyele rtame elpatnhenke artnwengele atherre. *The two children kicked each other in a fight.*

elpaye *n.*

1. creek, river, water course ♦ Elpaye nharte alkenhe alpeyenteyane elpaye *Hanson River. That creek, the Hanson River, is very big and stretches a long way* SEE ALSO elere sand

2. Milky Way = Mwererre

elpaye elere

soft sand, fine sand ♦ Elpaye elere malangke. *This is lovely soft sand.*

elpayarrelp-arrenke *vt.*

turn into a creek, as in run-off water from a gully

elpay-elpaye *n.*

soft part of the foot or hand; palm of the

e|paylenke

hand, arch of the foot ◆ Angketye elpay-elpaye. Elpay-elpaye ape nyartepa kwenepe aparte angkwerrepe re atnywenke rtame elperterre angkwarrepe. Eltyepe elpay-elpaye apertame. *The soft part of the foot is here on the bottom. Something (sharp) can easily go into this part of your foot. Your hand too has a soft part.* ◆ Angketyepe ilekele aytnenke kwene, wele aytnane ilpilrantlye pentyethelape mentyawe elpay-elpayarle kwene arre atnewene mentyelke. *If a prickle goes too deep into the foot and you can't dig it out even with a pair of tweezers, then you know it is in the soft flesh of the foot and you will have to leave it.*

SEE ALSO angketye atnerte, eltye atnerte

elpaylenke crush, smash or pulverise something using a stone SEE UNDER elpe¹

elpenke¹ *vt.*

1. blame, accuse or charge someone ◆ Eltyemwerneyele atyenge ankeyewe elpenhe kngwerelke. *The policeman blamed me for something another person did.* SEE ALSO artengepwitinenke accuse someone in jealousy, aytarrpinenke wrongly accuse
2. poke yourself (in the eye) ◆ Erlwe atyewenhe elpenke. *I poked myself in the eye.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpengke gidgee fuchsia bush

elpenke² *vt.*

winnow or yandy seed in coolamon to separate dirt from seed by shaking the coolamon in a vertical motion.



Winnowing seed in a rapid sideways movement is called aympenke. ◆ Perlape elperrantye awe yerrakwerre apeke elperrantye. You winnow conkerberries and bush onions by shaking them in a coolamon.

SEE ALSO ilkeraytnenke winnow

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpengke gidgee fuchsia bush

elpera *adv.*

1. quickly, fast ◆ Weye elpere alarrenawe, aremereketylke re. *Kill the animal quickly, before it sees you.* ◆ Elpere nge angkene. *Talk fast!*

2. hurry, (do something) straight away

◆ Artnwenge arntetye apmere warle

alperinewene elpere mpele! *Take the sick child home straight away!*

3. for a short amount of time ◆ Elpere aperte aynanthe warrkarrewene. *We'll just work for a short time.*

= aware

elpere aperte

faster, quicker

= aware aperte

elpere apewethe *vi.*

rush, be impatient, anxious, in a hurry to go SEE ALSO awepareng-e-wanenye rush

elperapenye

1. quickly, quicker, faster ◆ Weye alarrenawe elperapenye! *Kill that animal quickly!*

2. hurry; (do something) straight away

◆ Artnwenge arntetye apmere warle alperinewene elperapenye! *Take the sick child home straight away!*

elperapenye ... -wanenye

should have (done something) before, should have (done something) earlier

◆ Elperapenye tyenge-wanenye mpwele tyampe! *You two should have hung it up before!* ◆ Elperapenye aynenge-wanenye nte. *You should have eaten it earlier.*

elperewatye

quickly, straight away, immediately

◆ Artnwenge arntetye apmere warle alperinewene elperewatye. *Take the sick child home straight away!*

= elperapenye

elper-elpere *adv.*

quickly, faster ◆ Elper-elpere aylenanthe kwere aylarrantye, katatele openye. *Sing it faster, it's a bit too slow.* ◆ Artweye nhartepe elper-elpere rtame angkerrane. *That man talks very quickly.*

elperam-elperame

very quickly ◆ Re eleperam-elperame kwatherrantye. *He drinks quickly.*

elperle *n.*

1. stone knife, flint ◆ Elperle artntepe arakepenhe mpwareyayne Something-le apeke yeyayne wethapenyelke elperr-elperr-ayleyayne arrilpineyayne atanthe. Atkerelke atanthe arreyayne arwelelke arreyayne elperle atherre arwele wethapenyelke artetye tyampe, artntelke atanthe wante elepe mpwareyayne. A stone knife is made from soft dark stone called 'arake'. With a tool they would grind it down

to make it smooth and sharp. Then they would put wax on the end of a piece of mulga wood or perhaps in between two pieces. Then they would put on the stone knife to make a stone axe. They would tie it on the wax using kangaroo or emu sinew.

2. type of white rock (used for making stone knives). Also used in the handle of a woomera.

SEE ALSO artnterrke *stone*, alyweke *stone scraper*, nkwartetye *stone knife*, atnkere¹ *stone knife*

elperlatyewenhe Stimson's python SEE ilpeleyewenhe

elperlaytnenke vi.

1. whistle. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': elperlaytn~~t~~yane

◆ Pwetaye nthepelarte elperlaytn~~t~~yane ketye artweye rlwaylpe! *Watch out – there's a kurdaitcha whistling out there!*

2. whistle out for someone or something

◆ Artweye nthewarte nte elperlaytnnewene. *Whistle out for that man.* The reason or person you are whistling for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Atnkwarengele atnkwerrentyele paripe elperlaytnterane anatyewe aylarrantye re. *The blind snake whistles at night-time to make the yams ripe.*

elperl-elperlaytnenke

whistle lots of times, whistle continuously. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

elperlaytnenge n.

something or someone that whistles a lot; whistler

SEE ALSO paripe¹ *Burton's snake-lizard*

elperl-elperle n.

fontanelle, top part of the skull

◆ Artnwenge nharte ilwekekere arwele theye atnthenhe wele re elperl-elperle tyapparrenhe. *That poor child fell off a tree. Well, he cracked open his skull at the back of his head.*

= ilpwerr-ilpwerre, ateke

elperperewenke vt.

1. shake a tree to get fruit off it ◆ Marle inengele althenke ertwep-ertwepe kwerartepe, ahakeyewe. Elperlperewenkelke arwelepe, pwerrere atnthenke ahernarle. *Women clean all around the tree for the native currant. They shake the tree and the fruit falls*

down onto the ground.

2. wrestle, shake someone or something

◆ Nharte arlewatyerre alarrenhe, awerrkengenge. Atywetnpele elperlperewenke relhe ilwekerarle, arlewatyerrepe elperlperewarrantye ahernarle. *Then he hit the goanna and strangled her. The perentie grabbed the female goanna and shook her, pushing her into the ground.*

◆ Alekele errtywernele atnhenhe twenke elperlperewenhelke. *The dog shook the pillow in his teeth.*

3. shake your head to show that you don't want something or don't like something

◆ Akepe aperte elperlperewenhe, tywekerarreyayne re. *She's shaking her head, she doesn't want it.*

4. swing something around

elperr-elporre n.

flat ◆ Artnte elperr-elporre errwanthe ilene, nterrenge aytenye atye yewethe kwerarle. *You mob get me a flat stone so I can grind the seeds on it.*

OPPOSITE OF karlwe SEE ALSO parparle *flat*, tyelperre *flat stone*

elperr-elperraylenke vt.

flatten something out ◆ Enye nte elperr-elperraylene nte, elpere ampewethe. *Make the damper flatter so it will cook quickly.*

elperr-enwenke, elperr-elporre

entweyane vi.

lie face down on your stomach

◆ Arlewatyerre elperr-entweyane. Iterrtye aleme apeke artnweyenteyane wele ayenge angwerlarrewethe elperr-enwewene ayenge. *A goanna lies on its stomach. If a person has a stomach-ache they rest lying on their stomach to ease the pain.*

SEE ALSO alemelayethe OPPOSITE OF alyarrentye enwenke

elperr-entwer-entwer-enyerrane

go along on your stomach (+rr-...+rr-nye+ 'do all the way') ◆ Arlewatyerre elperr-entwer-entwer-nyerrane. *A goanna goes along on its stomach.*

elperr-elporre entwer-aperrane

go along on your stomach (+rr-ape 'do while going') ◆ Tyelartame kaperle rarte aveyayne tyelarte aveyayne rlengke elperr-elporr entwer-apeyayne. *Right here a lizard has been travelling along on its stomach.*

Elperretye n.

place in Rtwerre country ◆ Ahakeye

elpertaylenke

aknganenhe Elperretyele. Native currants originated at Elperretye.

elpertaylenke *vt.*

1. confuse or distract someone, interrupt or distract someone ♦ Elpertaylerrantye angke artnwengele. Artnwengele elpertaylenke elpatheng-anenye. Alekele apeke wele elpertaylenke rtame elpatheng-anenye. *The children are interrupting our conversation and we can't hear each other. The dogs are making noise too and we can't hear each other.*

SEE ALSO arrmathinenke *disturb someone*, akngwepangineneke *confuse someone*

2. lose or forget something ♦ Atyepe elpertayleng-anenye rtame. *I won't forget it.* = alwengkinenke

3. pass away ♦ Kwenyele aynantherre elpertaylenye. *Yesterday we lost him (he passed away).* SEE ALSO ngarrparrenke *lose a sibling*, tyekertarrenke *lose a relative*, artentye apenke *lose a relative*

elpertaylenke *rewenhe*

1. keep something a secret, keep something to yourself ♦ Atewehanthe elpertaylerrantye. *They are keeping it a secret.*
2. become forgetful, confused or mixed up. A reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe* 'himself', *ntewanhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person getting confused: ♦ Ntewehelke elpertaylerrantye ngarrpele mpele. *You're getting confused.*

elpertelh-aylenke

1. lose something
2. forget something, leave something behind by mistake ♦ Elpertelh-aylenhe rtame atneme kwereyenge, ilenge-wanenye re. *She forgot her yamstick; she didn't bring it.*
3. scatter things around, mix things up, muck things up ♦ Tyweretye inenge atye mpwareyayne alekele elpertelh-aylenye. *I was making a necklace from bean tree seeds and the dog scattered them everywhere.*
4. be confused by something. The person who is confused has no endings (or equivalent pronoun) and the thing or person causing confusion has the +le ending.

elpertelhe *n.*

difficult, hard

angke elpertelhe

1. language which is hard to understand

because it is spoken with an accent or because someone can't talk properly

♦ Artnwenge kelye nhartepe elpertelhe aperte angkerrane. *The child can't talk correctly yet.* ♦ Angke elpertelhe elpatheng-anenye peyakele. Apmere arlunge arenye wele atye elpatheng-anenye peyakele angke elpertelhe. *This language I can't understand. It is from another country a long way away so I can't understand it; it's too hard.*

2. language that is hard to understand because it is complicated

apmere elpertelhe

1. place where there are lots of footprints or tracks making it hard to follow a particular track ♦ Apmere elpertelhele aytnane ayenge enthweyayne, rwengke angwerrminewethe arrpanteye. *I looked in vain at a place where there were lots of tracks, so I wasn't able to find the ones I wanted.*

2. city; unfamiliar or large place where you can't find your way around

elpertelhe angkenke *vi.*

not able to talk properly, such as a non-native speaker of a language ♦ Elpertelhe angkerrane iterrtye arlunge arenye. *People from overseas don't always speak well (and so are hard to understand).*

elpertelharrenke *vi.*

1. become scattered
2. get confused
3. turn into a mess

elpertelh-aylenke lose something; forget something SEE UNDER elpertaylenke

elperterre *n.*

1. hard, tough, solid, firm, tight
♦ Atnwenthe atyeyenge elperterre. *This meat is very tough.* ♦ Arlewatyerre elkeparre atnywenke, nhartepe re akarntelke arrenke alhwengele kwene elperterrelke. *The sand goanna goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole.* ♦ Elperterre nthapenyarte arwele errwenyenke apeke elperterre elepele rtame kwere rntwenke. *When something is hard or solid, such as a gidgee tree, you need to chop it with an axe.*

OPPOSITE OF karlwerrke, itewe SEE ALSO akarnte hard dirt

2. strong, healthy, vigorous, recovered

♦ Alenye elperterre. *A strong flood.*

♦ Arntetye penhe elperterre ayenge. *After being sick I recovered.* SEE ALSO alkenhe big

3. difficult, stubborn, mean, someone who

won't give much ◆ Iterrtye nharte aytnane kwere alewetnherrantye atye, iterrtye nhartepe *proper elperterre anteyane, elperterre itewe arrenge-wanenye iterrtye.* *I asked that person in vain for a lift, but he is very stubborn, he won't budge.* ◆ Nhardtpe relhe, rarte rtame kngwere elperterre. *That woman, she is very mean.*

elperterre angkenke *vi.*

1. speak up strongly, talk vigorously, stand up for yourself, defend yourself ◆ *Court or meeting-le apeke angkewethe angke elperterre, nge angkenke angke elperterre don't nge angke weak, angke elperterre nge angkene. When you're at court or at a meeting you have to speak up for yourself strongly, not weakly.*

2. speak a language strongly (not mixed up with English or any other language) ◆ *Angke elperterre angkerrane kngweranthelke. Some people speak more strongly than others.*

3. talk in a way that is hard to understand
elperterrarenke *vi.*

1. get fit and healthy, get strong
2. coagulate, get hard ◆ *Re arrnge artnperrane, elperterrarenke. Her blood was flowing out and then it coagulated.*
3. freeze ◆ *Arntwe elpeterrarrenhe. The water froze.*

elperterraylenke *vt.*

make something strong or tight ◆ *Aherne tyampe atnkere tyampe pwitinengele elperterr-ayleyayne. By mixing soil and wax together they would make the substance hard.*

elpethaytenke *vi.*

rise (of dust or dirt) ◆ *Elpethaytenke wenhe ahernepe atewantherre akewentyenke, makwerlewe. Dust rises from the dancers and forms a cloud around all the people.* The word for 'dust' or 'dirt' has no endings and the place where it is rising from has the +we ending.

SEE ALSO *akewentyenke (dust) rising*

elpeye, elpey-elpeye *n.*

needlebush, needle wood *Hakea leucoptera.* Shrub to about 3 m with white or yellow flowers. Also referred to as *arwele elpeye.*
◆ *Elpeye arwele arrilp-arrilpe paylpepe arrilpe rtame re. The needlebush has sharp needle-like leaves.*

elpwarrenke go floury, powdery or soft SEE *elparrenke¹*

elteng-anenke *vi.*

get stuck (in a pipe or tube), such as a child's finger in a hole, or food in a person's throat ◆ *Aytnane kwarrantye ayerlinenke tyelaperte aneyayne, arntwengelke kwathenke. Elteng-anenke rartinge, rlwene apeke atnwenthe apeke wethapenyne kwemarre peyakele, elteng-anteyane. You can find it hard to swallow something so you need to drink water. Meat or bread might get stuck in your throat and you just can't do anything about it.*

SEE ALSO *mwenke get stuck*

eltenke *vt.*

1. peel or take something off; chip or strip something off ◆ *Elperle eltenke. Flint is chipped off a stone.* SEE ALSO *erltitenke carve*
◆ *Karntape iley-alpeyayne, karntape eltenye penhe amware apenyne. People used to bring back a piece of bark that they had peeled off a tree with a stone knife to use like a coolamon.*

2. split, smash or crack something open
◆ *Artweye nthelarte marle nharte ilwekere elterrantye ake arwele. That man is splitting that poor woman's head open with a stick.* ◆ *Kwarte tyweke-tyweke arenge atye eltenke. I will crack open the chook egg.* SEE ALSO *eltewenke strike someone*

3. shatter; smash glass in a building
◆ *Awerre nthelatherrarte kelatthe rlenke elteye. Those two boys are about to smash the glass.* SEE ALSO *piltenke shatter*

4. open up (of flower or fruit) [OLDER SPEAKERS]. A reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe 'himself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.*) is used for the thing that is opening up: ◆ *Arlangkwe re alpite rtame re wenheye wante kwentewalane re enwenkepe alpite. Nhardtpe re ampengelepe wenheye eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. Nhardtpe re alpitelke nhartepe anenke arpankelelk. The round-leaved bloodwood tree's flower is called kwentewale. When it is ripe it breaks open its shell. Then its flower is exposed.* SEE ALSO *tyarrpinenke crack open*

5. incubate, hatch (of eggs). When chicks are ready to hatch the mother feels them moving and breaks the shells *eltenke.* Then the chicks *lwemanenke* come out.
◆ *Kwarte nhartepe eltenke kwere. Nhardtpe ltywere kelye angkarre nhartepe repe akwerrkepe lwematneyelke re kwarte*

eltepwere

theyepe. Kwartepre nhartepre kwarrengkwele rtame elhenge arrenge eltenke. (*The mother) hatches the eggs. Then, through a small hole in the egg, comes a baby bird. The egg is chipped open by the mother using its beak.* The mother hatching the eggs has the +le ending and the word for egg has no endings: ♦ Thangkerne akwerrke inenge lwemanenke kwarte theye arrengkwele eltenhepenhe. *Chickens come out of eggs after the mother has hatched them.* SEE ALSO tyarrpinenke crack open

elterawenke *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

the back way, the long way ♦ Etntyarpre ayenge apewethe eltepwere. *I am going across, around the back way.* = arteperinte

elterawenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

shoot, fire a gun ♦ Artweyele elterawenke atnhelengkwe atherre. *The man shot two emus.* = wenke¹

eltewenke *vt.*

1. hit or strike someone down; knock something off ♦ Eltewenke iterrtye apeke alarrenke arre wele eltewenke ahenge alarrenke. Eltewenke iterrtye kngwere ahenge alarrenke eltewenkelke eltyenge apeke arwelele apeke eltewenke. *You hit people when fighting, you can knock them with your hand or with a stick.* ♦ Wantewarte ntepe kayaye ngkeyenge ake eltewenherre? *Why did you hit your big sister over the head?*

SEE ALSO eltenke crack open

2. clear (of trees) [SOME SPEAKERS]

♦ Eltewewethe arlpankinewethe. *We should cut down the trees to make a plain.*

elthe ceremony ground SEE althe

eltharte public men's corroboree SEE lharte

eltwerreye *n.*

1. native willow, native apricot *Pittosporum angustifolium*. Tree to 7 m with drooping leaves, pale yellow flowers and orange fruits which have sticky red seeds. Also referred to as *arwele eltwereye*.

2. edible fruit of the native willow [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *rlwene eltwereye*. ♦ Rlwene rltwerreye tywerreke openye. *The native willow fruit is a bit like that of the native fig.*

= weltarre, arrngernangkere, aylpatye²

eltye *n.*

1. hand ♦ Eltyenge arntarryewethe. *To hold with your hands.*

2. finger ♦ Eltye amerne kelye-kelye nyarte

rtame. *These are my fingers.*

3. front legs of animals such as kangaroos, dogs and goannas [OLDER SPEAKERS]

♦ Eltye arrwekelenye arlemenye anteranterenyerrane angketye antenge theye pwete openye. *He bends his front legs back and goes about on his back legs. His back legs are like shoes.* SEE ALSO angketye foot

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO altye family

eltye akwerke, eltye kelye

finger (other than thumb)

eltye akwerke inenge

fingers

eltye alarrenke *vt.*

clap hands ♦ Eltye atyewenhe alarrenke. *I'm clapping my hands.*

eltye aleme [OLDER SPEAKERS]

palm of hand ♦ Eltye aleme rtame nyartep. *This is the palm of my hand.*

= elpay-elpaye

eltye alkenhe

thumb

eltye alyemp-alyempe

wrinkly hands

eltye arlemenyarrenke *vi.*

make a fist ♦ Eltye arlemenyarrenke re. *He is making a fist.*

eltye arntarryyenke *vt.*

shake hands

eltye artepe [SOME SPEAKERS]

back of hand

eltye atnertenge, eltye atnerte

palm of hand

= elpay-elpaye

eltye awatye

gap between fingers

eltye elkwerrepene

middle finger

eltye elperr-elperre

palm of hand

= elpay-elpaye

eltye eltyarenke *vi.*

1. wave, signal to someone

2. use hand signs ♦ Eltyarenke mpelartepe wele eltyenge alwengarenke, artemperreye-rye eye atyeyenge, meye-meye-rteye atyeyenge (arriile), nanye-rteye atyeyenge (aretye). *You wave and do hand signs with your hands like this when you're asking where your relatives are. You put your hand on your chin if you're asking about your nieces and nephews, on your cheek for your son-in-law, and on your shoulder for your grandchildren.*

◆ Eltye ape eltyarrenke nhartenge artemperreyepe ntheke angkwarre arlweye tyampepe elwake rwenkawe openherre arlelke weyewe-thewe eltyengepe. *You use hand signs too like this for your nieces and nephews and father, asking 'Where did they go?'*

eltye ertwe

thumb

eltye errkwer-errkwere

wrist

eltye etnkwelthe

middle finger

eltye kantye

index finger ◆ Eltye amerne kelye-kelye nyarte rtame: eltye kantye, eltye etnkwelthe, eltye karntenge, eltye karntenge watye. *These are my fingers: index finger, middle finger, ring finger and the little finger.*

eltye karntenge

index finger, ring finger

eltye kelye-kelye

fingers (other than thumb)

eltye kwerrme

lines on palm of hand

eltye theye angkenke vi.

use hand-talk, sign language. Sign language is used to communicate when in mourning.

= akertere theye angkenke

eltye tyilperre

palm of hand

= elpay-elpaye

eltyenge erretetye, eltyengelayethe**erretetye n.**

on your hands

eltyelayethe atnenke vi.

stand on your hands

eltyenge alkenhineneke vt.

grow up someone, raise an animal

◆ Eltyenge aynanthe alkenhineneke akwerrke inenge. *We grew those little ones up.*

eltyenge apmenke vt.

paw at someone, such as a dog or child trying to get someone's attention

eltyepenhe

from my hands ◆ Eltyepenhe aleke nharte atye alkenhineneye. *I raised that dog with my own hands.*

eltyampenke get blisters SEE Ityampenke**eltyante n.**

1. empty-handed, with nothing,

without possessions ◆ Arlelke theye angkenke marlepe kngwerarle apeke alhwengayerrantye. 'Atnwenthe-rteye?' 'Eltyantawe aveyayterane peyakele.' *If someone comes back from hunting, a woman must ask them 'Did you get any meat?' 'No, I've come back with nothing.'* SEE ALSO peyakele nothing

2. barren, no children (of a woman)

3. man with no wife, bachelor

eltyantewanenye

1. pregnant, expecting [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

2. son-in-law. Used by the female cousin atyeleye of his mother

eltyamerne-eltyamerne ilenke vt.

tuck into something, lots of people grabbing things

eltyantinenke, eltyantaylenke vt.

1. give things away that you don't want, divide things up to give away
2. give things out that belonged to someone who has passed away ◆ Aylanthe eltyantinenhawe ngwetyanpe ampenye kwerarte. *This morning we divided up all the things of the deceased person to give away.*
SEE ALSO ampenye¹ deceased's belongings

eltyarrenke vi.

1. wave someone down, signal to someone
2. use hand signs ◆ Eltyarrenke mpelartape wele eltyenge alwengarenke, artemperreye-rteye atyeyenge, meye-meye-rteye atyeyenge (arriile), nanye-rteye atyeyenge (aretye). *You wave and do hand signs with your hands like this when you're asking where your relatives are. You put your hand on your chin if you're asking about your nieces and nephews, on your cheek for your son-in-law, and on your shoulder for your grandchildren.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO altyarrenke¹ excited

akertere **eltyarrenke** use hand signs SEE UNDER akertere

eltyem-anenke, eltyem-anenkerne vi.

come out, come up (of the sun) ◆ Mataye theye, artnte theye aherrke eltyem-anenke. *The sun comes out from behind clouds and from behind hills.*

SEE ALSO lwemanenke come out

eltyem-elytyme n.

half-light, dusk, dawn ◆ Wele aherke wethapenye eltyem-elytymelke kwenelke, anter-anterenyeyayane. *It started to get dark, the sun was just going down.*

eltyemwerneye

eltyemwerneye n.

policeman (*lit. hand grabber*) ◆ Ntepe katye anteyane ngkenge iley-etyewethe eltyemwerneyele? *What are you doing just sitting there letting the police get you?*

elwe¹ n.

1. soft clear honey at the bottom of sugarbag ◆ Ye, nthewarlarte kwere arrarr-atnhenke apertame. Elwe ilengle, arrenke karntapewarle. Nhartepe re akelke rtame artenke, arrarr-atnhenke. Akelke rtame nhartepe arrenke. *He cuts it (honey) along the side of that (tree) too. Getting out the bottom honey, he puts it onto the bark. Then he chops the top honey, cuts along the side. He puts the top honey then (onto the bark).*
2. sweet nectar from the honey grevillea tharrkarre. Also referred to as *ngkwale elwe*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *erlwe¹ eye*

elwe² n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

hind legs broken of a kangaroo as it is prepared for cooking ◆ Elwelke kwere elatnarreye kngwere tangkwerle. Kwerepenhartape kngwerelke rtame nhartepe kwere elatnarreye. *He will twist first one of its legs, then he will twist the other one.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *erlwe¹ eye*

elwe³ n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

food that can be eaten whole or raw; food ready to eat as is ◆ Enye tyampe kwerarte elwe, arkerre openye; aynenke twerarte aperte, atnhelengkwele. *Emus eat the dog-eye bush tomato just as it is, it looks like desert raisins. They eat the whole lot.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *erlwe¹ eye*

elwake, elwakerre pr.

1. the two of them. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoity but different ones of the two generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law, or father and child. *Elwake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
◆ Arlweye nhenge elwake apeyayterane. *A father and son are coming.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elwake* means 'that person and him or her'. ◆ Akele nhenge elwake apeyayterane. *An aunt and nephew are coming.*

elwake angkwere

my son-in-law and his uncle (said by mother-in-law)

elwakakeye n.

they. Used where the people referred to are in different patrimoieties to you. People in the same patrimoity as you are called *aylakakeye*. One patrimoity consists of Pwerle, Kemarre, Thangale and Mpetyane, the other consists of Pengarte, Kngwarraye, Penangke and Kapetye. ◆ Aye, elwakakeyele atyenge alarremeketyawe, atewakeyenge iteye theye. *Hey, the people of the other kinship group (patrimoity) might kill me for being on their road.*

SEE ALSO *aylenakakeye we* (same patrimoity), *aylakakeye we* (same patrimoity)

elwanthe, erlwanthe pr.

1. they, the two of them. Used where the two people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. *Elwanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.

2. they two. Used where you don't know what patrimoity the people are in.

◆ Nyarte elwanthe entweyane, arkenye wanenye atherre tangkwerle. Arlewatyerre arkenye wanenye akeyene. Entweyane elwanthe parparle. *The two of them had no patterns on them, no markings then. The goanna had no markings either. They lay on the flat stone, the perentie and the goanna.*

3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elwanthe* means 'that person and her or him (who are in different patrimoieties)'. ◆ Kwarrengkwe apeyayterane elwanthe. *He and his mother are coming.*

elwanthe apakweye

they. Used where the people are in the same one of the main generation groups. One main generation group consists of Kemarre, Mpetyane, Kapetye and Pengarte and the other consists of Kngwarraye, Penangke, Pwerle and Thangale. ◆ Elwanthe apakweye inenge akertelamerne akertelamerne, aylenanthe apakweye akertelamerne akertelamerne rtame. *Their team would be waiting at one end and our team would be waiting at the other end.*

elwanthe angkwere [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
my son-in-law and his wife (said by mother-in-law)

elweme pr.

1. they, the two of them. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoity

and the same one of the two generation groups, mother and daughter's daughter. *Elweme* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ *Elweme pwitarrewethe mpele*. *The two of them should meet*. For plants, animals and other inanimate things the pronoun you use depends on the relationship things have to each other [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ *Kwere tangkwerle, yernte tangkwerle, thapakepe. Ahakeyepe alele apertame. Elwemane enwenke renhetherraperte*. *Out of the native currant trees, 'yernte' ripens first and 'ahakeye' later. The two of them are similar.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elweme* means 'that person and her or him (who are in the same kinship and generation group)'. ♦ *Kwementyaye elweme openhe. He and Kwementyaye (e.g. his brother) left.*

elweme angkwere [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
they who are my two sons-in-law (said by mother-in-law) ♦ *Meye-meye atherre apeke two brother apekarle openherewe 'Elweme angkerewe, ntarrelparrenherre.' If it was two brothers that are your sons-in-law who went away, you'd say 'My two sons-in-law left.'*

Elwem-antewante n.

place on Arnerre country

elweperre blue mallee SEE lweperre

elwewe pr.

1. them, those two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in the same patrimoietiy and the same one of the two generation groups, such as sister and brother.

♦ *Artweyele amerne akwerelh-akwerelh-aylenye elwewe rretwep-ertwepaylenye elwewe nantewe okakelep-ee. The men on horseback galloped around in circles rounding up the two women.*

2a. for them, to those two. *Elwewe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is also the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -*akake*, -*warle*.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elwewe* means to that person and his or her relative. ♦ *Re etnyenhe elwewe arrere nhengewe. He gave it to her and her sister.*

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a

relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to those two. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ *Elwewe arrerele atherre atyenge alkenhinene. The older of those two sisters grew me up.*

SEE ALSO *elweweyenge their*

elwewake, elwewakerre pr.

1. them, those two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in the same patrimoietiy but different ones of the two generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child, or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.

2a. for them; to those two ♦ *Nhartape rlwene elwewake papertelke errwanthepe alkapertame ayneyerre. That food is only for them two (aunt and niece); you mob have eaten all yours.* *Elwewake* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is also the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -*akake*, -*warle*.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elwewake* means to that person and his or her relative. ♦ *Atye etnyenhe elwewake arlweye nhengewe. I gave it to him and his father.*

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to those two. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *aynewakeyenge our*

elwewanthe pr.

1a. them, those two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in different patrimoieties, such as mother and child.

b. them, those two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.

2a. for them; to those two. *Elwewanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is also the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -*akake*, -*warle*.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *elwewanthe* means to that person and his or her relative. ♦ *Atye etnyenhe elwewanthe arrengkwe nhengwe. I gave it to her and her mother.*

3. our (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to those two. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *elwewantheyenge their*

elwewantheyenge

elwewanthe apakweye

for people who are in the same generation group, but who may be in different or the same patrimoieties

elwewantheyenge pr.

their, theirs, belonging to them two. Used when the two people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. ♦ Artnwenge elwewantheyenge re arrtyerrantye. *He is looking after their child.*

elwewenhe pr.

1. themselves (two people); on their own, in their own way. Used where the people are members of the same patrimoietiy and the same generation group; for example, people who are related as brother and sister.
2. each other, one another
 - ♦ Artweyelatherre nharte elwewenhe arerrantye. *Those two men see one another.*
 - ♦ Aleke atherre elwewenhe atnherrantye. *The two dogs are biting one another.*
 - ♦ Artweyele atherre elwewenhe aytnenke errtyartele. *The two men are spearing one another.*

3. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for themselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words): ♦ Arrere nhengelé atherre elwewenhe alarrenhe. *The two sisters hit each other.*

elwewenake, elwewenhakerre pr.

1. themselves (two people); on their own, in their own way. Used where the people are in the same patrimoietiy but different generation groups; for example, people who are related as father and child.

2. each other, one another

3. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for themselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people

benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

elwewehanthe, elewenhantherre pr.

1. themselves (two people); on their own, in their own way. Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife.

2. each other, one another ♦ Nhartelke elwewehanthe arlkenye arrenke.

Atywetnpelepe arlkenyepe arrerantye, etak-etak-aperte, tyepalele. *Then they painted each other. The perentie is painting the goanna carefully, using a special stick for painting.*

♦ Elwewehanthe arlwenthinewethe. *Let them marry each other.*

3. their own (body part). Used with a word for the part of the body that an action is done to. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. themselves (two people); on their own, in their own way. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.

5. for themselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

6. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

elweweyenge pr.

their, theirs, belonging to those two. Used when the two people who own something are in the same patrimoietiy and the same one of the two generation groups, such as two brothers. When referring to something belonging to animals, the choice of which word for 'theirs' may depend on what patrimoietiy the animals are associated with in the Dreaming. ♦ Arwengerrpele rtame enyepe ntyemenye aynenke, atnhelengkwele aynenke. Atherrele aperte elweme aynenkepe, enyepe; elweweyenge rtame. *The bush turkey and the emu eats the ruby saltbush fruit. It's both their food.*

elweye n.

tough person; invincible, good fighter

SEE ALSO karlakwerte clever

elwilparrenke vi.

1. go down, subside ♦ Tyapenpe elwilparrenhe athepenhe. *The boil went down after I applied medicine.*
2. feel better in the stomach after defecating ♦ Aleme elwilparrenke alwaratnenkepenhe. *My stomach felt better after I went to the toilet.*

elye n.

1. shade, shady ♦ Mwekartep kwerartepe amimpepe. Nharte re arreyayne. Elye kwereyenge, rlwtinpere warlelke rewenhe arreyaynepe. *He would put a cap on to shade his forehead.* ♦ Lhangkelarlep, anwengerane alpenke arleng, elywenge aney-alpenke. *For a men's ceremony, they go a long way out and sit in the shade.*
2. shadow ♦ Aherre atye arelp-arenhe nharte elye anteyanengarle. *As I went past I saw the shadow of a kangaroo.*
3. shade structure made from thick branches
4. leafy branches used to make shade
 - ♦ Arwele elye etnkwelthelayethe arrenaw. *Stand the leafy branch up longways (to make shade).*

elye arenke vt.

look at your reflection

= lyenty-arenke

elye arrerentyein the shade of, under the shade of ♦ Elye atnawerre aveyayterane. *The shade is moving straight across.***elyeme** n.

type of mouse. Possibly fat-tailed antechinus *Pseudantechinus macdonnellensis*; fat-tailed dunnart *Sminthopsis crassicaudata*. Also referred to as weye elyeme. ♦ Nyartepe ilkwennge kelye, atmakakerrepe atanthe aynenyne kwere weye. *This type of small mouse was once eaten as meat in the olden days.*

SEE ALSO aherraty-atnywerte mouse sp., ilkwennge mouse, mpwenyelpe desert mouse

Elyeneny n.

place north of Murray Downs

- ♦ Alkenhelke ayengepe. Ltemarleke ilelp-ilenyte atyengepe. Aperleye atyeyengele, nyanyele atyeyengele, tyatyele atyeyengele, openhe aynenanthe Elyeneny warle. *Then when I was bigger we went out west. My father's mother picked*

me up on her way west and my mother's mother and my mother's father went too. We went all the way to Elyeneny.

Elyenge n.

place name ♦ Aynanthe alpenke nyarte, Arrkwele angkwarre alpenke, atwatyele aperte. Arrkwele angkwerree, Elyeng-angkwerre. *Then we went through Arrkwele, up to the gap. We went through Arrkwele and Elyenge.*

+emayle+ n.end.

Goes on English words to make a Kaytetye transitive verb: ♦ Nthewarte level-**emayle**-aylene! *Sing it together (evenly)!* ♦ Artnperrane nthelarape aperte aynterranyte wante apeke arre atanthe artnpenkawe win-**emaylenke** apeke. *That person is doing really well in the race and is winning.* If the borrowed word is written in Kaytetye spelling, then no hyphen is necessary: ♦ kwewememaylenke *comb your hair*

SEE ALSO -ayle+ cause

-ene+ SEE +nyey-ene+, +y- ... +y-ene+, +y-ene+**enape** n. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

echidna, 'porcupine' *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Also referred to as weye enape.

= enewaylenge, ilekayerre

enenhe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

belly button, navel ♦ Artnwenge kelye nharte enenhe arre ngkerrke arrenhe. *That child has a sore navel.*

= tylepelepe

enente n.

1. inedible seed of the bean tree *tyweretye* – *Erythrina vespertilio* (NOTE Anmatyerr inert) = tyweretye SEE ALSO mpetyane-mpetyane yellow bean tree seeds, thangale-thangale red bean tree seeds ♦ Enente aynanthe aytneyayne wayele akwel-akwel-arrerrane string arle. *We spear bean tree seeds with hot wire and thread them on a string.*
2. inedible seed of the emu bush *wetyenye*

[SOME SPEAKERS]

enewarre-mankwere n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

flat clouds after rain, overcast

= arntwe alaye SEE ALSO mataye cloud

enewaylenge n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

echidna, 'porcupine' *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. You make the hand sign for echidna by pointing your right index finger and waving it from left to right.

◆ Enewaylenge weye mamperle aynewethe. Enewaylenge repe anteyane entteyele kape arlitarrele, aynenkepe nyartele tyewalhe kape enterke. Pwewethe athathe weye nyarte, warele kwere elpatinenke, errkenke kwere elepe arrilpele, atnilenke twerarte kweretheyepe errkele kwere arrenke nhartepa arlpengelke etnpenke mentye ampewethe. Nyartepe ilpilenke kwere, rntwenke kwere, arnalke tangkwerle, lhenpelke, ileperelke kweretheyepe kartetyelke angkarryale rengilenke. *The porcupine or echidna is meat food and good to eat. It lives in caves or special burrows which it digs in the ground. It eats ants and termites. To cook this meat, throw it onto the flames as this helps to loosen the spikes which are taken out using a very sharp axe or knife. After this it is put in a hole where it's covered in hot ashes. The first part to be cut is the chest, then the arms, legs and then the spine and ribs are broken apart.* ◆ Enewaylenge alhwenge theye lwemanenhe atnepethengele. *Echidnas come out of their hole backwards.*
= enape, ilekayerre

**enke** *n.*

1. side, edge ◆ Aleke elkwerrele anteyane artweye atherre enkenge anteyane. *The dog is in the middle of two men, one at each side.*
OPPOSITE OF **elkwerre**

2. boundary, outskirts ◆ Arlenge nte arntwemeketye Kaytetyele rtame aknganenhe apmere kngwerele, enkenge rtame, enkenge kngwerele rtame, enkenge kngwerele rtame, enkenge kngwerele rtame. *Don't tell them that Kaytetye originated at the boundary of another place far away, they are different boundaries.*

enkangkwerre

sideways, along the edge

enkenge

on the edge, on the side ◆ Enkenge enwene nge! *Lie on the side!*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ngkenge** you

enkenge arenke *vt.*

look sideways at someone ◆ Atye ngkenge enkenge arenherre. *I looked at you sideways.*

enkakerte, ingkakerte *n.*

1. mirage ◆ Enkakertele arrerintarrantye.

A mirage makes things seem closer.

= aherrke ingke, elewarre

2. single strand of cobweb in the air

enkakerte errwelaylenke *vt.*

mirage shimmering ◆ Enkakertele

errwelaylenke. *There is a mirage*

shimmering (lit. a mirage is making it rise).

◆ Enkakertele errwel-aylenke enkakertele ape kwere errwel-aylenke arlenga tyampe arrenke mwetekaye apeke, wele errwelaperte re openkerne errwelaylenke arntte tyampe. *If you look at something in the distance and you see a mirage, it makes things look closer. It might make a car or hill look closer.*

enkarte, ngkarte *n.*

1. pastor, priest ◆ Enkarte nharte

openkernawe. *The priest is coming here.*

◆ Enkartele pipe kaltyintarrantye. *The priest is teaching people about God's word.*

2. missionary ◆ Artnwenge aperte kelye aynanthe alkenharrenherre. Wele kamele akake openhengerne ye enkarte inenge. Artnwenge inenge aynekanthe karrekarrineny waylpalelepe okarretnyenyerre, methetheli tyampe. *One day when we were just little kids, missionaries came with camels. They rounded us all up together, just the children (to take us to the mission). There was a white man and a white lady rounding us up.*

3. Jesus ◆ Yipe-yipe kwertengerle enkarte

arenge. *Jesus shepherded the sheep.* SEE ALSO alkerarenye

4. someone who has authority

enkarte aynewantheyenge

Our Lord, God

= Altyerre SEE ALSO arlweye god

enkartarrenke *vi.*

study to become a pastor, be ordained as a minister

enkartelarenke *vt.*

promise (*lit. Jesus sees*)

enkaylte *n.*

half-moon, crescent moon. The moon rises further east each night as it waxes and further west each night as it wanes. Also referred to as *arelpe enkaylte*. ◆ Nhartaye repe arelpepe enkaylte atney-alpenhe itemarle. *There, that half-moon is back on the western horizon.* ◆ Arelpe enkaylte kngerrake atheke alpeyenteyane. *The*

waxing moon travels east.

= tyilpe

enkelp-enkenke get itchy SEE etnkelp-enkenke

enkenke get itchy SEE etnkenke

enkepenhe *n.*

1. distant relatives

2. step relatives

enkerle *n.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

penis

enkwe *n.*

1. shelf, ledge

2. place in honeyant nest where the honeyants are found ♦ Kwerethayarte kwere apmenke kwenele aperte. Nharte kwere ilenke enkwewe, makwerle. Kngwerewe enkwewe ilenke, arwelele, kelyele. *From there she digs it right down.*

Then from the shelf she gets them out, lots of them. From another shelf she gets them out, using a little stick.

SEE ALSO etnteye cave

Enkwe *n.*

Redbank, place on Rtwerpe country

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artnke cliff

enkwannge *n.*

leaf of bush potato *anatye*.

enkwarenye *n.*

honeyant. Also referred to as *ngkwarle enkwarenye*.

♦ Mpe apewene aynanthe arlelke ngkwarle enkwarenyewe. *Come on, let's go hunting for honeyants.* = yerrampe

enkwarnnge *n.*

leaf of bush banana. Also referred to as *alperre enkwarnnge*.

SEE ALSO lkwarreye bush banana

enkwartetye stone knife SEE nkwartetye

Enkwelatnewene *n.*

place near Singleton Station

SEE ALSO Kwerlaynte

enmwelye *n.*

1. crushed, dented, bent

2. close together, squashed up

= **mwelye** [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *apmwelye cadney lizard*

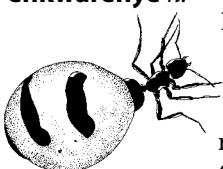
enmwelyarrenke *vi.*

get crushed, squashed or smashed

enmwelyaylenke, enmwilaylenke *vt.*

crush, squash or smash something,

dent or crumple something ♦ Tyampete



enmwelyaylenke kwere. *He crushed the billycan.* ♦ Arrematyte rlteye-rlteye ape rrkantarenge. Nyartepe rntwenherre ngkertele. Nyartepe ape rtame artnwenge arenge mpele rrkantarenge. Rrkante arre atnakakerre rntweyayne, aynterrkepe kwere wenheye. Eltyenge kwere wenheye enmwelyaylenke, re ltwararrenke rtame. *The upside-down plant is just a toy. People broke off this one for fun. It is just a toy for kids that people used to break off in the old days, when it was dry. You squeeze it with your hands and it goes bang.*

SEE ALSO pwarninenke clasp shut

enmwelye-mwelyaylenke, enmwelye-nmelyaylenke *vt.*

crush, squash or smash lots of things

enngelheye *n.*

someone or something you know and are familiar with but haven't seen for some time ♦ Enngelheye atyeyenge. *Someone that I know.* ♦ Mwetekaye enngelheye atyeyenge openye nharte atnleyane. *That car there really looks like mine.*

SEE ALSO peranngé familiar, altye family

enngelheye mpwarende *vt.*

make someone or something beautiful

enngelheyarrenke *vi.*

be familiar or easily recognisable

enngerre, ingerre *n.*

face ♦ Enngerre errpatye arrentye openye. *He has a face like a devil.* ♦ Artnwenge kelye nharte enngerre amarrenhe wantelerteryange arre atnhenherre penhe. *That little child has a swollen face, it looks like it was bitten by something.*

enngerre alyemp-alyempe

old, wrinkly face ♦ Enngerre alyemp-alyemparrenke erlkwe arre ampenkelepe.

When you grow old your face gets wrinkled.

enngerre malangke

pretty face

enngerre-wanenye

not your whole self, not feeling normal

enngerrelatherre

face-to-face ♦ Elwewerhe enngerrelatherre arenke. *The two of them looked at each other, face-to-face.*

= mwernarte atheke atherre OPPOSITE OF rlwintem-atherre

enngerr-akwenenhe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

western warbler *Gerygone fusca*.

Brownish-grey bird with red eye and

enngwe

white tail tip, 10–11 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr *enngerr akwernenh*). Also referred to as *thangkerne enngerr-akwernenhe*.

◆ Angwerr-angwerrarrerrane nharte angkenke atwerrp-atwerrpe. Aherke atnywerr-aytenke, nhartep ngwemernt-
ngwemerntarrenke. Wele nhartep atnkwarengepe elpathenke iterryelepe enngerr-akwernenhe rtame, nhartinge angkenke. *In the late afternoon when it starts to get dark you can hear the western warbler. The sun goes down, darkness falls, then in the darkness you can hear it.*

= aherrk-akwewene

enngwe pile of dirt left after digging SEE
ertnngwe

enngwemernte dark, blackness, pitch black
SEE ngwemernte

enngwerre¹ *n.*

1. hairstring belt *aylepe* presented as a marriage gift from a father-in-law to a son-in-law SEE ALSO *antyarne hairstring belt*

2. gift SEE ALSO *tyenkarre food gift*

enngwerre² *n.*

1. spider web ◆ Arwelele arntarryeyayne enngwerre. *Trees grab cobwebs.* = wepe

2. poisonous string which makes people sick. Only a *ngangkaye* can see it and take it out to make you better

◆ Enngwerreketyawe, ngwetyanpe-
ngwetyanpele, alarrelp-arrenke ketye. *In the mornings you have to watch out not to walk through these webs.*

enngwerre³ *n.*

travelling around for no reason ◆ Aparte enngwerre aperrane iterrye nharte. *That person is always travelling around for no reason.* SEE ALSO *ape¹, apelke*

enpetye *n.*

errand, mission, job, task ◆ Enpetye apenke alewetnhewethe relhe apeke artweye apeke kngwere alewetnhewethe apenke. *Sometimes you go on a mission to get men and women.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *erlpetye quick*

enpetye apenke *vi.*

go on a mission, go on a job ◆ Artweye inenge arrkwentyarte enpetye apenherre erlkwe apmarleye ilewethe. *Three men went on a mission to collect my old uncle.*

SEE ALSO alewetnhenke ask

ente *n.*

1. small stick from the turkey bush *therppere* used for getting honeyants from their nests

◆ Entenge ilerrantye yerrampe enkwe warle mpelarte entenge arwelele enkwe theye.

Enkwenge arre anteyane aparte ileyayne erwelenge arle kwenenge arle tyampe.

You use the special stick like this to get the honeyants from the shelves in their nest. With the special stick you can get honeyants in the top and bottom shelves.

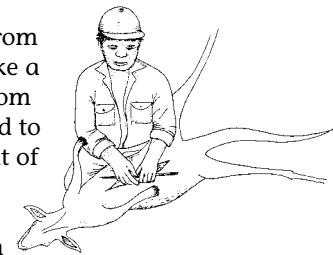
2. stick that is used to close up animal's guts for cooking = entelppe, entake, ilateye

3. part of the fruit that joins it to the plant. Also referred to as *arwele ente*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *inte nape, entwe spindle*

entake *n.*

skewer made from mulga. Stick like a pencil made from mulga tree used to close up the gut of kangaroo or echidna after they have been



gutted. ◆ Alkaperte atye atne ileny.

Entake rntewewene entelparrewethe weye. *Okay, I've gutted the animal. Cut a skewer so I can close up its guts.*

= entelppe SEE ALSO *ente small stick*

entalte *n.*

pubic hair
= atnanke

entaye *n.*

stallion

entel-entele confident SEE *etntel-etntele*

intelpe *n.*

stick for closing the guts of an animal before it is cooked. It is sharp on both ends.

SEE ALSO *ente small stick* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO

intelpe hot coals

entelparrenke *vt.*

close an animal's stomach after gutting it by inserting a skewer to hold it together; sew up, close by blocking ◆ Weye entelparrarrantye atye arwelele atne arre ilenyepenhe. *I'm closing the hole in the meat where it has been gutted with a skewer.*

◆ Aherringe kwerarte entelparrenke. *You put a skewer though a kangaroo (after gutting it).*

= limparrenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *intelparrenke turn red (of coals)*

Entengele *n.*

country north-east of Barrow Creek associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups ◆ Anatyepe aknganenhe Entengele.

Yams originated from Entengele. ♦ Entengele aknganenhe elitne. The pygmy mulga monitor originated from Entengele.

entenye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

long time ago

= awatnke, atnake

aherne entenye

a long time ago, in the early days ♦ Aherne entenye rewete tangkwerle aneyayne. *A long time ago there was a road here.*

artweye aherne entenye

first ancestors, original inhabitants ♦ Repe pweltye rtame Altyerrepenehepe atanthe rrkante etnyeyayne arrwekelenyepe arrwekelenyele amernepe, artweye aherne entenyele amernepe. *The ball game is from the Dreamtime; it was played by people before us, by men who were around long before us.*

enteny-entenye *n.*

rough, lumpy

= iterrke, mwenthe-mwenthe

enterr-enterre *n.*

1. joined close together, stacked up

♦ Arwele lweperre alkere openye ape re alperre enterr-enterre. *The blue mallee has blue leaves that are joined close together.*

♦ Warleye enterr-enterre altyanteyane. *The houses are stacked close together.*

2. webbed ♦ Ntyipere, re ankwarengelepe aperrane. Nhartepe re aherrkertewepe entweyane ilperele apeke rtame.

Ntyiperape repe enterr-enterre.

Paympelhepe, enterr-enterre rtame re. The ghost bat goes about at night. Then in the daytime it sleeps in a hollow tree perhaps. The bat is webbed. It has webbed wings.

enterr-enterrarrenke *vi.*

stick together, be close together

enterrenty *n.*

1. things grouped together evenly, things that occur in pairs or close together, such as leaves on a blue mallee where it looks as if the leaves have been threaded onto a skewer because they grow so close together.

2. thick scrub ♦ Arwele enterrenty angkwarre apentyele mpele. *Don't go through the thick scrub.*

3. stick put through things to hold them together, a kind of hatpin used to keep a ceremonial headdress on.

enterrentyarrenke *vi.*

stick together, be close together, gather

♦ Enterrentyarrerrane mataye rlewethe

athathe. Ltywere-ltywere tangkwerle re anteyane wele re enterrentyarrerrane.

Clouds gather together before it rains. They are spread out first and then they come together.

= aymperrarrenke

enterrentyinenke, enterrentyaylenke *vt.*

make things cluster evenly together ♦ Entye perryayayne enterrentyaylengele rlterrele. *You can tie your hair back with twine.*

Enterrenty *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek east of the Stuart Highway

enterrke, nterrke *n.*

1. white ant, termite *Amitermes vitiosus*

♦ Enterrkepe akerrthele arre anteyane repe arltere rtame. Kngwere-kngwerekwepe kwere arenke arwelele anteyanenge arle.

Enterrkelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye arwele kape mantarre tyampe. *The white ant lives in mounds and it is white. Other times it can be seen living in dead trees. The white ant eats through everything, such as trees and clothing.*

2. something small ♦ Anatye kngwerentyengepe aynanthe arletye arreyaynenke alkenh-alkenhepe aynanthe arreyaynenke arletye rtame. Ane enterre akake aynanthe pweyaynenke arlekke nthelaperte. *The big yams, we used to save them raw for later. The small ones we would cook while we were out hunting.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artnterrke stone, aynterrke dry

Enterrke, Enterrkamerne *n.*

Pleiades. Seven Sisters star constellation.

Also referred to as kwerralye Enterrke.

♦ Enterrke amerne lwemanteyane ngwetyanpe tneyele. *The Seven Sisters constellation comes out very early in the morning.*

= Arlwekere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artnterrke stone, aynterrke dry

Enterrkanthelke *n.*

waterhole north of Bean Tree Thewatne

♦ Apmere Enterrkanthelke angkwerre.

Arntwepe aylanthe ilerantye ngentyepe. Alpenkerne aylanthe, apmere Artweye atherre elperlaytnenge warleke. *We used to go to Enterrkanthelke to get water from the soakage there. Then we would go back to Neutral Junction.*

enterreketye, nterrkeketye *n.*

1. woman. Respectful way of saying

eenterrk-enterrke

'woman'. For some speakers, only men use this word. In the olden days, men couldn't say *relhe* for a woman unless the woman referred to was his wife, so he would say *nterrkeketye*. ♦ Enterreketye nharte apeyayterane, atnhante akerre rteyane? A woman's coming, I wonder who it is?

2. wife of someone in the opposite generation group to you, a woman who is *nywerpe* to you. Only men use this word [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Rewenhe alepeteyeyayne, enterrkeketye nhamerne Kwerrimpe amerne kwere rtame itenyarrewethe, kwerarte artweye erlkewe. *He decorated himself so those Kwerrimpe women would fall in love with him, even though he was an old man.*

3. old woman = pwenge, elkwemene

enterrk-enterrke *n.*

small things ♦ Anatye malangke tewe, kelye-kelye tangkwerle atanthe ayneyaynenke, enterrk-enterrke inenge atanthe ayneyayne. *Yams are lovely. They would eat the small ones first, the really small ones.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aynterrk-aynterrke** dry things

entetherre *n.*

removed, separated, slashed off, decapitated; a part of the body or meat removed from the main part ♦ Weye entetherre rntwenke. Ngkwerne tyampe entetherre. *The meat is cut so it's half off. A bone could be cut in half too.*

SEE ALSO **tyarppinenke** crack open

enteeye *cave* SEE etnenteye

Enteyerre *n.*

place name

enthwenke, etnthewenke *vi.*

1. look for, seek ♦ Atyenge enthweyayne rlwampele repe. Arnkentyarle atyenge angkeyayne. *The white man looked around for me. He spoke to me at the single men's camp.* The thing or person you are looking for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).
2. try to remember something, such as a song ♦ Angkwetye *shutemup-aylene* nte enthweerrane ketye. *Turn off the tape recorder while we try to remember it.*

enthwenyey-enenke

quickly go and look for something and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back')

enthwerr-aperinenke

look for things while going along (+rr-aperine+ 'do while going') ♦ Awatnke welfare inenge enthwerr-aperineyayne artnwenge apekathé inengewe. *In the old days welfare officers looked for all the part-Aboriginal children.*

enthwerr-aytenke

look for something and then leave (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go') ♦ Alekarenge elwake enthwerr-aytenhe, elwake alpenke kngerrakelke. *They looked around from Alekarenge and headed off to the east.*

enthwey-etnyenke

arrive and look for something (+y-etnye 'come and do') ♦ Apmere kngwere theye alpenkerne enthwey-etnyenke. *He came back and looked for them.*

entinikenke *vt.*

1. groan, grunt, cry out in pain, moan, groan ♦ 'Wantewe nte entintarrantye arntetyele?' 'Ake ayenge artnweyenteyane.' 'Why are you groaning? Are you sick?' 'Because I've got a headache.' = ernweltharrenke SEE ALSO **ngitarrenke** moan

2. snore ♦ Atnkwe enwengele atnkwarengele Ngamperlelepe entineyayne. *When she was asleep at night-time Ngamperle snored.*
= pwerrketnhenke

entwe *n.*

spindle used for making hairstring. Also referred to as *arwele entwe*. = ayleparengé SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ente** small stick

entweletnhenke make a big fire SEE ntweletnhenke

entwemele opposite way SEE intwemele

entwenyey-aytnenke go out and camp for the night or a few nights and come back FORM OF **enwenke lie**

entwer-aperrane travelling lying down FORM OF **enwenke lie**

entwer-aytenke camp and go, camp and continue travelling FORM OF **enwenke lie**

entwer-entwer-enyerrane is, are (lots of things in various places) FORM OF **enwenke lie**

entwerrkere *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. curly wiregrass, firegrass *Aristida inaequiglumis*. A grass which grows to about 1 m and has sharp seed heads (NOTE Anmatyerr **entwerrkwer**).

2. the sharp seed heads of this grass. When

the *entwerrkere* grass dries out people know that the native currants *ahakeye* are ripe. Also referred to as *athe entwerrkere*.

- ◆ Entwerrkere athe artetye angkwarre anenke re arrilpe akake entwerrkeringe. *Curly wiregrass grows in mulga country.*
- ◆ Athe nhartepe arrilp-arrilpe mantarre arle antethenenke athe kwerarle, wele mantarrele mwenke re, entwerrkere. *The curly wiregrass is very sharp, it can stick onto your clothing.* = arrapere, arre² SEE ALSO *karrapenngae sandhill canegrass*

entwethenenke *vi.*

1. lie down, go to sleep, go to bed. With the ending *+yane* this verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *entwethentweyane*. ◆ Alhilengelepe pantyarrenkane alhilenke kwere *rag* kwerartape, pantyelkarrenke twenkelkepe arrengele entwethenkelke re atnkwelke. *Undo the rag and then roll out the swag, then put down the pillow and lie down to go to sleep.* ◆ Rlwampe inengepe entwethenenhe kngwere angkwerre. *Some of the whitefellas had gone to bed.*
2. lie (of water). Used to describe things that come to a standstill such as water or a tree that has fallen down. ◆ Arntwe parewe alkere penhe entwethenenke. *Puddles are rainwater from the sky lying around.*
3. make camp

entweth-entwethenenke

lie down (plural) ◆ Entweth-entwethentweyane *no supper* aynenye, merne apeke, teye apeke peyake. Arntwepe aperte. *We lay down to sleep with no supper, we had no tea, no bread, nothing. We only drank water.*

entye, etnty n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. hair ◆ Entye atyewenhe rntwewethe. *I'm going to cut my hair.* ◆ Entye eltyenge ayenge artepe angkwerrelhel-aytenke apmweketye. *The hair on my hand stood up because I was frightened by a snake.*
- ◆ Lhenpe entyakete. *The armpit has hair.*
2. fur ◆ Alkenhelke kwere aperineyayne kwerartape entyepa, arlpalhewe athathie. *They would take the – by now big – heap of fur to make string.*
3. feathers ◆ Kweretheyartape ilpertenyenye entyelke wenheye errpwerl-arreyayne, paympelhepe. *When a wedge-tailed eagle grows up its feathers turn black.*

entye alperty-alpertye

unkempt hair, messy hair
= akalperty-alpertye, lthele-lthele

entye ampenke *vi.*

go grey, get white hair ◆ Atnelkwe ayneyaynenpenhe entye ampenke. Erlkwe inengele ayneyayne paperte awatnkakerre. *If you eat the part of the kangaroo called 'atnelkwe' your hair goes grey, so only old people eat it.*

entye angwarlpe

thick hair

= akaylep-aylepe SEE ALSO *akantharkwe fluffy hair*

entye arlwerr-arlwerre

curly hair

entye aylep-aylepe

dreadlocks ◆ Entye atnawerrarrang-anenye kwewememaylenge-wanenye aylepaylepe. *Hair that isn't combed or straight is aylep-aylepe.*

= akaylep-aylepe

entye artepe

body hair ◆ Arrelyarrerrane artweye ketye arrelyarrerrane entye artepepe, aterarrerrane artweye ketye. *You get goosebumps when you fear there is a kurdaitcha; your hair stands on end.*

entye errpwerle

black-haired ◆ Relhe entye errpwerle nthelarte artnwenge inengepe operinenherre elpayarle arntwenge pwelparrewethe kwenyelepe. *That black-haired woman took the children for a swim to the creek yesterday.*

entyarle alhilenke *vt.*

unknot your hair ◆ Nyarte entyarle atyewenhe alhilewethe. *I will undo this knot in my hair.* The reflexive pronoun is used for the person doing the action (e.g. *atyewenhe 'myself'*, see Table 5, p. 813).

entyarengae *n.*

comb

entyarrenke go past SEE *etntyarrenke*

entyaynenke *vt.*

1. waste something ◆ Arntwe twerarte entyaynenke artnwenge inengele. *The kids wasted all the water.*

2. use something up ◆ Entyaynenye atye artnte atyeyenge. *I spent all my money.*

entyementyerrke *n.*

the smell of meat or fat cooking

◆ Ngayelete tyampe atnwente

entyeng-entyele

pwerrantyeee entye. Entyementyerrke atye itntenke. *When you are cooking meat or singeing hair the smell is called entyementyerrke.*

= entyerrm-entyerrme

entyeng-entyele, ntyele-ntyele *n.*

sinus, inside part of nose ♦ Entyeng-entyelepe tyewarlarte kwene mpelengarte kwerepenharte tyangkwerrartepe atnawerrepe enwenkelke kwenelke re entyeng-entyelepe, weye angkerranelke. *The entyeng-entyele is a hole, there are two straight holes inside, behind your nose, that you breath through.*

entyenke warm yourself SEE ntywenke

entyenyne *n.*

1. red-bud mallee *Eucalyptus pachyphylla*. Tree to 6 m with smooth pink bark, red buds and yellow flowers that grows in spinifex country. Edible white lerp is found on the leaves of entyenyne. Also referred to as *arwele entyenyne*. ♦ Arwelepe entyenyne arlke rtame alkenhe rtame. *The trunk of the red-bud mallee is big.* ♦ Entyenyne kwentewale akake. *The red-bud mallee has gumnuts on it.*

2. sweet nectar in the flowers of the red-bud mallee. Also referred to as *ngkwarle entyenyne*. ♦ Entyenyne, wethapenye rarre ngkwarle anteyane, makwerle rtame re anteyanepe kelye-kelyele alpite akakele. Nharte re wenheye erretarrenke ngkwarlepe; renharte kwathenkepe. *When the sugar is on the red-bud mallee, there is a lot of honey on every one of the flowers. The sugar runs out and then we drink it.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO antyenye dear one

entyenyengkwarle

sweet nectar in the flowers of the red-bud mallee

entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte *n.*

1. dry gumnut of red-bud mallee
2. game played by girls that involves spinning a red-bud mallee gumnut
♦ Arwele entyenyne kwentewarle. Marle nhetherarratee. Entyenyne nyarte mpelarrerrane kwerelayethe. Entyenyne nte ilenke, wele mpelarte aylenkelke kwere. Entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte one atnthenke. *The red-bud mallee has a gumnut. Girls spin these gumnuts, they get them and sing when they spin them. The gumnuts spin and then they stop and roll over.*

entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte anteyane *vi.* spin, twirl (of short things) ♦ Ngkweltye atnthenhe *pocket* theye entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte aney-alpenhe re. *The coin fell out of my pocket and it spun on the ground.*

entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte atnteyane *vi.* spin, twirl (of tall things) ♦ Awerantyerrnge entyenyne aywekert-aywekerte atnteyane arrenye. *A whirlwind is spinning over there.*
= arwekert-arwekerte

entyeny-entyenyne *n.*

country where there are lots of red-bud mallee trees

entyere watercourse, flood-way SEE ntyere

Entyerarenge *n.*

soakage on Rtwerre area

entyerrenenke, ntywerrenenke *vi.*

scatter in all directions, stampede, take off, break loose, spread out ♦ Ngimirre inenge arntwe arre kwatherrantye arntwenge anteyane, wele atewanthe ateretnyenke kwere wele entyerrenenke. *When zebra finches are near the water drinking and something scares them, they scatter in all directions.* ♦ Pweleke apeke entyerrenenke yate theye. *Cows can stampede out from a yard.* ♦ Twerarte atanthe ilpilpakenhe aleyak-aleyake tyampe. Mpwenye atanthe entyerrenenhe. *Other men stole his young wives. They disappeared in all directions as the wives of someone else.*

= alperryarrenke

entyerrm-entyerrme *n.*

the smell of meat or fat cooking. The smell of fat when it spills onto the fire can make you very sick. ♦ Entyerrm-entyerrme mpwarentyele, arntetyele angwaremeketye. *Don't burn the fat, you'll make us sick (lit. lest a sickness inflict us).*

= entyementyerrke

enwe *n.*

lap ♦ Enwarle nge apenernawe, enwe. *Come here to my lap.*

= aympe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ernwe stump, ertnwe coolamon

enwartele arrtyenke, enwenge arrtyenke *vt.* hold someone in your lap; have someone sit on your lap

enweke *n.*

day ♦ Enweke arrkwentyelarte. *I'll stay three days.* ♦ Nhartepe apeyayne apartame, enweke kngwerele wethapenye. *Then they would go again, the next day, on another day.*

SEE ALSO **aherrke day****enweke arrerelke apenkerne** vi. [SOME SPEAKERS]

his days are numbered ♦ Nhardtape kwere alewertame rartepe arrerelke. Repe apenkerne arrerelke. Enwekepe arrerelke apenkerne, awenyerrelke enwenke, awenyerr-apenhelke. *Listen, he's getting closer. He's getting closer. His days are numbered, there's only one day left.*

= ertwampenke

enweke arrpanenhe

every day

enweke kngwere

another day, another time ♦ Enweke kngwere alele. *Some other time.* ♦ Enweke kngwerewe athathe. *Until another time.*

SEE ALSO **aherrke kngwere****enweke kngwere-kngwere**

another day, another time ♦ Enweke kngwere-kngwere apenkerne, awenyerrerwenge, atherre-rwenge apeke re apenkerne. *He might come another time, maybe for one or two days.*

enwekele n.

overnight, camping out ♦ Ilperalkerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke erreyakerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke, arlewatyerre aherre enwekelepe. *We ate sugarbag, bush onions, goanna and kangaroo when we camped out.* ♦ Rwgke enwekele alpenhe re. *He went camping out but I don't know where.* OPPOSITE OF **arlekke**

enwekelayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

overnight, camping out

enwekele-enwekele n.

camping trip for many nights, staying at different places ♦ Tyethayaperte arlekke apenyey-aytneyayne, kngerrake, Itemarle, ayerrere, atnteyerre, arlekke apenyey-aytneyayne enwekel-enwekele alpey-ayteyayne tyarlarte apertame. *From right here people used to go out hunting and come back. Some would go to the east, some would go to the west, to the north and to the south. They would go and camp for the night and return right here.*

enwele n.barking spider (NOTE Anmatyerr *inurl*)

♦ Enwele atanthe aharlaynteyayne makwerle. *Lots of barking spiders are calling out.*

SEE ALSO **wepe spider****enwenengke** n.

tawny frogmouth *Podargus strigoides*. Grey-brown nocturnal bird with tuft over beak, 32–46 cm. Also referred to as **weye enwenengke**. ♦ Enwenengkepe thangkerne ware elpalhapenyape kape rltimpe apenye. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke perrkaltye, arnanpe kape altyeye. Thangkerne nyartelepe atnkwarenge apewene, aherrkertewepe arwele errwele anenke. Weye rtame re. *The frogmouth is a grey bird which camouflages itself by blending with the bark of the trees it chooses to nest on. This bird eats grasshoppers, dried sap from the bloodwood tree and flowers of the bush banana. It only goes in search of food at night and it is good to eat.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atnwenhenke** bring someone**Enwenengke Iwem-atherr-atherre** n.

place on Rtwerpe country.

enwenge n.

1. chest (NOTE Anmatyerr *uneng*)
 - ♦ Thangkernepe alpantywelle rtame. Alpantywelle enwenge errpwerle angwerretyepe. *The black-faced woodswallow is a bird. The male bird has a black chest.*
 - ♦ Thangkerne rteye-rteyepe enwenge errpwerle. *The magpie lark has a black chest.*
 - = arnalke, arneltye
2. spirit [SOME SPEAKERS]
 - ♦ Enwenge nte atyenge atyewinenyerre, artnwenge atyeyenge alperrernenyeng-anenye apertame. *Your spirit woke me, maybe my child isn't coming back.* = kwerrene, anngerrentye

enwenke vi.

1. lie, be lying down ♦ Angwerrelenye angkwarrre ntthepelarte entweyane. *The afternoon is when we lie down and rest.*

♦ Ayenge enwewethe ahentyarrerrane. *I want to lie down.*

2a. is, be, am, are, were, etc. Used for things that are flat or close to the ground, such as puddles and roads. ♦ Nterrenge ahene *medicine* apenye entweyane. *Ground seeds are good like medicine.*

♦ Atnwenthepe alkaperte entweyane aynewantheyenge. *There is enough meat here for us.* For this meaning, the verb must be in the continuous tense *entweyane* 'is' or *enweyayne* 'used to be.' ♦ Lyermewe arlewatyerre re entweyaneye intemaperte. *Throughout winter the goannas will be lying*

enwepenhe

(in their holes).

- b.** there is, there are ♦ Arntwe entwewayane elpayele. *There is water in the creek.*
3. be in reserve, be in storage ♦ Weye kelye kelye kwere ennewewethe rtame re arrenke. *He puts the little pieces of meat aside (for later).*
4. camp out ♦ Arrkwentye-rwenge ayenge enwenke, ngwengepe pwetepele arle apeke enwenke arrkwentye-rwenge ayenge apewethe ayerrere. *I'm going out tomorrow to watch the football for three nights. I'm going up north for three nights.*

enwenke awenyerre

one night ♦ Enwenke awenyerre penhelke ayenge entwer-aytenke ngwengepe ayenge apenkelke enwekele ayenge openke. *I have one more night to sleep before I go camping out.*

entwewayane intemaperte

sleep all day

entwenyey-aytnenke

go out and camp for the night or a few nights and come back (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth') ♦ ERLWE aynewantheyengene mameye inenge qynewanthengene enwenyey-aytnenke. *The old men and our mothers often used to go and camp out and return.*

entwer-aperrane

travelling lying down, going along lying flat (+rr-ape 'do while going') ♦ Kngwerepe aperineyayne kelye-kelyepe, pmerrkele akwerrele tyapenylarte nthapenylarte aperineyayne akwerrelepe entwer-apeyayne. *The really small children were carried in coolamons. Lying in a coolamon, they travelled like that.*

entwer-aytenke

camp and go, camp and continue travelling (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go') ♦ Arrenye aynanthe entwer-aytewene mpele, kngwerarle amerne mpele arretyele. *Let's go and camp at another place, over there where those others are.* ♦ Alpenherre aynanthe. *Stirling-le entwer-aytenye. We came back, camped at Stirling for one night and went on.*

entwer-entwer-enyerrane

1. lying around, lying all over the place (+rr- ... +rr-enye+ 'do all the way')
2. going along (things that are flat or close to the round), travelling in a lying down

position ♦ Drum apeke errwelaperte entwer-entwer-enyerrane, errwelaperte arntwenge. *An (empty) drum floats as it goes along on top of the water.*

enwey-alpenke

go back and lie down, go back and sleep (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ♦ Elkwerre atantherre enwey-alpenhe, Atnmetherre. *They camped halfway at Atnmetherre.*

enweyeneneke

go and lie down, go and stay (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ♦ Arrkwentye ngere apeke atherre ngere apeke enweyeneneke? *Are you going to stay out for two or three nights?*

enweyern-alpenke

1. come back and lie down, come back and stay for a while ♦ Nhartepe aynanthe alpeyayne, enweyern-alpenhe ratyenelke ilewethe alpeyayteyayne, ratyene ileyayne renhe alpeyayne ngayele akakelke. *Then we returned, we came back and stayed for a while to get rations. We would get rations and stay there with our food.*

2. extend in the direction of the speaker, or the main person or event in a story ♦ Nyarte Itemarle theye enweyern-alperrane, akerte nyarte atwatye. *It was here at the gap at the end of this range that extends from the west.*

enwepenhe¹ n.

woman's child, sister's child (*lit. from the lap*) ♦ Enwepenhe, artwaleye atye kenkepe. *(As a woman) I call my child enwepenhe.*
= artwaleye, alemepehne OPPOSITE OF rrwetepenhe

enwepenhe² n.

nightmare, bad dream (*lit. after sleep*)? ♦ Rlengke atye altyerre errpatye arenhe. Akemarrarle arrngaytenhe akarle, enwepenhe etnyenhe Kngwarrayewe Tyanamewe. Ayenge ngwetyanpe atney-aytenhe ampilenhe atye arleraylengele enwepenhe. *Today I had a bad dream. A Kemarre was bleeding from his head. The dream means something bad will happen to his enwepenhe: a Kngwarraye or a Tyaname. When I got up this morning I told the nightmare to people so that nothing would happen to these men.*
= altyerre errpatye

enwey-alpenke go back and rest FORM OF enwenke lie

enweyeneneke go and lie down, go and stay

FORM OF enwenke *lie***enweyern-alpenke** come back and lie downFORM OF enwenke *lie***enye, etnye** *n.*

1. vegetable food, fruit ◆ Aynanthe ayneyayne atherrke errwelenge penhe, mentye rtame enye nyaynepe, nharte apite tyampe apmeyayne. *We ate the stalk which was just above the ground, as well as the vegetables which you have to dig deep down for, the pencil yams.* = rlwene

2. damper, bread

3. any sort of food ◆ Mpe! Apewene aynanthe store warle enye ilewethe. *Come on! We are going to the store to get food.* ◆ Ayenge enye akake. *I have food.* ◆ Kangwethike arntwe theye re lwemanenke, enye re aynewethe kwereyenge. *The frog comes out of the water to eat its food.* = ngayele

4. A general word for food which goes before a word for a specific type of plant food. ◆ Enye anatyte atye aynewethe. *I want to eat some yams.*

enye malangke

yummy food, delicious food, good food

-enye+ SEE +rr-...+rr-enye+, +y-etnye+**erlateye** wooden hook SEE ilateye**erlengke** today SEE rlengke**erlenke** rain on SEE rlenke**erlewetherlewe** show-off SEE rlwewethe-rlwewe**erlkenke** *vi.*

1. open your eyes ◆ Kwerre erlwe erlkenke atnkwe penhe. *This girl is opening her eyes after sleeping.* ◆ Erlwe erlkerranengele arerrantye. *She opens her eyes and looks around.* = erlwelkenke

2. shine, glisten ◆ Erlkerrane arre ye, arwelange kayle pange erlkerrane, tank-pe erlkerrane arntwe arenge nyarte. *Some trees shine, a boomerang shines and a watertank shines.* ◆ Aherrile erlkerrane. *The frost is shining.* ◆ Awe, errywene ngkeyenge erlkerrane. *Hey, you've got something shining in your teeth.* SEE ALSO alim-alimarrenke

3. get angry ◆ Erlwe ayenge erlkenke. *My eyes are shining in anger.*

errtywerne erlkerrane

bare or show teeth ◆ Errtywernepe erlkerrane alekepe, ahengarrenke atnhewethe. *The dog is baring his teeth, he's angry and wants to bite you.*

erlkerrtye, lkerrtye *n.*

someone who has lost their siblings

◆ Erlkerrtyepe apertelke ayenge.

Erlkerrtyeng-anyimpe. *I'm the only one (of my siblings) left. The poor last one.*◆ Erlkerrtye inengepe errwantherre makwerle anteyane ngke Kngwarraye. *There were lots of you that had lost brothers and sisters, a big group of Kngwarrayes.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilkerrtye spit

erlkwe *n.*

1. old man. Also referred to as *artweye erlkwe*. ◆ Kantye enzewene erlkewe. *Leave the kangaroo tail for the old man.*

◆ Ayenge, alpeyayne, elkwatherrewethewe, atye erlkwe arey-alpenhe. *I went to find my mates and found one old fellow.* SEE ALSO erlkwetyerlkwe

2. big boy. Friendly way of talking to a boy.

3. white-haired, grey-haired. Also referred to as *entye erlkwe*. ◆ Erlkwe ayenge ampenherre entyepe. *Entye ayenge erlkwe. My hair has turned grey. My hair is grey.*

4. old male animal

5. sacred, important

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilkwe armpit, elkwe native currant flower

erlkwayeA common polite way to address a senior man. ◆ ERLKWAYE ntheke angkwarre ngape apenke? *Old man, where are you going?***erlkwarrenke, erlkwelkarrenke** *vi.*

1. go grey ◆ Ayenge erlkwelkarrenhe. *Then I became old and grey.*

2. get old, age ◆ Rarre erlkwarrenke tyarrpelkarrenke re, alperryelke re apenke, erlkwarrenke re. Wele tyarrparrenke aperryelke re apenke, errwenyepe. *When (bush bananas) get old, they split and the stuff inside scatters.*

erlkwampenge *n.*

1. old man

2. white-haired, grey-haired
= erlkwe, erlkwemperlkwe

erlkwampenke *vi.*

1. go grey (*lit. grey burn*) ◆ Ayengepe erlkwampenhe, erlkwe ayenge ampenhe entyepe. *I am getting old, my hair is turning grey.* ◆ Ayengepe erlkwampenhelke entyepe. *My hair has turned grey.* ◆ Rrwete re erlkwampenhe. *His beard went grey.*

2. become old, get old

erlkwantye

erlkwantye, lkwantye n.

flowers of the bush banana tree *Ikwarreye*
◆ Nyarte erlkwantye rlwene lkwarreyewe
athathe anenke erlkwantye nyartepo
aynenke rtame kwere. *The flower of the
bush banana, before it turns into fruit, is
also good to eat.* ◆ Erlkwantye akakane
repe enyepe. altyeyepe, erlkwantyakake.
Kwerekpenhartepe erlkwantye rarte
aytnarrenkepe, nhartepo anenke
lkwarrerelke wenhe amernte. Kelyepe,
amernte rtame etne-warrantye, enyepe
wenhepe. Kwerekpenhartepe, alkenhelke
repe anenke lkwarrerelke re. Kwere
etne-wenke etnepo lkwarrerelke. Enyepe
alkenh-arrenkelepe. *This food plant, the
bush banana, has a flower called erlkwantye.
When it has finished flowering there is a
young fruit. When it is little the fruit is called
amernte. After that, the bigger fruit is called
lkwarreye.* SEE ALSO *altyeye leaf of bush
banana, atnetye bush banana root, amernte
bush banana fruit*

erlkwarrenke go grey; get old SEE UNDER
erlkwe

erlkwelkarrenke go grey VARIANT OF
erlkwarrenke

erlkwemperlkwe n.

old person, person with grey hair
= erlkwerlkwenye SEE ALSO erlkwetyerlkwe,
ampwetyampe thin person

erlkwenke vt.

1. collect things, gather things
2. do shopping ◆ Akemarrelepe tyelartepe
rlwene rtame re erlkweyayne *bread. This
fellow, Kemarre, was getting lots of tucker,
bread.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *elkwenke have a feeling,*
ilkwenke wash down, alkwenke wait

erlkwentye, merlkwentye n.

first night of initiation ceremony

erlkwerlkwenye, lkwerlkwenye n.

old person, person with grey hair
◆ Erlkwerlkwenye otherre ilwekere atherre
anteyane. *Two old grey-haired men are sitting
down.*
= erlkwemperlkwe SEE ALSO erlkwetyerlkwe,
ampwetyampe thin person

erlkwerre n.

1. white foam on water ◆ Erlkwerre
artnwepele entweyane mpelarte
amperlaneyayne *soapy one arltere. White
foam on water in the swamp – you can see*

*its mark on the side as the water level comes
down.* = mernantye

2. white crust where claypan has dried up
3. soap, soap powder ◆ Elkerte erlkwerre
mpwarenke wavyemaylenke kwerele. *We
use the seedpods of sickle-leaved wattles like a
soap powder to wash with.*

4. beer ◆ Erlkwerre atye kwathey-
enewethe mpele. *I'll go and have a beer.*

erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe n.

frothy, foaming ◆ Elkertele
awerrkarreyayne aynanthe artnwengelepe.
Ahereknge rtame aynanthe
werrkarreyayne, erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe.
Erlkwerre aynanthe wavyemayleyayne.
*We used to scrunch up sickle-leaf wattle
seedpods when we were kids. We scrunched up
the green seedpods, so they foamed. Then we
washed with them.*

erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe aytenke vt.

frothing, foaming up ◆ Aleke atyeyenge
arenherre atye erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe
aytenye, wantepe ilkerryepe, ilkerryepe
tweke-tweke atyeyenge lweme-lwemanenhe
that ethwe. Erlwar-erlwar-atnenherre,
ilkerryepe repe. Kwerepenhartepe
erpatyelke terangke-terangke-ikarrenherre,
intemaperte. *Finish-arrelparrenhe, aleke-ee.
I saw my dog – he was frothing at the mouth,
spit with all that poison in it was coming out.
Then the spit came out in big bubbles. After
that he had a fit and died.*

erlkwethe, lkwethe n.

1. part of bird's throat where they store
food to feed to their young; crop of bird
◆ Tyelarte rtame erlkwethethere rtame
arryerrantye ngayelepe kwereyenge
akwerrkewepe. Wele nyartepo full up
arryerrantye erlkwethethere thankerne
arrwengkelepe. *Erlkwethe is the part in a
bird's throat where it stores food to feed its
baby when it's hungry. The mother fills it up
with lots of food.*

2. part under chin, double chin

3. vomit, spew

erlkweth-erlkwethe anteyane vi.

feel sick, feel nausea ◆ Aleme
ayenge erlkweth-erlkwethe anteyane
erlkwetharrewethe. *I feel sick, I'm going to
vomit.*

= aleme alyelkarrenke

erlkwethakake

vomiting person or animal

erlkwetharrenke *vi.*

vomit, spew, throw up ♦ Aleme
alyelkarrenke erlkwetharrewethe. *I feel sick,
I'm going to vomit.*

erlkwetyerkwe *n.*

1. old man ♦ Ratyene akakepe
atantherrepe ayneyayne nthelarte
kelyame-kelyame aynanthe ileyaynenke
atantherre erlkwetyerkwe inengelepe.
*They had rations there, one by one we
would get rations and all the old men
would get rations.* ♦ Angeyayne atanthe
erlkwetyerkwinengelepe aleyake inengele
tyampe. *All the old men and young women
would dig and dig.* = erlkwe OPPOSITE OF
pwengetye-pwenge
2. old person [SOME SPEAKERS]
= erlkwerlkwenye, ampwetyampe
3. old animal ♦ Atyeyenge aleke atherrarte,
aleke erlkwetyerkwe kwartemperre. *I have
two dogs, an old male and his son.*

erlpe ear SEE ilpe**erlpetye** *n.*

quick (of people only) ♦ Erlpetye nge apene!
Go quickly! ♦ Nterrewe erlpetyele aytel-
aytene! *And you, eat quickly so we can go!*
SEE ALSO elpere *quick*, aware *quick* SOUNDS
SIMILAR TO alperrtye *everywhere*, enpetye
errand

erlpetyarrenke *vt.*

go quickly, hurry
SEE ALSO anpatyarrenke *run off*

erlpewe listening SEE ilpewe**erlpwer-erlpwere** type of plant SEE ilpwer-
ilpwere**erlte** old, important SEE erltwe**erltare** banging SEE lture**erlteye, welteye** *adv.*

always, regularly, often, all the time,
constantly (from English 'all day')
◆ Atnwenthepe erlteye aynanthe
awankakarre ayneyaynenke. *We used
to always eat meat in the olden days.*
◆ Akarletye akerre ileyaynenke erlteye.
We often used to get northern wild oranges.
◆ Rarte atherre openyay-aytneyayne
erlteye apmelerre. *Those two are constantly
going back and forth.* ♦ Erlteye aynanthe
apeyaynenke, aynewantheyenge inenge
tyampe wantinengepe welpipelinengele
aynewanthe atnewineyaynenke. *All day we
would travel with our belongings and our old
people would feed us.*

= elapenyē SEE ALSO apmelerre *always,
intemaperte for good*

erltitenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

carve. This verb does not usually occur with
the endings +nke or +nhe; more common
are the continuous endings +rrantye and
+yayne.

= errkenke

erltwe, erlte *n.*

1. old, big, important, senior ♦ Rlwene
tyweretye atewake aknganenhe
akwerkepe. Re aknganenhe eltwe *cemetery*
aneyayne ntharlartee. *Their Dreaming,
the young bean tree that has edible roots,
originated there too, where the old grave of
Frank Stapleton lies.* = alkenhe

2. boss

3. umpire ♦ Pweltye kwerele atanthe
rrkantineyayne atanthe. Nharupe artweye
eltwe atherrepe pweltye, kwerartarle
impatye arreyayne ahernarle kwerarte
arreyayne, arkenye. *They played with that
ball. Then two umpires would put marks on the
ground (to keep score).*

= tyetyarte

Erltwe *n.*

morning star, evening star, Venus
= Arwetnpenge

erltware Goes before some verbs to show that
the action involves something suddenly
changing state. SEE ltware

Erltwatherre *n.*

two stars near The Archer constellation

erltwatye, ltwatye *n.*

1. grub found in the nasal passage of
kangaroos
2. twitch, itch, feeling in the nose
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rtwaltye (*a woman's son-in-
law*)

erltwatye eletnhenke *vt.*

put a curse on someone ♦ Atye ngarrpele
aylentyele, erltwatye eletnheme atyenge.
*I'm not going to sing it on my own, someone
might hear me and do something bad to me.*

erltwatyarrenke *vi.*

twitch in the nose as warning or
premonition. It tells you that something
important is going to happen ♦ Elhe
erltwatyarrenke, mayete kngwere
angkwerre openkernaye nyarte
erltwatyarrenhe rarle arrwekele
erltwatyarrenhe wele iterrtyele kngwerelke
apenkerne. *Your nose twitches when someone*

erltwente

is coming. A while after your nose twitches, you might see the person and say, 'Ah, that's why my nose twitched this morning.' ◆ Elhe ayenge erltwatyarrenhe alechange apeke arre openkerne artweyele apeke arerrantye aynewanthe nharte erltwatyarrenhe ayenge elhepe artweyele apeke arerrantye rlwaylpelepe. *My nose twitched; it might mean that a stranger is coming from another place or a kurdaitcha is watching us from close by.*

erltwente, rltwente *n.*

limestone ◆ Apmere tyareninyinengelarte yerrkeyerre erltwente arenye arltere rtame. *That place where we are from and where mallee lerp is found, is white limestone country.* ◆ Rlwernte penhe mpelarte aynanthe ayneyaynenke, altwelenye. Rapetarte aynanthe alarreyaynenke. *To the west of Barrow Creek, in the limestone country, we used to kill rabbits for food.*

SEE ALSO artnterrke stone

Erltwentakake place near Limestone Bore
VARIANT OF Rltwentelengkwe

erltwent-erltwente *n.*

type of snake found in limestone country.
Also referred to as *apmwe erltwente-erltwente*.

erlw¹ *n.*

1. eye ◆ Pwelerrngepe kngwere erlw alkenhe. *An owl has very big eyes.* ◆ Erlwe ayenge rkkenke atnkwepenhe. *I open my eyes after having a sleep.* ◆ Erlwe ayenge errkayarrenke. *My eyes don't see properly.* SEE ALSO ngapantye eye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

2. the part of a fresh bush coconut that sticks out and which has a small hole in it. Bush coconuts that don't have this are too old. ◆ Kathipe kwenepe anenke mpwe erlwakake. *Young, fresh bush coconuts have liquid inside.*

3. seed

4. bullet ◆ Erlwe atyenge etnyewene, apewethe tyewarlarte. *Give me a bullet, I'll go over there.* = katetye

5. face ◆ Dish-le arlenge atye arntwe ampenye, arntwelke erlkwepe erlw arre wash-emayleyayne. *I bumped into a dish of leftover water that the old man had washed his face in.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elwe¹ clear honey

erlw² ahene

good shot, good hunter

erlw³ alher-alhere

soft part of eye

erlw³ alhwenke

1. swollen or puffed up eye ◆ Erlwe alhwenke ayenge. *My eyes are swollen.* ◆ Erlwe ayenge alhwenke arenganenye. Ayenge alhwenke arrenhe atherkele arre alarrenhe penhe. *My eyes have swollen and I can't see. They swelled up because all the pollen has given me conjunctivitis.*

2. Chinese, a Chinese person

erlw³ alwerrnge

blood vessels in the eye

erlw³ alker-alkere

1. cross-eyed, roll your eyes ◆ Erlwe alker-alkere erlw errpatye, erlw ywerpe apeke re ahene re arenge-wanenye. *Cross-eyed people can't see well.*

2. blind

erlw³ alpenke *vt.*

accidentally hit someone in the eye, bump someone in the eye ◆ Artweyele atyenge erlw alpenke. *The man hit me in the eye by accident.* ◆ Eletnhentyle erlw alpemeketye. *Stop throwing things around, you'll hit someone in the eye.*

erlw³ amper-ampere

cross-eyed

erlw³ ampenke *vi.*

have a hot face ◆ Artnwenge atyeyenge erlw amperrane, etnpene nte kwere! *My child has a hot face, cover her (from the sun)!*

erlw³ arenke kwenengenengele *vt.*

look at something with squinty eyes

◆ Erlwe atye ngkenge arrantye kwenengenengele. *I'm looking at you with narrowed eyes.*

erlw³ arltere

white of eye

erlw³ arlterarrenke *vi.*

get white eyes

erlw³ artepe

eyelid

erlw³ atherkk-atherreke

1. blue eyes, green eyes

2. people who have married the wrong way

3. someone who is always looking for a lover and causing jealousy

erlw³ atherke

cat

erlw³ artnkelyarrenke *vi.*

get angry, give someone a hard time, take out resentment or vent anger on someone

◆ Erlwe artnkelyarrerrane ahewe, elapenye arerrantye. *That person is getting angry, wanting to fight. He is staring.*

erlwe artnkelyele arerrantye *vt.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

look for a fight

erlwe awenyerrarrenke *vi.*

wink ◆ Mpwenyewe apeke erlwe awenyerre arrenke. *Someone might wink at a lover.*

erlwe awenyerrele angene

only one good eye, one-eyed

erlwe aylep-ayenke *vi.*

pass away

SEE ALSO ampwarrenke die

erlwelkenke open your eyes, blink (erlwe erlkenke) SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

erlwe errkayarrenhe *vi.*

be unable to see properly

erlwe errpatye

poor eyesight ◆ Erlwe errpatye arenganenye re erlwengepe re tharerrantye. *He has poor eyesight and can't see well. = areltye*

erlwe errpatyarrenke *vi.*

become short-sighted or visually impaired, gradually lose your vision = areltyarrenke

erlwe erpwerle

pupil, black part of the eyeball

erlwe ilenke *vt.*

1. catch someone's attention, attract attention (*lit. get the eye*) ◆ Atyenge erlwe ilenke. *It has caught my eye.*
2. be attracted to something, be seduced by something. The person or thing you are attracted to has the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words) and the person who likes it has no ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). ◆ Atnkele nhenge amerne ngartengarte tyerte angkerrane 'Artweyele anthetyele mpele erlwe ilarrantye ngkenge.' *Cousins who are good friends joke together and whisper 'Hey, he's a good-looking man making eyes at you.'*

erlwe ilwel-ilwele

someone with poor eyesight ◆ Erlwe ilwel-ilwele, pwengepe, arenge-wanenye enthwerranarre. *A person with poor eyesight can't see properly and is often looking around for things. = erlwe ywerrpe*

erlwintinte very sick (erlwe intinte) SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

erlwe karntape

eyelid

erlwe karntape altyarrenke *vi.*

roll your eyes. People do this when they are dizzy or sick.

erlwe kwarde

eyeball (*lit. eye egg*) ◆ Aherre arenge erlwe kwarde wele aynanthe aynenke kwere. *We eat kangaroo's eyeballs.* ◆ Erlwe kwarde kwenenge rntere-rnter-arrenhe amengepenhe. *My eyeballs are getting red from the flies.*

erlwe kwelarte

good eye, good shot (*lit. clean eye*)

erlwe ngwemerntarrenke *vi.*

flutter your eyelids, as when someone faints ◆ Erlwe ngwemerntarrenke atnkewewe. *A person's eyelids flutter before they faint.*

erlwe pwenge

blind

erlwe pwengarrenke *vi.*

1. close eyes ◆ Erlwepe nhartepe pwengarrerrane atnkwelke enwewethe kelye nhartepe. *He closes his eyes ready for sleep.*

2. go blind ◆ Erlwe pwengarrenherre intemparde, arenge-wanenye. *He went blind for good.*

erlwe rntere-rntere

bloodshot eyes

erlwe tyarrparrenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

open your eyes (of a baby animal)

erlwe tyertarrenke *vi.*

get a swollen eye

erlwe tyerte

narrowed eyes, swollen eyes

erlwe ywerrpe

cross-eyed ◆ Erlwe ywerrpe apeke re ahene re arenge-wanenye. *Cross-eyed people can't see well.*

erlwe thepethe

sticky eyes, eyes with sleep or dirt in them

◆ Atyewenhe elpenke erlwe thepethe ayenge ahernepenhe. *I opened my eyes and they were sticky from the dirt. = erlwethenpe*

erlwenge alewetnhenke *vt.*

signal to each other with eyes ◆ Ahenge, erlwenge aperte alewetnhenke elwewehanthe. *(You could see) that the husband and wife were signalling to each other in anger.*

◆ Elwewehanthe erlwenge alewetnhel-aytenke. *They signaled to each other that they were ready to go.* A reflexive pronoun is used for the people signalling

erlwe²

(e.g. *elwewehanthe* ‘to each other’).

erlwenge arenke ahenge vt.

look for a fight ♦ Marle nthelarte erlwenge ahenge arerrantye atyenge. *That woman is looking as though she wants to fight me.*

erlwenge elapenye arenke vt.

watch something close up carefully, really stare at someone

erlwe² n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

visible, real, in sight, in person, true
◆ Erlwe nharte re aney-alpenhe, erlwe! *There he is!* ◆ Erlwe atanthe anteyane. *True, they really are there.* SEE ALSO aynaynte obvious ◆ ERLWE amerne kaltye amerne artntwenhe erlwelte rtame nyartep akwertitenge mpele. *The knowledgeable old people said it's true, that rainbow snake.* ◆ Angketye apeke ampileyayne something wele erlwelke kwere areyayne aneyaynenkarle mpele. *We followed his tracks. Then we saw him sitting there looking at us.* = angwerrme SEE ALSO rlwarre true, iterrye real

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erlwe¹ eye

erlwakake n.

1. big eyes
2. young fresh bush coconut. Young bush coconuts have a bit that sticks out which has a small hole in it called *erlwe*. ◆ Kathipe kwenepe anenke mpwe erlwakake. *Young, fresh bush coconuts have liquid inside.*

erlwakak-arrenke vi.

open your eyes, as of newborn animal (*lit. start to have eyes*) ◆ Aleke kelye erlwewe re pwenge tangkwerle arre anenke, nhartepe erlwakakelk-arrenke erlwe. *A puppy is blind at first, then it can open its eyes when it is a bit bigger.*

erlwakite windbreak SEE rlwakite

erlwalenke vt.

meet up with someone, run into someone halfway ◆ Wenharte atherrepe openherre erlwalewethre arrengkwe tyampe arlweye tyampe rlengke arre aveyayteye. *Those two went to meet my mum and dad who are coming today.* ◆ Ngamane atye erlwalewethre marntele alpeyayteye. *I'm going to meet Numina who is coming on the bus.* = lwenge-lwengarrenke SEE ALSO pwitarrenke meet

erlwahwenke n.

Chinese person

erlwakenke select SEE erlweralkenke

Erlwalkenyangkere n.

place on Taylor Creek ♦ Ahakeye makwerle anteyane Erlwalkenyangkere. *There are lots of native currants at Erlwalkenyangkere.*

erlwalpel-atnhenke vt.

look sideways at someone ♦ Itertyepe erlwalpel-atnherrwenenhe nharte etntyarrenkerne. *He looked sideways at the person while he came past.*
= enkenge arenke

erlwalpenke, lwalpenke vt.

tell off, reprimand ♦ Kwenyele kwere erlwalpenhe atye ankeyele ileyaynepenhe. *Yesterday I told him off because he had stolen something.* SEE ALSO ipmarrenke reprimand

erlwalperarre adv.

unnoticed, sneakily ♦ Angkenge **rarre** artnwenge inengele mpwarerrantye aynanthepe apewene erlwalperarre. *While the children are talking and doing things let's go quietly.* ◆ Erlwalperarre atnwenthe aynanthe alantye aynewethe artnwenge amerne ketye. *Let's sneak off and eat the meat anyway to avoid sharing with the kids.*

erlwalype kurdaitcha SEE rlwaylpe

erlwame, lwame n.

flattened patch of grass where animal sleeps ◆ Atnwenthe thethaperte anteyane erlwamele ahepertewepe. *The rabbit sleeps on a flattened grass bed during summer.*

SEE ALSO amele

erlwampe back up, supporting SEE rlwampe²

erlwampe non-Aboriginal person SEE rlwampe¹

erlwankenke vi.

1. sit and watch while waiting for an animal, as when hunting emu. With the +yane ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: **erlwanteyane** ◆ Nharte atanthe elpayele erlwanteyane atnhelengkewe arntwarle are re aveyayteye. *They are there in the creek, sitting and watching for the emu when it comes for water.* ◆ Rlwampele atherre erlwankenke artweye erlkwamerne kaltye amernewe. *The two whitefellas waited for the old people because they knew the country.*
= erlwatnenke

2. hitchhike, wait for a lift

SEE ALSO aweparenke wait

erlwanty-anenke vi.

pay attention, watch closely. With the +yane ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’:

erlwanty-anteyane ♦ Kngwerele amerne akwerrpele amerne arenke rtame erlwanty-anteyane wenhe maranye. *Some others who do not know (the dance) watch closely, as they should.* ♦ Ayenge tyelaperte erlwanty-arenke artnwenge kelye atherrewe. *I am staying here close by to watch the two little children.*

erlwanty-arenke *vt.*

watch, observe, witness but not be involved in any other way ♦ Erlwanty-areyayne errwanthe, mentye mpele aylkenge-wanenye. *You just stood there watching and didn't try to stop them.* ♦ Atyepe erlwanty-arenhe rtame pweleke arrtyerrantyengelle. *I have seen it while tailing bullocks.*

erlwaperinenke, lwaperinenke *vt.*

1. distract someone, take your mind of something (*lit. take the eye*) ♦ Mame aye, erlwaperinene nte nyarte atyenge ketye artnwenge. Ayenge apewethe ketye. *Cry, follow-emaylemeketye. Mum, you should take the child away because I'm leaving. The child might cry and follow me.* ♦ Angkenge atyenge erlwaperinenhe alwengkinenhelke angke kngwerepe atye. *I got distracted by the other conversation and I forgot about what I was going to say.* SEE ALSO alepalinenke make unaware, anngwaninenke keep someone busy

2. comfort someone, settle someone down ♦ Erlwaperinewenawe, artnwenge nharte atyengele arlenge mwernengarremeketye. Erlwaperinene errwanthe, arntarryene kwere. *Comfort the child, she is crying for me. Grab her and comfort her.*

3. hold someone up, delay someone ♦ Nharte erlwaperinterrantye elpere apemeketye apeke.

erlwapmenke hunt away SEE lwerapmenke

erlwarenge *n.*

glasses

erlwarenke *vt.*

1. look hard at something; watch, stare ♦ 'Wantarte repe nhartepe? Yekaye! Arrentye mpele! Arrentye ketye mpele. Wantarte repe nhartepe?' Erlwarerranty aynanthe, wantarte? *'What sort of thing is that? Oh, it must be a devil, watch out! And what is that?' We were staring, wondering what it was.* ♦ Kwerethayartepe arntwelke erlwareyayne alenyelke. *'Alenyae apenkernawe arntwe!' After that they watched the flood coming down. 'The water's*

coming!' ♦ Nharte alethane apeyayterane erlwarrantyee rtame. *We are watching that stranger coming this way.* ♦ Erlwarenke ngkenge ilerakwele nge arre openkerne antethayartepe ertwep-ertwepe apewene. *The spectacled hare-wallaby watches you approaching, so you've got to go around behind him.*

2. know something by sight, catch sight of ♦ Erlwarerrantyee atye arlengarle alethane apeyayterane. *In the distance I see a stranger is coming.* ♦ Nhape aynanthe erlwarenhe pwelekelke. *Then we caught sight of the cattle.* ♦ Kngwere apenkernarle erlwarelp-arenke. *He saw someone coming.*

erlwarrarte VARIANT OF rlwarre

erlwarrkentye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

neglected, mistreated, disliked. Someone whom people don't like ♦ Erlwarrkentye wethapenye hate-emaylerrantyee rtame. *A person who is erlwarrkentye is someone who is disliked by others.* = lharrkentye

erlwate *n.*

1. clean, pure, transparent ♦ Erlwate aperte kwere ilewene, erlwate aperte. *Just get the clean one.* = kwelarte OPPOSITE OF artennge, atwempe

2. fresh

3. only, restricted to ♦ Pwerle aparte erlwate anteyane. *I can only see the Pwerles.* ♦ Artweye inenge apeke erlwate, relhe inenge apeke erlwate *separate they set down. Only men sit down there; women sit down separately.* = -aperte

erlwatnenke *vi.*

stand and watch while waiting for an animal, as when hunting emu. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': erlwatn^teyane

SEE ALSO erlwanenke sit and watch

erlwatnkwarrenke tired, get drowsy, nod off, getting sleepy, falling asleep SEE rlwatnkwarrenke

erlwatnkwatnthenke tired, get drowsy, nod off, get sleepy SEE rlwatnk-atnthenke

erlwatnyenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

want, like ♦ Ayenge erlwatnyenke mantarre ngkeyengewe. *I like your clothes.*

SEE ALSO ahentyarrenke want, ahentye anenke want

erlwatye, lwatye *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action involves apologising or owning up

erlwaytenke

to something.

erlwayne angkenke vi.

1. apologise for doing something wrong ◆ Ngwetyanpe sober-lkarrenke, wele etelarenkelke nhamernarte atye ipmarrey-alpenhe mpele arntnenge arlenge, ngayelete arlenge apeke arrewene atewanthe erlwatyne angkewethe. *In the morning, sober now, I might recall that I got angry at people over money or food, so I go over there and apologise to them.*
- ◆ Erlwayne angkene ngawe, ngaye palepale angkenhepenhe. *You should apologise, you don't know what you are saying.*

2. defend yourself, prove to others that you are innocent ◆ Artnite akake apeke iterrtye awenyerre wele kwere amamerrele aperinenke iterrtye inengele *money* akake apeke amamerrele aperinenke. *Trouble* akake tewe, amamerrele aperinenke apertame iterrtyepe re erlwatyne angkewethepe amamerrele kwere aperinenke. *Someone who has done something wrong, perhaps to do with money, faces lots of people. Or the person might have caused trouble, well, he faces people and has to defend himself to them.*

SEE ALSO nyerre iparenke

erlwatyne angkenge-wanenye vi.

not own up to something that you've done ◆ Erlwayne angkenganyenye re kwere werrtye angkenhe. *He didn't own up to the lies he told her.*

erlwatyne apenke vi.

1. apologise for doing something wrong
2. submit yourself for traditional punishment or 'pay-back'

erlwatyne aperinenke vt.

take someone to apologise ◆ Aweleyele kwartemperre erlwatyne aperinenke apeke. *The uncle took his nephew over and made him apologise.*

erlwaytenke vi.

1. emerge, arrive, appear, come into view, show up ◆ Nharte erlwaytenke now ilwekere ayengepe aweparenhe wenhe nharte erlwaytenkerne rlengkelkepe.

The person I was waiting for has just arrived, poor thing. ◆ Kwerelartepe atantherre ngwetyanpe erlwaytenkelke. *Then that morning the people appear.*

- ◆ Atnmetherretheye oynanthe alperninenyne erlwatyey-alpenhe letter

kwere akakepe. *From Atnmetherre we arrived back with the letter.* = apenkerne SEE ALSO

lwematnenke come out, apeyaytenke come

2. be invented, become known, come into existence ◆ Tyapenpe rartape mantalyarrpe ltywere arrkwentye akake. Mantalyarrpe tyapenpe kwere akake arrwekelenye inengele atewehanthe rtnweyayne aherr-arlwethole arkarlineyayne. Metethenepe peyake rtame, apertame kwenyele arlwetyer-arlwetyere erlwatyenyerre. *The boil called 'mantalyarrpe' has many heads. People in the olden days used to put headache vine to cool and heal it before there was European medicine. European medicine has only been around in recent years.*

erlwatyey-alpenke

get back, arrive home (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Nhartepe alpenke apmere warlekke, makwerle warle. Nhartepe erlwatyey-alpenelepe wenhe maranye arntwenkelke wentarele 'Apmwengaye atmhenhe', mpele. *Then he goes back to the camp, where everybody is. Arriving back, he tells people loudly: 'A snake bit him.'*

= alpenkerne

erlwatyey-enenke

arrive at another place (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Mpelartame erlwatyey-enene ayenge atewanharle, atyenge ethwemere, alewetnhewethe artnwenge angketyarre mwernarte alperrernenywewethe. *I might arrive there and they might send me to go and bring the children here.*

erlwelkarrenke vi.

1. look with eyes wide open ◆ Aleke nhartepe erlwelkarrerrane atyenge. *That dog is looking at me with open eyes.*

2. look jealously at someone

erlwelthe, lwelthe n.

blocked ◆ Nyartepe erlwelthawe, angel-angel-arrarrantylke re. *Hey, this hole is blocked, he's digging all the way along here now.* ◆ Arlewatyerre kwenelke entweyane erlwelthele. *The goanna has shut himself in his hole.*

pv. Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done to block, shut or close something.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lwethe to pieces, arwelthe jealousy, arrwelthe soft

erlwelthe anenke vi.

block, stop ♦ Angeyaynenkee. Nhaperte kwere erlwelthe anteyane, erlwelthe anteyayne. Ye, etak-etake arene errwanthe kwere twepe warle aytemeketye. *So we would dig and dig and dig. Here his hole is blocked. Yes, watch carefully you lot, because he might come out.*

erlwelthe aperinenke vt.

carry in pouch ♦ Aherre akwerrke aypmenge kwereyengele kwarrwenkele erlwelthe aperinenke. *The mother kangaroo carries her joey in her pouch.*

erlwelthe arrenke vt.

put something to take up space and block or obstruct the way ♦ Marle nthelarte twerarte erlwelthe arrenhe opmere kwenepe. *That woman has taken up all the room inside.* ♦ Arlewatyerre arreyewe alhwenge kwereyenge erlwelthe arrenhe. *The goanna blocked the entrance of its hole.*

erlwelthe arrenke rewenhe vt.

block yourself in; cover yourself up, as when an animal goes into hibernation ♦ Erlwelthe arrenhe rewenhe arlewatyerre. *The goanna blocked himself in his hole.* A reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe* 'himself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person or animal doing the action.

erlweltye tear, tears SEE rlweltye**erlwempe** own place, home SEE lwempe**Erlwempatnenge** Nine Mile Waterhole

VARIANT OF Lwempatnewene

erlwene fruit, vegetables SEE rlwene**erlwengarrenke** vt.

witness something ♦ Atyenge nte erlwengarrenhe, atyenge alarrengewarle. *You saw him hit me.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erlwenge arenke stare

erlwenge arenke vt.

look someone in the eye when speaking to them, stare. People do this when they are angry or want to fight someone.

♦ Ngwenge arre nge angkeye ngkenge arre althilenhe penhe wele nge erlwenge arengele angkeye atewanthe. *Tomorrow, when you go and talk to the people you were fighting with, you should look them in the eye when you talk to them.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erlwengarrenke witness something

erlwenge arey-areyenene

blink eyes

erlwenge arlpawarrenke vi.

open your eyes

erlwengere in return, square up SEE lwengere**erlwenginarele** n.

with hands above your eyes to block out the sun ♦ Erlwenginarele atye arenke, mpelarte, iterryewe apeke, aherrke ketye. Artnwengewe apeke Itemarle atheke. *I'm looking with my hands shading my eyes from the sun to see where the children are. I'm looking to the west.*

erlwenginenke, lwenginenke vt.

watch over, raise. This verb is not usually heard with the +nke or +nhe endings; more common are the continuous endings +rrantye or +yayne. ♦ Erlkwe aytnarrenke marle atnke anteyane. Relhepe anteyane atnke artnwenge inenge akake erlwengintarrantye amathenge amerne. *The husband passed away and his wife is now a widow. She watches over her kids who have no father.*

erlwengk-arenke recognise SEE lwengk-arenke

erlwengkaye special mark put on forehead and stomach that protects people from sickness SEE rlwengkaye

erlwengk-elpathenke recognise by sound SEE lwengk-elpathenke**erlwenkelpa** n.

large eyes ♦ Pwelerrnge erlkenkelpe. Arlwere erlwenkelpa apertame. *Owls have big eyes. Geckos have big eyes too.*
= erlwakake

erlwenerperre forehead SEE rlwetnperre

Erlwente place near Home of Bullion SEE Rlwente

erlwenthe flame SEE rlwenthe**erlwentyerre** painted face stripe SEE Twentyerre**erlweralkenke, lwalkenke, rlweralkenke** vt.

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

select the good ones, pick out, choose, sort out ♦ Erlweralkengele entweyane ahene aperte tyekerte mentye rtame errpatyepe. *Just select the good ones, leave the rotten ones.*

♦ Marle nthelatherrartepe erlweralkenke mantarre ahene inenge aperte. *Those two women are choosing all the good clothes.*

= angwarenke SEE ALSO akngakenke sort out, rengele ilenke select

erlwelkenke vi.

1. blink, open your eyes (*lit. eyes become*

Erlweteye

open) (erlwe erlkenke) ♦ Atnkwenhe erlwepe erlwerkenke atyewarrenke. After sleeping, you open your eyes and you're awake.
2. look really angry as if you want to fight someone ♦ Erlwerkenke erlwenge, ape re arenke ahenge apeke. *His eyes are flashing, he looks as if he wants to fight. His eyes are flashing. He looks angry*
3. look flirtatiously ♦ Marbuck apenye erlwelkerrane ilwekere aleyakewe. *Marbuck flashes his eyes at the young girl.*

erlwerkelh-arenke *vt.*

look at someone as though you want to fight them, usually in jealousy or anger
♦ Erlwerkelh-arenke ahengepe, erlwepe rikenke. *He looks like he wants to fight, his eyes are bright.*

erlwerkelh-aylenke *vt.*

make your eyes flash at someone, such as when you want to fight someone or if you are flirting with someone ♦ Ahenge apeke mpwenyele apeke marlele erlwerkelh-aylenke. *You can see from the woman's eyes that she wants to fight or wants that man.*

erlwerkey-aytenke

come up and fight someone (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Ahengepe erlwerkelh-aylenke rtame, atywarte erlwerkey-aytenke. *You can tell from his eyes that he wants to fight that person over there.*

Erlweteye New Barrow Bore, Old Army Camp. Area around Taylor Creek, north of Artarre SEE Rlweteye

erlwethenpe *n.*

sticky eyes ♦ Atnkwenhe nharte atneyaytenye erlwethenpe. *After sleeping you can have sticky eyes.* = erlwe thepethe

erlwewarrenke show something to someone SEE lewarrenke

erlwewaylenke show, teach someone how to do or make things SEE lewaylenke

erlwewenke show or give something to someone who has come a long way or who is going on a long journey SEE lewenke

erlwipenke *vt.*

make someone open their eyes; open someone's eyes

erlwipere *n.*

1. eye socket (*lit. hollow eye*)
2. fierce snake, inland taipan. Also referred to as *apmwe erlwipere*. *Oxyuranus microlepidotus*. Very dangerous pale coloured snake with a large head and

sunken eyes. ♦ Erlwilpere yellampewarle tyampe atewanthe atheyayne angeyaynengewarle. *The fierce snake used to bite them when they were digging for honeyants.* = antywempe

3. Special way of referring to a wedge-tailed eagle at night-time. [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO ilperteny wedge-tailed eagle

erlwiperarenke *vi.*

sunken eyes that show you are sick.

erlwinteme other way SEE rlwinteme

erlwintinte *vi.*

1. very sick, ill (erlwe intinte) ♦ Erlwintinte entwyanawe arntetye apeke ready pass way arrewethe apeke. *People's eyes look very tired and red when they're very sick, near to passing away.* SEE ALSO apekape crippled

2. someone who sleeps a lot

ernerre thorny devil SEE inerre

ernpernpe rock pituri SEE npernpe

ernte nape, neck and shoulders area SEE inte

erntenke *vt.*

1. build, make something, put something together ♦ Rlengkepe areyarrenherre yatelke atantherre erntenherre mpelarte elpaye theye atnleyerre thayete. *Today they are building a yard to put the mob in, on the southside of the creek.* ♦ Enterrkepe ahernepe kwerarle rtame rntele-rntel-arrarrantye errwelarle. *White ants build the soil onto the wood all the way up.*

2. build up, gather (of clouds) ♦ Nyartaye, ernteyern-alpenke arntwengepe, rleyern-alpenke. Wele antywe mpwareyaynenke. *The rain clouds are building up, rain is coming this way. Let's build a humpy.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rntwenke¹ cut, arntenke break

ernter-erntere red SEE rntere-rrntere

erntwemarre buck spinifex SEE ntwemerre

erntwenke cut, rub on SEE rntwenke

erntwere *n.*

vision, premonition, spirit seen in a dream that comes true ♦ Altyerrepenehne erntwere atewehanthe angkenherre, Kaytetye. *They spoke their Dreaming stories to each other in Kaytetye.* ♦ Erntwere ayenge openhengerne, Barrow Creek right up atye areyenene arlwerekerepe altyanenhe altwelenye wethelaperte erntwere like ayenge alpenhengerne, Alice Springs theye. *Spirit ayenge openhengerne. In my vision I returned to Barrow Creek, right up to where the single women's camp is in the west, it was like*

my spirit returned from Alice Springs.

SEE ALSO **altyerre dream** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
ernttwere hot stone, erntwerre (do) together,
ernttere greedy

erntwere arenke *vt.*

see a spirit or Dreamtime figure in a dream that will come true ◆ Atnkwenge entwethenenke, arlengepe apeyayterane arlenge ernttwere arenke atnkwe enwengarlepe enwenke altyerrepe, apmwe atyengarle openkerne mpele elkweyeneneke repe arrentye apeyayterane. Repe alpeyayterane atnkwe enwengarlepe. Artweyle arre arraylentye ethwenhe artweyewe, marlewe apeke. Altyerrele kwere atnherrantye kwere. *You might be asleep and the snake comes up in the distance, it gets closer. While you are asleep, in a dream the snake comes to you, he frightens you, it's like the devil coming. He gets closer while you are sleeping, While you are dreaming the snake comes towards you, he frightens you, he's a real devil that was sent by a man through sorcery. It could be sent to a man or a woman; in the person's dream it is biting them.*

erntwerre *adv.*

1. (do) together, as a group ◆ Erntwerrele aperinenke re. *He is carrying something with someone else.* ◆ Erntwerrele atyenge alarrenke iterryele atherre. *Those two people ganged up on me and hit me.*
- ◆ Erntwerrele mpwele mpwarerwenene. *You two do it together quickly!* Erntwerre has the +le ending when it goes with a transitive verb.
2. making into a pile or group ◆ Rapetye atye erntwerre arrenhe. *I put the rubbish together in a pile.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **erntwere premonition, ernttwere hot stone**

ernwe *n.*

big solid tree stump for burning ◆ Ware ayerlinenke apmere kngweryengewe ernwe amperranewethe. *He puts the fire out at his camp but leaves a big stump burning.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **enwe lap, erntwe coolamon**

ernwarrenke *vi.*

burn a tree down so that it can be used for firewood

ernweltharrenke *vi.*

groan. Sound that animals or people make when they are unwell. This verb is not usually heard with the endings

+nhe or +nke; more common are the +rrane or +yayne endings. ◆ Arntetye mpele ernweltharrerrane. *A sick person groans in pain.* ◆ Aleke nharte ilwekere ernweltharrerrane intemarte. *That poor dog has been groaning for a long time.*

= entinenke SEE ALSO **ngitarrenke moan**

ernwemarnte very ripe fruit of the wild oranges *atwakeye* and *akarleye* that has fallen off SEE **kwenemarnte**

ernwenthe, nwenthe *n.*

foam or froth on floodwater or lips ◆ Ernwenthe errwelenge enwelp-entweyane alenyele. *The foam goes along on the top of the floodwater.* = mernantye, erlkwerre SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atnwenthe meat**

errakere *n.*

a chisel ◆ Errakerele atye arkenyarrenhe kalarte arle. *I put stripes on the shield with a chisel.*

errakeretnyenke, errakerinenke *vt.*

1. tickle

2. brush against, rub against

errakeretnyey-enenke

brush against something while moving (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Elkweyeneneke apmwe ketye apeke apmwenge apeke arre errakeretnyey-enenke elkwey-enenke ayengepe. *I got a fright from a snake that brushed against me as it slid through the grass.*

Erampalpengenke *n.*

place on Arnerre country

errante *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

red-tailed black cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus banksii (Calyptorhynchus magnificus)*. Large black bird with crest and red bars on tail, 50–61 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr *irrarrt*). For some speakers this word is taboo and so they say *ilekaynewene* instead. Also referred to as *thangkerne errante*. ◆ Errante thangkerne errpwerle alkenhe, kelelkelelke openye. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke nterrenge kape ileke. Paympelhe atherrepe rntere-ntre kwenengepe kape arrkaylpe akake. *The red-tailed black cockatoo is a similar shape to a Major Mitchell's cockatoo, only bigger. This bird eats seeds and prickle bushes. It has a crest on its head and red feathers under both wings.* ◆ Ilekepe kwerartepe aynterrantye errantele. Enye kwereyengen rtame, ilekepe. Ilekaynewene rtame re. *And those prickles are eaten by the black cockatoo.*

errant-errante

Prickles are its tucker. It's a prickle-eater. SEE ilekaynewene

errant-errante *n.*

upside-down plant, Chambers leptosema *Leptosema chambersii*. A grass-like plant about 35 cm which has leafless stems and bright red flowers at the base of the plant. Also referred to as *arwele errant-errante*.

Erreke *n.*

a soakage on Taylor Creek

errele *n.*

march fly *Tabanidae* sp. ♦ Errele amenge alkenhe elpalhapenyenye. Arlelke ngareye re atnherr-aperinterrantye, atherrkenyengareye. Errele nyartepe arenke makwerle atherrkenyele errelepe makwerlele atnherrapinterrantye. Errelepe atnhenke ngilkele openye. *The march fly is a big blue fly. When people are out hunting march flies bite them as they travel along, especially after rain. This blue fly comes out in big swarms when everything is very green. When you are going hunting in the green grass the march fly comes out and bites. It bites like the mosquito.*

SEE ALSO mweremenke blowfly

errelalpe *n.*

a type of acacia tree used for making spears. Grows west of Murray Downs and around Wauchope. Also referred to as *arwele errelalpe*. People made spears out of *errelalpe* in the olden days.

errelalye *n.*

rusty desert monitor, red goanna *Varanus eremius*. Also referred to as *weye errelalye*. ♦ Errelalye alhwengele kelye rtame re. Atnepe re athenyey-aynterrantye awenyerre warle aperte alhwenge warle. Alhwenge warle athenke kwereyenge warle kelye warle apartame. Ante re peyakele apenke apanpe angkwarre, awenyerre apartame kwereyenge atnarengepe. Atnepe re athenyey-aynterrantye awenyerre warle apartame. Alhwenge theye kwereyartape artnperrane awenyerrele apartame. Alhwenge kelye rtame kwereyenge. Weye rtame re. *The red goanna has a small hole. He goes and shits in just one hole and then comes back. He shits in one hole, just in his own little hole, all the time. And he doesn't go just anywhere; no, just in his one toilet. He goes and shits just in one place. He runs from his burrow to just one place. His*

hole is a small one. And he's meat.

= arteperrpente

erremale *n.*

yam roots that go straight down. People would eat these although they are not as good as the yam stage *anaty*. ♦ Ntertelke angeyaynenke anatyepre renharte aynanthe ayneyayne. Erremale tyampe arleyale tyampe aparte aynanthe lwete ayneyaynenke. *We would dig around the yam vines to get what was left to eat. We would eat the yam roots, which weren't very nice, as a last resort.* ♦ Erremale rtame atanthe awatnkakerre ayneyayne angengele erremale, anaty erremale angengele ayneyayne kartawarre alweyayne, erremale kwene rlwenelke, nharte ileyayne angeyayne atanthe erremale awatnkenye erpwelre arle arrenhe wirrelke kwere ileyayne. *In the old days people used to dig the roots of the yam and eat those old yam roots. They would follow the stems down to the roots and dig them up. Even the old black ones called wirre, they would get these to eat too.*

Errene SEE Errette

errengarnte, errengente *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. nose peg. Bone decoration inserted through nose. Also referred to as *ngkwerne errengarnte*. = ntyarle, rite SEE ALSO elhalkere nosepeg

2. pierced nose ♦ Atye arenherre artweye errengente akake. *I saw a man with a pierced nose bone.*

errennge *n.*

1. dead body = arrewalye SEE aweyawe (NOTE Anmatyerr *irrerng*)

2. strong feeling of fear or grief which produces physical reactions in body; distressed, in shock

3. spirit ♦ Errennge tangkwerle alkerarle alpenke intemapertelke re ampwarrenke. *First a person's spirit returns to heaven for good, then his body dies.*

errentarenye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

spirit, ancestral spirits that inhabit the country, invisible people (NOTE Anmatyerr *irrentaren*) SEE athamarenye

errenty-etnhenk *vt.*

1. separate out or tease animal fur

♦ Nhartepe re arlpalhewe athathelke kwerartelke errenty-etnheyayne kwerartate entyepe. *In preparation for making string from animal fur, you tease out the fur.* ♦ Entye

yipe-yipe tyampe rlwampe inengele
rtnwarrantye wele atanthe errenty-
etnherrantye apertame. *White people also
shear and tease out sheep's wool.*

2. untangle or separate hair ♦ Errenty-
etnherrantye entye, warrantye kwere,
kwerepenharte aylepelke arrenke twatyle
tyampe kwere mpwarenke. *You unknot hair
and spin it into hairstring, then you make a
hairstring belt out of it.*

SEE ALSO wenke² spin hairstring

erreparle n.

slope, on an angle ♦ Twempere nhartepre
erreparle kwenele atheke. *The hill slopes
downwards.* ♦ Nyartepe ayenge entwewaye
erreparle rtame. *I'm lying on an angle.*

♦ Erreparle mwetekaye atnarrewenawe,
kwenelelke ertntwelpe-rtntewethe.
Erreparle kwere atnarrewethe. *Put the car
on a slope so it's easier to push downhill.*

errwetwep-ertwepe bendy, in a spiral, zigzag [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE ertwep-ertwepe

erretarrenke vi.

flow, run out, spill, drip, run, ooze, weep
(wounds) ♦ Arntwe nharte erretarrerrane
tap theye, waparrewene kwere etak-etakele.
*The water from the tap is dripping, turn the
tap off properly.* ♦ Arrnge re erretarrenhe
ahene teweyarrenhe. *His blood was running,
then it coagulated.*

erretelh-erretelh-alperinenke vt.
drip while going along, spill while
going along ♦ Wenhe atye arinenge,
alpeyaynenkelke, katate apertame
alpeyayne. Arrnge erretelh-erretelh-
alperineyayne. *I shot the euro then I went
back slowly. Its blood was dripping as I went
along.*

erreteperrete n.

full, full up ♦ Erreyakwerre atye ilenyne
erreteperrete atye ilenyne. *I got a container
full with bush onions.*

= artentyerre

erretetye n.

walking stick, support stick used for
balancing ♦ Nhartepe atnemelke wenhe
erretetyepe arntarryeyayne. *Then she would
grasp a yamstick as a support.*

errpenge erretetye

on your knees ♦ Errpenge erretetye re
kengkarrenke. *He sneaks up crawling on
his knees.* ♦ Errpenge erretetye anteyane.
Kneeling on your knees.

erretinenke vt.

pour something out ♦ Nhartepe rntweye,
arrnge tangkwerle re wenhe maranye
erretineyerre karntape warlepe. *He will cut
the meat and, as always, will pour the blood
into the coolamon.*

= yathenke

erretne n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

rocky country where it is difficult to see
tracks. Also referred to as *apmere erretne*.

Erretne, Errene n.

Barrow Creek area

erretnhenke vt.

1. throw things all over the place, mess
things up, take things out of a bag
and throw them around, make a mess
from digging ♦ Mpwenyelpel atherrk
aynterrantye, yerreyakwerre aynterrantye,
erretnherrantye, angerrantye, angerrantye,
aynterrantye. *The desert mouse eats grass
and wild onions, it throws dirt around, digging
and digging and eating and eating.*

2. sort things out ♦ Mantarre atanthe
erretnherrantye, ahenepe ilel-ilel-
arrerantye. *They are throwing the clothes
everywhere, trying to get the good ones.*

= erlweralkenke SEE ALSO eletnhenke throw
irretye wedge-tailed eagle (NOTE Anmatyerr
irretye) SEE ilpertenyte

eretyepweretye white-plumed honeyeater VARIANT OF tyelypaperety-aperetye

erreve n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

blue mallee *Eucalyptus gamophylla*. Tree to
3m with bluish-green leaves that grows
in spinifex country. Also referred to as
arwele erreve. ♦ Erreve rtame aynanthe
rntwenherre kwenyelepe. *We broke off a bit
of the blue mallee yesterday.*

= lweperre

erreyakwerre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. yalka, nalgoo,
bush onion *Cyperus
bulbosus*. A sedge with
chocolate-brown seed
heads and small
edible bulbs
underground. Also
referred to as *athe*
erreyakwerre.

2. edible bulbs of
yalka. Also referred to
as *rlwene erreyakwerre*.

♦ Mpelarte



Erreyakwerre

eletnheyayne wethapenyē atnemele, atnemele angengele. Ane rlwene kwerarte ilengele erreyakwerre mpelarte, atherram-arrkwentyame eltyewarle. Erreyakwerre aympeyayne akwerrele. Perrnye kwerartepe alhileyayne, mpelarte, ware penhe ntingkelke ane akwerre warle mpelarte eltyenge akwerre warle apertame. *They would scoop off the hard earth with a yamstick, picking up the onions two or three at a time. They would yandy the bush onions in a coolamon. They would rub off the husks with their fingers and put the onions into coolamons again and then they were roasted in the fire.* = yerrakwerre [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

Erreyakwerre *n.*

place near Barrow Creek racecourse

errime, erritnme, erripme *n.*

type of cricket. Small cricket with fat legs. People kill this cricket when they see it because it brings bad luck. ♦ Errime nyartepe atherrke atherrke kape ware elpalhapenyē tyampe. Errime nyartepe atnkwarengèle arle angkerrane. Errime repe anteyane arwele kape antywenge tyampe. Nyartepe elpathenke artweyarle openkerne ngareye. *The insect errime is a green and grey cricket. It is a night insect and can be heard only at night. It lives in trees and grass. This cricket is heard when there is someone dangerous coming.*

SEE ALSO **Ityweltye type of cricket** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arreme louse

erke¹ *n.*

white stone used for knife, adze, chisel
= atnkere¹

erke² *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

cooking trench ♦ Weye aherre amperrane errkenge. *The kangaroo is cooking in a cooking trench.*

SEE ALSO alhwenge hole

erkalthilenke *vt.*

collect or pick up things off the ground while being dragged along ♦ Atye itarre aperinenhe mantarre wele errkalthilep-ilenehe. *I dragged my clothes which collected (dirt).* ♦ Thenkarre errkalthilep-ilenehe pelangkete atyeyengele. *My blanket collected prickles as I dragged it.*

errkamarte *n.*

flying-fox, possibly little red flying-fox or black flying-fox *Pteropus scapulatus, Pteropus alecto.* Also referred to as

thangkerne errkamarte. ♦ Errkamartepe atye arenhe rtame makwerle Katherine angkwarre. *I saw lots of flying-foxes around Katherine.* = pitange

errkawe, arrkawe *n.*

sleepless, wide awake
= atnkwertene

erkawarrenke *vi.*

unable to sleep

erkawinenke, errkawaylenke *vt.*

keep someone awake, make someone restless ♦ Arnkwanenyarrenke ayenge, errkawinterrantye atyenge alethangele apeke ngwenge apeke erlwaytenkerne. *I don't feel like sleeping, something is keeping me awake, maybe a stranger will come tomorrow.* ♦ Altyerre ertntwel-aytenhe atnhantele rteyange alethangele. Altyerre kwereyenge re ertntwel-aytenhe. Altyerre ertntwenhengerne alethangele, alethange rtame openkernele errkawinenhe tyampe re. *Some stranger will come because I dreamt it. I dreamt about him. The dream was sent through by the stranger. It is a stranger coming because I couldn't get any sleep.*

errkelh-errkelhe etnyenke, errkel-errkele

etnyenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

make someone or something itchy ♦ Aleke kwere errkelh-errkelh-etnyerrantye kwere, aynterrkelke re arrenke alekepe. Aynterrkarrenke alekepe errkelh-errkelhe etnyerrantye kwere. Errkerrane re iterryte tyampelke re kwereyengewe etnyenkelke re. *That dog scratches all the time. The dog has mange, it has dry skin. Then the dog makes its owner itchy as well.*

SEE ALSO errkenke scratch

errkenhenke *turn things over to look for something* SEE errketnhenke

errkenke

1. *vi.* itch ♦ Arntwenge nharte ilwekere errkerrane ingketharle re atnpenhe. *That poor child is itching because he touched that itchy grub.* For some speakers a reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe* 'himself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person who is scratching themselves. SEE ALSO etnkenke itch

2. *vt.* scratch something ♦ Wantele apeke angwarenhe tangekeye nyarte, arrkentyele apeke awe, renhelakerre errkeyayne tangkeyele rlengke aretye. *Something has made the donkey sick, sores maybe. The donkey scratched itself where the sores are.*

- 3.** dig on the surface, dig shallowly
◆ Enewaylengele errkerrantye. *Echidnas dig on the surface of the ground.* SEE ALSO thakenke *poke ground*, angenke *dig*, apmenke *dig*
- 4.** shave, carve, chip, scrape or chisel something with a tool ◆ Amerre atye errkeyayne. *I was trimming up a woomera.*
- ◆ Arwelepe kwerakake ngkwarlakakepe itnarrenkepe, atnthenke ahernarle. Nhardtape kwere wenheye arrarratnhenkelke kwere. Errkenke kwere. *He cuts off the tree that has that honey and it falls to the ground. Then he cuts it along the side. He shaves it off.* ◆ Enape errkenke ileke inenge atnelke ilenke pwenke kwere olhwenge warle. *First you scrape off the spikes, then take the guts out, and then you cook it in a hole.* SEE ALSO eltenke *chip off*, angenke *dig*
- 5.** sharpen something ◆ Ngwetyanpenngwetyanpe atnemepe errkeyaynenke arrilp-arrilpineyaynenke ngwetyanpenngwetyanpe. *Very early in the morning they would get up and sharpen their yamsticks.*
- 6.** touch your face to make a hand sign ◆ Rrile errkenke anherreye apeyawterane. *Touching your cheek means that your daughter-in-law might be coming.*
- ◆ Rrwengkengke errkenke arlweye apeke apeyawterane. *Touching your chin means that your father might be coming.*
- 7.** do something well, win, be the best at something. Used to describe actions such as dancing, playing football, or playing cards.
◆ Proper nthelarte errkenke arteyartelke! *That one is doing it brilliantly!* SEE ALSO aynenke *do well*, yalpinenke *do well*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errwenke *clean something*
- errkentye n.**
sores ◆ Apmere alkenheketye, apmere alkenhe nharte angemeketye, thakemeketye kwere, pwerrkere apeke, wele aynewanthe twerarte olarremeketye, errkentye tyampe angemeketye kwere, aterarrerrane ayanthane twerarte aynewanthe olarremeketye. *This is a big sacred place. If people dig here and put a hole in the ground it could really hail and people could get hurt or killed by the hail. Or we could end up with bad sores. We are scared, we might all get hurt.*
SEE ALSO ngkerrke *sore*

errkepe n.
desert oak *Allocasuarina decaisneana*. Tree to 10m with rough thick bark, long needle-like leaves and heavy cones. Grows in spinifex sandplains and sandhills. Also referred to as *arwele errkepe*. ◆ Arwele errkepe ye, atyepe arenherre rtame arwele alkenhe rtame re. *This tree, the desert oak, I have seen it – it's a big tall tree.*

erkere¹ n.
clay, dried up soakage. Also referred to as *elpaye errkere*. ◆ Arntwe peyakelelke errkerelkawe. Errkerelke rtame arntwepe nyartepe errkerelke kngwerarlelke rtame ayanthe apewene arntwakake warle. *There's no water here, it's dry. This one is dry now, let's go to another water hole.*
= ikere [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO arntarrkerte *dry soakage*

erkere² n. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
side, along the side ◆ Mpelatherraperte errkerele atherre pe openherre. *They went along one on each side of the cattle.* ◆ Errwanthepe road-le rtame alpeyenteyanerne, ayengepe errkerele rtame alpeyenteyane arlewatyerrewe arelarel-ararrantye. *You mob travel on the road, I'll walk on the side looking for goannas.*
= arrkerarre

errker-errkere, errkere-kere *pv.*
Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done to clean or remove something from an object by scrubbing.

errker-errkere artenke *vt.*
clean something by shaving, scrubbing, scratching or skinning it ◆ Pelikante nte errker-errkere artenke errpatyepe kwere. *Scrub the billycan because it's dirty.*

◆ Tyepalele wenheye errker-errker-arteype kwerartepe kantyeye, entyepe. *He will clean the tail hair off with a small stick.*

errker-errkeraylenke *vt.*

1. clean something by shaving, scratching, skinning it ◆ Peleykane nte errker-errkere ilenke errpatyepe kwere. *You can clean all the dirt out of the billycan.*
2. clean a plate or saucepan of food
◆ Saucepan errker-errkeraylenke. *Finish off everything in the saucepan.*
= arlerinenke SEE ALSO errwenke *clean something*, parretetaylenke *sweep*

errkerlerrke n.
sparse, thin, patchy, bare, weak, not much

errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke

left. Also referred to as *elye errkerlerrke*.

◆ *Ikngetheli aynenye, arwele errkerlerrke. A grub has eaten the leaves and made the tree bare.* ◆ *Ayneyayne rartenge weyepe wampere, atyeyenge alarreyayne kwere errwelepe wante arre ayneyaynewarle kwentewale, arrkewarle errkerlerrke ayneyayne. We used to eat possum, they used to kill it high up in the trees where the possums used to eat the bloodwood gumnuts down to nothing.*

= **kelerrke** OPPOSITE OF **angwarlpe** SEE ALSO **mpweyampe skinny**

errkerlerrkarrenke *vi.*

become sparse, thin or patchy ◆ *Warele ampenhe mpele kngwere angkwerrepe alperrepe twerarte mpele errkerlerrkarrengele. Some of them got burned by fire, leaving the trees with barely any leaves.*

◆ *Entye errkerlerrke. Thin hair.*

OPPOSITE OF **angwarlparrenke**

errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke *n.*

raggedy, rubbishy, not in good condition

◆ *Mwertekaye antyarkarl-antyarrkarle nharte apeyayterane, atnhante arenge rteyange errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke? An old car is coming, who owns that rubbishy car?*
= *aynterrk-aynterrke, antyarrkarle*

errkerrkewenke *vt.*

pierce, press against ◆ *Arwele atyenge arle nte errkerrkewenke akake, nge apene. You're pressing that sharp stick into my side, go away.* ◆ *Katyerrepe ahenarle kwere errkerrkewenke, clean-emaylenke. You press the desert raisins against the dirt to make it clean.*

errkertatye *n.*

cooked or dried seeds of the dogwood tree *awetnthe* ready to be ground up and mixed with water, making a sweet drink *apale*. Also referred to as *rlwene errkertatye*.

SEE ALSO *ntyerrme dogwood seed, aylwere young dogwood seed, pilale dried dogwood seed, errkertatye dried dogwood seed*

errkert-errkerte *n.*

bent over, bent back, jutting out

SEE ALSO *thapele-thapele crooked*

erketnhenke, errkenhenke *vt.*

turn things over to look for something

errkewarrenke *vt.*

give things out to just one person, give things out unevenly or unfairly ◆ *Aweleye atyeyengele errkewarrenhe rlwene arrereye*

atyeyengewe. My uncle gives lots of food to my big sister but not much to me.

errkwe ¹ *n.*

small coolamon used for grinding seeds into and ladling water; wooden dish. It is used to fill a larger coolamon *ertriwe* and is carried under the arm with a strap called *twatyele*. ◆ *Relhele nterrenge yarrantye errkwarie. The woman is grinding seeds into a small coolamon.* ◆ *Yatheyayne arntwe errkweng. You ladle water with errkwe.*
SEE ALSO *akwerre coolamon, arne deep coolamon, kartetye deep coolamon, karntape long coolamon* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arrkwe lots**

errkwe ² *n.*

sleep in the eye, pus ◆ *Errkwe anteyane atnkwepenhe. You get sleep in your eyes after sleeping.*

SEE ALSO *Ithenpe dirty* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arrkwe lots**

errkwale *n.*

a. feather-top spinifex *Triodia schinzii*. Spinifex grass with feathery seed heads that grows in sandy areas. Also referred to as *athe errkwale*. *Errkwale* is used to obtain *atkere wax*. ◆ *Arlpawelarle anteyane, athe errkwale. Feather-top spinifex is found in sandy country.*

b. hard spinifex, porcupine grass *Triodia basedowii* [SOME SPEAKERS]. A hummock grass about 40cm with very sharp, pointed greyish-green leaves.

SEE ALSO *aywerte hard spinifex, alatyite soft spinifex, ntwemerre buck spinifex*

Errkwalarre *n.*

place around Taylor Crossing

errkwabenke, errkwerr-apenke *vi.*

work, be busy, occupied with something

◆ *Nhartepa errkwabenke mpele, pwelekewepa ngwenge apekawe, kngwere-kngwene apeke mpele. It might be tomorrow or the next day that we would start work with the cattle.* ◆ *Errkwabenke ayengawe rlwene atye pwewethelke aherrkele. I'm going to get busy now with cooking the food.*
SEE ALSO *warrkarrenke work, aikngengwarerrane busy, artnkwerreye enthusiastic*

atnawerre errkwabenke

concentrating hard on something

errkwarie feather-top spinifex SEE **errkwale**

errkweng-errkweng *n.*

towel

errkwengele, kwengele *pv.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

for company, together. Goes before certain verbs to show that the person does the action in someone else's company.

SEE ALSO *elkwatherre company*

errkwengele alpenke *vi.*

1. return with someone for company

◆ Mweteke atherre errkwengele alpenke. *There were two cars going back together.*

2. follow someone around ◆ Elkwmene nthelarlengarte aylene errkwengele alpenhe two woman arrpanteye atherre. *We two girls used to follow that old woman around, thinking we were two grown-up women.*

errkwengele anteyane *vi.*

stay or sit with people but some distance away, such as when you have been on your own and you go to stay with people for company, but keep some distance ◆ Atye arenhe artweye errkwengele anteyane. *I saw the man sitting down with someone else.*

errkwengele apenke *vi.*

go with someone for company

◆ Errkwengele apewethe ayenge arlekke. *I'll go hunting with you two (my daughter-in-law and her husband).*

errkwengele atnenke *vi.*

stand with someone but some distance away ◆ Aynakepe arlwerekere rtame errkwengele atneyayne. *We will stay in the women's camp for company.*

errkwengele entweyane *vi.* [RESPECT

LANGUAGE]

camp with others for company

◆ Errkwengele entwer-aperranewethe ayenge. *I'll camp near you two (my daughter-in-law and her husband).*

errkwenke *vt.*

1. clean something, rinse something out to clean it ◆ Artennge errkwarrantye mwetekaye atyeyenge atye. *I'm washing my dirty car.* ◆ Artnwenge kelye atye erlwe errkwewethaw. Erlwe ape kwere errkwenke aherne akake apeke awe atnkwepenhe apeke. *I will wash the little child's eyes, wash the dirt or sleep from the child's eyes.*

2. wash yourself ◆ Arlke atyewenhe errkewethe. *I will wash myself.* The thing you are washing something with has the +le³ ending (+nge⁴ on short words): ◆ Erlwe lthenpe arntwenge atyewenhe errkewethe. *I'll wash my pus-filled eyes with water.*

3. wipe something off ◆ Anteye

errkewethe ye, tyapenyartape *rag-*

le errkwenke. Yes, *wipe away sweat with a rag.* ◆ Marle nthelatherrarte elwewenhe arkenye errkwarrantye.

Those two women are washing off their body paintings. ◆ Akelpakeyayne re errkwelp-errkweyayne renhe artep-arengel artweye kwereyengarle. *In the Dreamtime the blue-tongue lizard cried, wiping her eyes and looking behind her for her boyfriend as she went along.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *errkenke itch*

elhe errkwenke

blow your nose, wipe your nose ◆ Elhe ntewenhe errkwene! *Blow your nose!*

◆ Kangkale ntewenhe errkwewawe elhe nthethayarte! *Wipe the snot from your nose!*

elhe Itywore *n.*

nostril

errkwennge *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

native truffle, desert truffle *Elderia arenivaga (Choromyces aboriginum)* and possibly other species of desert truffles. These grow in spinifex country; the fruit is white and juicy when young, yellow and wrinkled when old. Also referred to as *rlwene errkwennge*.

= akwerretethe

errkwentye *n.*

policeman (NOTE Alyawarr *irrkwenty*) SEE *eltyemwerneye* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *arrkwentye several, kwentye lots (of food)*

erkworele, errkwere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

hot. Used to describe weather and your own temperature. Hot objects are described as *tarrenye*. ◆ Artnwenge inenge arntwenge pwelparrenke errkworele. *The children are swimming because it's too hot.* ◆ Pweke itntenyewe weyepe errkworele. *The meat went rotten because the weather was hot.* ◆ Ayenge errkwere. *I'm hot.* OPPOSITE OF *tenhele*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *kwere+le on it*

errkwere anenke *vi.*

feel hot and sweaty. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *errkwere-anteyane*

◆ Kwenyele ayenge errkwere anenhe. *Yesterday I was hot.* ◆ Errkwere anteyane arkepe ayenge errkwere anteyane. *Errkwerele! I'm hot, my body is hot. Hot!*

errkwereemp-errkwerele *n.*

very hot weather or things ◆ Yekaye rlengkepe nyartape aynanthe errkwere anenkelke kngwere, thepethele errkwereemp-errkwerele. *Today we were very*

errkwer-errkwere¹

hot, it was hot and sticky.

errkweremp-errkwere anteyane *vi.*
feel very hot and sweaty ◆ Errkweremp-errkwere anteyane aynanthe. *We are very hot.*

errkwer-errkwere¹ *n.*

sticky ◆ Artepe errkwer-errkwere rtame re, mpwelengke. *The 'mpwelengke' frog has a sticky back.*

SEE ALSO thepethe sticky

errkwer-errkwere² *n.*

a. camel poison bush *Gyrostemon ramulosus*
b. double-seeded emu bush (?) *Gyrostemon tepperi*. Also referred to as *arwele errkwer-errkwere*. ◆ Arlpawele rtame errkwer-errkwerepe anteyane, ayamalke rtame repe arwelepe. Errpatyelke re, ape arwelepe aperte etnepe aperte re. *The small sandhill shrub is found in desert country, a big mob of the shrubs. The plant is useless; it is just a shrub with a name.*

errkwerr-apenke work, be busy, be occupied with something VARIANT OF errkwapenke

errkwerrenty *n.*

holding someone else's arms or hands, arm in arm or hand in hand ◆ Tyarlenye atherre errkwerrentye aperrane. *Walking arm in arm.* ◆ Eltyenge errkwerrentye. *Hand in hand.* SEE ALSO arnengerre hand behind back, kwentanyerre hand behind back

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwerentye wrong

errkwerr-errkwere *n.*

wrist bone. Also referred to as *ngkwerne errkwere-errkwere*.
= akalpalpe³

errkwetethe *n.*

speech impediment, someone who cannot say or pronounce words properly ◆ Angke errkwetethe elpeterre angkenge-wanenye. *We call a person who can't talk properly errkwetethe. = alenyte errpatye, alenyte apeka, athen-atheme angkenke* SEE ALSO alenyte arlepe, thapele crooked

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwetethe rump

errmale *n.*

firesaw, sticks used for making fire

◆ Ware re wenherre errmalele. *He made a fire with a firesaw.*

◆ Aherre arenge aynterrke,

ngkweltyayleyayne.



Ermalarle kwere arreyayne, ermaleweyayne kwere. Nhartepe ampenhelke. Laytelke arrelparrenke. Awatnkakerrepe ware matches wanenye. *Dry kangaroo dung is pulverised. Then it is put on a stick for making fire. Then it is rubbed back and forth with another stick. It starts to burn and then catches alight. That's how they made fire before there were matches.*

ermale wenke *vt.*

light a fire by rubbing sticks together

◆ Tyweretye errmale wewethawe. *People make fire with wood from the bean tree.*

Errmalarenge *n.*

place on Jarra-Jarra country

errmetyine, etnmerrtyine *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

dust, dust cloud. Also referred to as *aherne ermetyine*. ◆ Pwetaye errmetyine alkenhe openkerneketyawe. *Look out, there's a big dust cloud coming.*

SEE ALSO artwante dust, alharrkwe dust storm

errmetyine akewentyenke *vi.*

cloud of dust rising. ◆ Ermetyine akewentyenye. *A lot of dust was rising.* ◆ Ye, pwelekelke nharte pe aperninenyre arlewenpe kwerarteyene; errmetyinepe rwengke rtame akewentyeyayne. *The cattle were brought by the helicopter in really huge numbers; dust was rising (from them) in the distance.*

errngarnnge touchy, sensitive SEE errngerrnge

errngerneye *n.*

lively, happy, enthusiastic, chirpy, in a good mood, energetic, someone who is very active ◆ Ayenge errngerneye apmelerre anteyane, rlwene atye pwenke, apmere atye atyeyenge errwenke, artnwenge atye atyeyenge arntararntararrantye, errngerneyele. Aperrane ayenge athakertarreng-anenye. *I always feel energetic, I cook food, I clean my house and I look after children. I don't get tired.*

= ngampe-ngampe, etweke OPPOSITE OF kwetnaye, anenkeye, pmerrkarenye SEE ALSO artnkwerreye enthusiastic

errngerneyarrenke *vi.*

become lively, get happy, become energetic

errngerrnge, errngarnnge *n.*

1. touchy, sensitive, untouchable, too sore to touch, too painful to put pressure on

2. place or things belonging to someone else ◆ Don't apmerarle apewethe ayntenge

apeke errngerrngawe apmerepe mpelarte apmere errngerrnge. Errngerrnge akeyene nyangarte arre atneyayne mweteke waylpale alkenhe inenge arenge, errngerrnge. *Don't go to someone else's place, it's not for you to go there. And don't go over there to that car, it belongs to important white people, it's theirs.* = ayntenge, impene, lwempe

3. something that should be avoided and treated with respect; something serious; something that could be dangerous or cause problems if mistreated ◆ Mentyelke apewene nate wanteketye mpele errngerrngeketye mpele, errngenge, nthangkwerarte apewene errwanthe ngayelepe apewethe mpele. *Okay go, you lot can go as there could be trouble. It's serious. You mob can go for food.* SEE ALSO awelengke dangerous

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrngarrnge *rush around*

errngerrngele arrtyenke *vt.*

look after something that requires special attention, such as someone sick or a sacred place; act respectfully or sensitively ◆ Errngerrnge rtame apmere Arnerre, nyartepe. *Rainmaker. Arntweketye. Arntwenge aynewanthe alarremeketye apmwenge. Errngerrngele arrtyenke aynanthe, renheketyarte. Arnerre is sacred and restricted site because of the water and the rainbow serpent which can harm people if disturbed. We have to act respectfully towards it because of this.* ◆ Arrengkwele errngerrngele arrtyerrantye artnwenge. *That mother is very protective of her child.*

errngerrngarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. feel sensitive or fragile, touchy, short tempered or moody ◆ Errngerrngarrerrane ayenge, arlenge errwanthe apene arntetye ayenge errngerrngarrerrane ketye. *I am feeling sensitive, can you mob move away from here. I am sick, that's why I am feeling sensitive.*

2. dislike something, reject something, be fussy about something ◆ Ayenge errngerrngarrenke aylperre ketye. *I don't like fish.* SEE ALSO tywekerarrenke *dislike*, arnkwanenyarrenke *dislike*

errngwe *n.*

1. dough, sloppy mixture made from seeds and water ◆ Ayneyayne kwerele errngwe yengele arntentege etyengele, yeyayne.

Akwerre kwenenge arrengele yeyaynelke mpelarte, arntwenge arlenge errkwe yeyayne nte arre kwere erretarreyayne akwerre warle, arekenyarle apeke. *They used to grind seeds with a grinding stone, to make into dough and eat it. They would put a coolamon underneath and grind it with water into a dough which you would then pour into another coolamon.*

2. seed (edible and inedible) [SOME SPEAKERS] SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertnngwe *pile of dirt, ingwe¹ night*

errngwarrenke *vi.*

melt = arrweltharrenke, arntwarrenke

errngwaylenke *vt.*

melt something ◆ Atnkere kwerarte errngwaylengele. *He is melting the spinifex wax.* = arrwelthaylenke, arntwaylenke

Errngwe *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

erpe *n.*

knee ◆ Erpe atyeyenge amarrenhe. *My knee is swollen.*

erpe karlale

kneecap

errpenge alenentye atnenke *vi.*

kneel ◆ Errpenge, alenentye otnenke re. *He's kneeling.*

errpenge erretetye apenke *vi.*
go on hands and knees, crawl

Erpe *n.*

site north of Murray Downs

errpalerrpetnhenke *vt.*

rub chest against someone or something. This is done at a particular stage in ceremonies in sorry business *malemale* and initiation *apwelhe*. Traditionally people also rubbed chests together to express sympathy when someone has died, or when you see someone you haven't seen for a long time, and at certain parts of the initiation ceremonies. ◆ Kwerepenhepe ware kelye elpalhe elwewe arrenherre, elpalhe elwewe arrenherre, ready-like elweme atnenherre, elweme elkjemene atherre errpalerrpetnhenke. *After that (the two women) put a small fire down for the two boys and then the two women stood there, ready and rubbed chests ceremonially.* The person doing the action is in the reflexive form of the pronoun, the thing or other person which one is rubbing against has the *-warle* ending: ◆ Errpalerrpetnhenke

errpanenke

rewenhe arntetye warle, ahenarrenhelke re. *He rubs his chest against that of the sick person and then the sick person recovers.*

◆ Nhardtēpe aylanthe ntyangkwelkarrenke, wele aylewenhanthe atnkwarengelelē errpalerrpetnheyerre. *We dance together, my cousin and I, with a firestick, then at night-time we finish up by rubbing our chests together.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO parlerrpeletnhenke

errpanenke vi.

miss out on something for a particular reason, skip something that you normally have: *errpanteyane* ◆ Rlengkelkange nharte errpanenke atnwenthewē? *How come she is missing out on meat this time?* ◆ Errpanenke ayenge weyewe wanenye. *I missed out on the meat.*

errpangaye n.

old dark yam from the previous season. When you dig up a yam that is *errpangaye* you must bury it back in the ground. ◆ Rlwene anatye errpangaye. Errpwelkelke anteyane. *The yam is old and black now.*
= wirre SEE ALSO anatye yam

errpapenke vi.

be unsuccessful when out hunting for meat, go out hunting for meat but not get anything ◆ Errpapenhe ayenge weyewe. *I went out hunting unsuccessfully.*

SEE ALSO aytnane in vain

errparte n.

piebald, spotted ◆ Atye arenherre aleke kelye errparte. *I saw a small piebald dog.*
= intetyeng-intetye

errpatye n.

1. bad, useless, broken, no good, poor quality, awful ◆ Arwele nyartēpe kwepe-kwepe, errpatye rtame aynewetē. *The plant kwepe-kwepe is no good to eat.*
◆ Iterryte kngwere arenge amerrele rtame arnteyayne, alwerrnge errpatyakakepe. *Another man's spear handle (woomera end) broke, because its sinew binding was too poor.*
2. wrong. You make the hand sign for *errpatye* by pointing your index finger and middle finger out together and then moving them away from your body.
3. rude, offensive

OPPOSITE OF ahene

errpatye angkwerre

wrong way

errpatye atyewenhe elpatherrantye vt.

1. feel sick, not well, out of sorts

2. feel sad, depressed

errpatye artntwenke vt.

say bad things about someone, rubbish someone

SEE ALSO errwarenke pick on

ikwe errpatye atherre

couple who have married the wrong way

errpatyarrenke vi.

1. go bad, become useless
2. become damaged, wrecked ◆ Eltewenhe re apmelerre ake errpatyarrenke apmelerre ake errpaty-arenke. *He got knocked on the head. Since then he has been permanently brain damaged.*

3. fall sick, become sick

errpatyinenke vt.

1. wreck something
2. spoil someone, damage someone, spoil, wreck ◆ Elpalhele atyenge, errpatyinenke erlwe. *Smoke hurt my eyes (I can't see properly).* ◆ Errpatyinenye, ngkwerneyewenhele ikwenge. *It's been spoiled by the meat ants with their smell.*
3. make someone sick ◆ Ngkwärle nthelarte atyenge errpatyinenyerre intemaperte nyarte. *That grog has really wrecked me.*
4. rape someone

errpatye tyampe n.

old, wrecked, bad body part ◆ Ane erpe akenge, errpatye tyampe ayenge ertnwemere aperte, kale erpe akenge. *And my bad knee, I would still dance even though I am old, but I can't because of this bad knee.*

errpatyelayethe adv.

1. in a bad way, in bad shape ◆ Artnwengē nharte errpatyelayethe aperrane arrengkwe, kwereyengele arre kwere elethel-aytenhe kwenyele. *That child is walking around in bad shape because his mother left him yesterday.* SEE ALSO kwerentye-kwerentye
2. wrongly, incorrectly, badly

errpaty-errpatye n.

1. useless things, rubbish things, broken things ◆ Athenge entweyane kngwere-kngwerekape entweyane ntyerele errpaty-errpatyele openye, pwekerrenyepe, kwere angkwarre apemeketye. *The king brown snake lies in the grass; or at other times in a patch of twigs, in all the rubbish leaves, so don't walk through them.* ◆ Mpelarte

aynanthe arntartryeyayne tyateng-anyimpepe arleyale errpaty-errpaty. Wantelepe arreyayne policeman-lepe sugar-pe. *We held out our tattered old shirts, which were barely clothes, for the policeman to put rations of sugar in.*

2. unhealthy, sick
3. wrongly, incorrectly; something done the wrong way

errpaty-errpaty atherre anteyane *vi.*

marry someone of the wrong skin
OPPOSITE OF atnawerre atherre anteyane

errpaty-errpatyarenke *vi.*

become worn out, fall into tatters
= apaw-apawarrenke

errpel-arenke *vt.*

have a feeling about something ◆ Errpel-arenke atye alethange openkerne. *I have a feeling a stranger is coming.* SEE ALSO elkwenke have a premonition

elharle errpel-arenke, elhenge

errpengarenke *vt.*

1. premonition that kangaroos get when someone is hunting them so that they hop away ◆ Elharle errpel-arerrantye aherre elhenge aherrange. Kwerarle aperte aptame warle iterrtye apeke rarle kwere kengkarrerrane nthewarte weye aherrewe elhe kwenele anteyane erltwatyarrenkelke re, aperpetnkerrane wenhe aherrele arlenge erltwatyingepe. *Kangaroos know when someone is hunting them by a feeling they get in their nose. A person might be sneaking up on the kangaroo and the kangaroo gets a feeling in its nose about this. Inside their noses, there are little worm-like things that wriggle around, telling the kangaroo.*

2. have a feeling that someone is coming because your nose is itchy ◆ *Someone* apeke raye aveyayterane, elharle errpel-arerrantye ape atye. *Someone is coming, I have a feeling in my nose (lit. have a feeling with the nose).*

errpelthe *n.*

tough person; someone who faces up to things ◆ Errpelthe rtame re, openhengerne re, erlwaty angkewethe re. *He is someone who faces up to things and apologises.*

errpeltharrenke *vi.*

1. tell someone that they are not going to get anything when they go out hunting; rubbish someone by telling them that

they can't hunt ◆ Arene nte, kwere atnwenthe rtame re alperminterantye ngarle errpeltharreyaynelepe. *Look, he is bringing meat back, that person who you said wouldn't get anything out hunting.* ◆ Nharte errpeltharrerrane kwemarrele alwewethe. *You can't catch it and kill it.* SEE ALSO kwemarre unable

2. tell someone off, reprimand someone, rubbish someone ◆ Errpeltharreyern-alpentyele, alpene nge arlenge apmere ngkeyengarle. *Don't come here telling people off, go back home!* ◆ Nhartepe kwenyele errpeltharrer-aytenhe atyenge alepalele. *Yesterday that person told me off without realising.* The person who is doing the action has no endings and the person who is being told off has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Errpeltharrerrane artweyewe nthewarte kngwerewe errpeltharrenke rtame. *He is telling off that other man.*

3. tell someone what they should be doing, tell someone they should face up to things ◆ Artnwenge atyeyengewe ayenge errpeltharrenke trouble re mpwarenhepenhe. *I told my child to think about the trouble he caused.*

= lharrkentyinenke, ngkwanyarrenke

erpenke *vt.*

1. submerge, put in water, go through water ◆ Arntwe nharte nte erpene angketyele, warelarle ampenhe. *Put your burnt foot in the water.* ◆ Arntwe arlentyew-artetye ahene aperte errpeyayne alpenhengerne atnywenge-wanenye. *The water was up to my hips, but we returned alright without going under.*

2. play in water, tread water

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arrpenke set alight

errpeyern-alpenke

travel along wet ground, travel through the rain ◆ Arntwepe errpeyern-alpeyayne aynenanthe alethele. *We travelled through the mud.*

erpenyere *n.*

sandhill grevillea, rattlepod grevillea *Grevillea stenobotrya.* Shrub to 3m with long narrow leaves and white bottlebrush flowers; grows on sandhills. Also referred to as *arwele erpenyere.*

= aywerle

errpere crack in ground made by a swollen

errpernpe

root underneath (NOTE Anmatyerr *urrper*)

◆ Errpere atye arenhe. *I saw a crack in the ground.* SEE kwerrpere

errpere wenke *vt.*

make a crack in the ground. Yams do this.

errpernpe *n.*

having bad luck hunting, unable to find or kill things ◆ Weye wanenye peyakele errpernpe, peyakelele. *When you come back from hunting without any meat, empty-handed, we call this erpernpe.* ◆ Errpernpe ayenge apeyayne. *I was walking around (hunting), unable to get anything.*

errpertyenke tie up [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE perryenke

errpeyern-alpenke travel along wet ground
FORM OF errpenke *submerge*

errwerle *n.*

1. black, dark ◆ Errwerle arnewetye apeke errwerle. *Bush plums are black.*
2. Aboriginal person [SOME SPEAKERS]

errwerlewaty

dark complexioned; blackish, darker

errwerlayte

blackish, dark colour

errwerlarrenke *vi.*

become black, go dark ◆ Rlwene ahakeye apeke arnewetye apeke errwerlarrenke. *Native currants and bush plums go black.* ◆ Kwerethayartepe ilpertenyenye entyelke wenheye errwerl-arreyayne, paympelhepe. *When a wedge-tailed eagle grows up its wings turn black.* ◆ Arntwe warle aylpelepenhe alperre pwerrere atnthenke wele re errwerlarrenkelke. *When river red gum leaves fall in the water the leaves turn black.*

errwerlarrey-etnyenke

go dark, gradually get darker (+y-etnye 'come and do') ◆ Repe, arwelepe repe alperrepe errwerlarrey-etnyeye, arntwepe errtywerlelepe. *The leaves of the medicine tree will turn black in the boiling water.*

errwerlaylenke *vt.*

make something go black, darken something ◆ Errwerl-errwerlaylenawe, arlewatyerre arkeny-arkeny wele warenge kwere pwenke, nhartepe arkeny arre amperlaneyane errwerl-errwerle kwere aylewene errwerlaylenhe. *Make it blacker, cook the goanna more on the fire. Its markings have to go black.*

errpweler-errpwelerle *n.*

darkish, blackish

errpwerte *n.*

shaggy, dirty ◆ Awerre nhartepe entye errpwerte rtame aperrane. *That boy has shaggy, dirty hair.*

= Ithele-Ithele

errthwe *n.*

1. dirt, grit, lump of earth, mud. Also referred to as *ahene errthwe*.

2. wax in hollow tree produced by termites enterke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ethwe poison

errthwimpentye

with dirt, gritty ◆ Aherne errthwe, errthwimpentye ilperalkere anteyane. *When the sugarbag is made in a hollow with this hard earth, it makes the sugarbag rough and it's not clean when you eat it.*

Errhwakake *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

errtyarte *n.*

1. spear for killing meat, hunting spear ◆ Errtyarte nhartepe kngwere arrilpe nte mpwarenhe. *That spear you made is very sharp.* ◆ Artetye atanthe mpwareyayne. Ayenpere atanthe errtyarte mpwareyayne, Kaytetyelepe. Arleth-arlethe mpwareyayne. Etnwinte mpwareyayne. Elkerte mpwareyayne, errtyartee. *They would make spears from mulga wood. They would make spears from the spearbush and from hill mulga wood. They would make them from spear wattle. They would make spears from sickle-leaf wattles.*

2. spear. A general word for both hunting and fighting spears. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO errwempere *fighting spear*

errtyarte appare

butt of spear

errtyarte arrilpe

point of spear ◆ Errtyarte kwere rntwenke, arrilpe wanenye. Errtyarte arrilpe kwerarle arrilpe errtyarte mpwarenke, arwelepe errwengelepenhe. Nharte kwere errtyartepe akertepe perryenke, arrilpe kwere atnkerele arlenge alwerrngepe kwere perryenke. Alwerrnge aherrele. Atnkerele kwerele arrenke. *When you cut a branch for a spear it isn't sharp. You have to make a spear head to put onto it; it's made from the top of a branch. Then you tie it onto the tip of the spear, fixed in with spinifex resin and tied on*

with sinew. It's fixed on with kangaroo sinew and spinifex resin.

errtyarte kantye

butt end of spear

errtyarteng-errtyarte

boy's toy spear ♦ Errtyarteng-errtyarte awatnkakerre artnwengele mpwareyayne kwenteltye. *In the olden days, boys played with spears made from thick river grass called kwenteltye.*

errtyartakake n.

1. newborn baby boy or young boy (*lit. having a spear*)

2. respectful way to refer to a son of any age

= kaylelengkwe OPPOSITE OF atnemelengkwe

errtyerte sneakily [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE tyerte

errtywalthe n.

a liar, a lie

errtywalth-errtywalthe n.

someone who thinks they're good, a show-off, conceited ♦ Entel-entele aperrane artnwenge errtywalth-errtywalthe. *A child who thinks they're smart goes around showing off.* = mamperle-mamperle, etntel-etntele

errtywarr-artntwenke vt.

tell lies ♦ Angentyele, errngerrnge.

Dangerous. Nate aynanthe errtywarr-artntwerrantye, rlwarraperte. *People aren't allowed to dig there, it's not allowed because it is dangerous. We're not lying, it's true.*

errtywarrenke, tywarrenke vi.

1. lie about something, pretend, fib ♦ Ayenge etarrerrane

errtywarrerranewathene. *I thought she was lying (but she wasn't).* ♦ Artnwenge atherre aye mpwelanthipe errtywarrerrane rtame. Hey, you two kids, you're are telling lies.

♦ Errtywarrenhe mpele nge, nte atyenge atneratyinenyne money-we. *You lied to me, you promised me money (but you never gave it).* ♦ Errtywarrengele ntethe artnwengerre. You lied to me.

2. tease, trick

3. slander someone, run someone down

♦ Ayenge ngkenge ketyele angkenge-wanenye rtame. *I'm not running you down.*

= tywengepenke SEE ALSO tywenge-tywenge

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atyewarrenke *wake up*

errtywengepenke vt.

1. trick someone, joke, pretend to do something ♦ Elopenye ntethe errtywengepenke. *You are always joking.*

2. say things that aren't true, lie

♦ Artnwenge atherraye mpwelanthipe errtywengeperrantye atyarle rlwene ankeyele iletnheme. *Hey, you two kids lied, saying I stole that food.* ♦ Wantewe rtame nte atyenge errtywengepenherrepe? *Why did you lie to me?* SEE ALSO ntelhelepwenke lie in anger

3. break a promise ♦ Rlwene

etnyene arrpanteye, nhartepe kwere atye alweninenke apertame, wele errtywengepenke. *You were supposed to give some food back to me but you didn't.* = atneweletnyenke, tywengepenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

errtyweng-errtywenge pretend, trick [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE tywenge-tywenge

errtywenye, tywenye n.

1. splotchy, blotchy. Marks on a person's skin from the heat of a fire. This occurs in winter when people sit close to a fire and it stays on their skin for good. ♦ Errtywenye rtame re yellow one yellow one. *Piebald anteyane warenge pmerrkele. Blotchy skin that you get from sitting too close to a fire is called errtywenye.*

2. type of pinkish-red splotchy clouds that can sometimes be seen in the late afternoon in winter ♦ Itemarle mataye apeke entwayanengarle pink one, errtywenye. Lyermewe atwerpe arentyele. Errtywenye ketye arentyelaw. Ahapertewe peyakarrenke. *Clouds in the west, they are blotchy and pink too. In the late afternoon in winter you can't look at these clouds or else you might get sick. You can't look at the western sky when it's blotchy (because you get sick). They are not there in summer though.*

errtywenyele aytnenke vt.

get splotchy marks on your skin

♦ Errtywenyele aytnerrantye, arlkeny-arlkenyaylerantye, warenge errtywenye. Pmerrkelarle anteyane lyermewe. *You get marks on your skin, the fire does it. You get it from sitting too close to the fire in winter.* The person who is getting blotchy has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun), see Table 5, p. 813.

errtywerle n.

twigs, bushes used as a broom, thicket,

leafy branch, pieces of kindling

or chips. Also referred to as *ware*

errtywerle. ♦ Errtywerle arlperre akake

Errtywerlenyenge

awatnkakerre. *In the olden days they used a branch with leaves on it as a broom.* ♦ Ya elperapenye nte errtywerle nhamernearte aperninene ware atye lywekewethe. Yes, come on, quickly bring those twigs so I can make a fire.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errtywerne teeth

Errtywerlenyenge, Arntywerlenyenge *n.* site near former Greenwood Station, on Akwerlpe country ♦ Nyarte ayenge Kngwarraye angkerrane, Tyarre-tyarre arenye, Lhalpentye arenye. Kelye atyenge aperinenye atyeyengelepe Errtywerlenyenge warle. Kwerepenhartepe alwene apertame atyenge aperinenye, Arnanpelengkwe warle. *I'm a Kngwarraye and my country is Jarra-Jarra, Lhalpentye. When I was a child my mother took me around with her to Greenwood. Then she would take me back to Arnanpelengkwe.*

errtywerne *n.*

1. teeth, tooth ♦ Errtyewernele rntwenke weye. *He bit the meat with his teeth.*

2. nippers on an insect, pincers

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errtywerle twigs

errtywerne anthwerrengarrenke *vi.* have chattering teeth from fear or cold

errtywerne arlke

gums of teeth

errtywerne arrilpe

fangs

errtywerne elpterarrarrenke *vi.*

clench your teeth ♦ Aleke nharte ahenge errtywerne elpterarrarrenke. *That dog is clenching its teeth because it's angry.*

errtywerne erlkenke *vi.*

bare teeth, snarl ♦ Errtywernele erlkerrane alekepe, ahengarrenke atnhewethe. *That dog is baring his teeth, he's going to bite you.* = Itterkenyarle anenke, Itterkenyarle arrtyenke

errtywerne etntete

gums of teeth

errwake, errwakerre *pr.*

1. you mob. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietry and different generation group, such as aunt and brother's children, or mother-in-law with daughter-in-law, or father with children. Errwake is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Nthekele errwake anteyane? *Where do you (father and sons) live?*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name errwake means 'your relative (niece) and you'.

errwampenke *vi.*

1. feel hot, burn ♦ Ake ayenge errwampenke. *My head is hot.*

♦ Kakitatherrele apeke atnhenke wele errwampenke. *If something like a scorpion bites you it burns.* = errkwere anenke

2. be furious about something ♦ Aleme ayenge errwampenke alarrewethe atyerrewe, atyenge elapenye angkerrane. *I'm really angry at that person that I want to hit, they're always talking about me.*

SEE ALSO ahengarrenke get angry, ahaytenke get angry, ampernarrenke furious

errwangerre *n.*

a joke, fun, a tease, jest. This is done with people in the opposite generation group, or other gender. ♦ Errwangerrele nywerrpe atye arntwenke, errwangerrele. *I am teasing the other generation group for fun.* = rrkante SEE ALSO tywenge-tywenge fun

errwangerrarrenke *vi.*

joke, play around, tease ♦ Rrkante nywerrpewe errwangerrarrenke. *We're playing tricks on people in the other generation group.*

= rrkante angkenke, weltyarrenke

errwangerrelinenke *vt.*

make fun of someone, tease someone in jest, make fun together ♦ Nywerrpele apeke ittertye kngwere apeke errwangerrelinenke. *People in one generation group might make fun of those in the other generation group.*

errwangke, errwangkerre *pr.*

1. you mob. Used where the two people are in the same one of the two generation groups and the same generation group, such as grandmother and grandchildren, or brothers and sisters. Errwangke is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ Errwangke rtame matyarte kelye akake ertnwene nthelarte. *You two dance with your skirts on over there.* ♦ Nge arrere tyampe mpwele apewethe mpwele aypmenhele arlenge, errwangke arlelke apewethe arlewatyerrewe. *You and your sister can go with your mother's mother, you mob go hunting for goanna.*

2. With a name, kinship name or skin name errwangke means 'your relatives and you'.

errwanthe, errwantherre *pr.*

1. you mob. Used where the two people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. *Errwanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ♦ *Errwanthe erlwarene athe; athe aynenanthe pweyerre. You watch for the grass; we will burn it.*
2. you mob. Used where you don't know what patrimoietry the people are in.
3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *errwanthe* means 'your relatives and you'.

errwanthe apakweye

you (who are all in the opposite generation group to me)

errwantyenke *vi.*

go to a place after you know someone has left; wait until people have gone and then go there ♦ *Waylpele kwerartepe atye intararrantyeee 'Arretemarte re alpenke' impele. Ayengepe errwantyenyerre rtame. I watched the white man go, 'Ah, he's gone now.' So I went to where he had been.* ♦ *Nganke tyampele ararrantye alele nhartepe iterryte apelapenke repe errwantyenke rtame ampenyarlepe. Crows too, they wait until people have left a place and then go there and look for scraps.*

errware *n.*

voice ♦ *Errware ngkeyenge arrtyenke tape recorder-le. The tape recorder records your voice.* = *arritne* SEE ALSO ahentye¹ voice

errwarenke *vt.*

1. pick on someone; say nasty things to someone ♦ *Aye, atyeyenge errwarentyele! Don't pick on my child!* ♦ *Mentyelke anteyane, errwarrentyele apertame. Let her be, don't growl at her.* = *Iharrkentyinenke, kwarte etnyenke* SEE ALSO errpatye arntwenke *rubbish someone*
2. dislike or hate someone

errwarrenke turn off, branch off SEE errwerarenke

errwatenke *vt.*

1. step on something, press down on something, put pressure on something
2. put pressure on someone, try to convince someone of something
= atenke

errwatelp-atenke

run over something, step on something (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ *Alkereye*

atyeyenge nhartepe rlengke apeayaytenhe ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe atnikwarle aperte aynewanthepe errwatelp-atenhe. *My big brother came while I was asleep and he stepped on us.*

errwekenye *n.*

troublemaker ♦ *Errwekenye anteyane nte atyeyenge ketye. You are a troublemaker for our family.*

errwele, rrwele *n.*

1. up, high, tall ♦ *Ampwerte nyartepre arntnenge errwele anteyane. The ampurta lives up in the hills.* ♦ *Errwele ararrantyre re. She looks up.* ♦ *Errwele ayenge atntheyaytewethe arwele warle tyarlarte. I will climb up this very high tree.* ♦ *Ntyermme arne warle kwere arrenke, aympengale, errwele. They would put dogwood seeds into water-carriers, after yandying it, piling it high.*

♦ *Warelke re nhartepe arrenayneyerreee, warepe eletnheye errwele. Then he will spend some time fetching firewood and stacking it in a tall pile.* OPPOSITE OF kwene

2. loud ♦ *Errwele inteme re angkenhe. He talks very loud.* = atayele, artewentye

3. used to differentiate groups of sounds in the Kaytetye language. It is often used to describe the plain 't', 'l' and 'n' sounds as opposed to the 'rt', 'rl' and 'rn' sounds, which are called 'heavy.'

4. high pitched voice

errwelapeny *adv.*

1. higher
2. in a higher voice ♦ *Errwelapeny nte aylenawel! Sing higher (and louder)!*

errwelaperte

1. shallow, not deep ♦ *Arntwe alenyel payele nhartepe errwelaperte. That water in the creek is shallow.* ♦ *Alhwenge re angene errwelaperte. Kwtne openye nte angene. He dug a shallow hole. Dig it deeper.* ♦ *Akarntewenke atnymaytelepe entweyane errwelaperte. The witchetty makes a crack in the ground when it is just below the surface.*

2. on top, above ♦ *Drum apeke errwelaperte entwer-entwer-enyerrane, errwelaperte arntwenge. An (empty) drum floats as it goes along on top of the water.*

3. loud, hard, forcefully ♦ *Errwelaperte re alarrewethe. Hit him hard.*

apenke errwelaperte *vi.*

1. show-off (*lit. walking high*) ♦ *Kemparle re*

errwelenge

apenke errwelaperte. *She thinks she's smart, showing off.*

2. softly, lightly ♦ Angke alkenhe rtame kngwerepe elperterre angke angkerrane, kngwere angkwarre angkerrane errwelaperte. *Some people speak heavily and deeply while others speak lightly.*

3. still on, still inside ♦ Mwetekayele re apeke errwelaperte anter-aperrane. *He is still in the car travelling around (why doesn't he get out?).*

errwelarle *adv.*

high, upwards, up ♦ Errwelarle ayenge entweyane. *I am lying up hill (with my head higher than my feet).* ♦ Thangkerne eleterrekamekamele errwelarle ethherrantye alkerele. *The Australian kestrel hovers high in the sky.* ♦ Awerrele arwele erwelle arle werrantye. *The boy is throwing a stick up high.*

errwelarle atheke

up, upwards, higher ♦ Relhe nharte errwelarle atheke arnttarle atntheyaytelpaytenke. *That woman is climbing up the hill.*

errwelarle atheke apenke *vi.*

go higher, go upwards

errwelele

up high, on top ♦ Lkwarreyepe arwele errwelele anteyane wele ayntwete. *Bush bananas hang up high on the vine in a clump.*

errwelarlarrenke, errwelarrenke *vi.*

1. get higher, rise, go up ♦ Elpalhe errwelarrerane. *The smoke is rising.* ♦ *Helicopter atntheyane theye alkerarlarrenke errwelarlarrenke. The helicopter goes up into the sky from a standing position.* ♦ Awatnkakerrepe atnheyaynenke, apmwenge tyelarte. Wele rratherkele perryeyayne. Nharte ethwe, errwelarlarremeketye, apanparremeketye. *People used to tie snake vine around a snake bite to stop the poison from rising and spreading up.*

2. get loud

errwelaylenke, errwelinenke *vt.*

lift something up high, raise something ♦ Arwele apeke elye apeke mpwarewethe wele atye errwelaylenke, *shed* apeke atye mpwarewethe, errwelaylenke. *I might lift up a log if I am making a shade structure or a shed.*

errwelenge *n.*

1. above, on top ♦ Arntweltepelt arntwe arenye rtame re. Errwelenge re aperrane

arntwenge. *The blue dragonfly is a water-dweller. It goes about on top of the water.*

2. orphan. Someone who has lost their parents. ♦ Errwelengelke aynanthe aperrane, artentye elke kngwerepe entweyane. *Pass away-arrenke apeke. Family apeke. Errwelengelke aynanthe aperranawe mother-wanenyalke. We are orphaned, our relatives are buried, they have passed away. Only we are still here, without our mother.* ♦ Waylpelele arlenege apertinge anyway, errwelenge. *We have no family left, we only have whitefellas to stay with.* = artentye, amathenge

3. sacred place

4. outside of

errweleng-angkwerre *n.*

1. orphaned SEE ALSO peyakelarrenke pass away, alwengkinenke lose a relative

2. first part of initiation ceremony

errwelenge arenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS] see people in a dream ♦ Atnkwarie atyengarle altyerre errwelenge arenherre. *I saw people in my dream.*

errwelenge penhe

on top, on the surface ♦ Newe aynenanthe apmeyayne nhartepe apitepe, nawe. Ape aynenanthe errwelenge penhe elketnheyayne, wele aynanthe ayneyayne atherke errwelenge penhe, mentye rtame enye-nyaynepe nharte apite tyampe apmeyayne. *We didn't dig right down for the yams, no, we only scratched around on the surface. We ate the stalk which was just above the ground, not the yams which you have to dig deep down for.*

errwelenye

on top, high, above

errwelenyiperre

very high

OPPOSITE OF kwetnamerne

Errwelentye *n.*

place in Arlekwarre country

errweltye *n.*

small sticks ♦ Errweltye tangkwerle errwanthe elethnenawe alhwengewarle. *Put little sticks on the cooking trench first.* = errtywerle

Errweltye *n.*

1. country on the Hanson floodout north of Jarra-Jarra; Namakerlange Station. Associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups.

2. country north-east of New Store.
Associated with Kemarre and Pwerle
skin groups. ♦ Apmere nyarte Errweltye
akngwerrelepenhe angkwarre arlunge. *The
country called Errweltye is a long way to the
east.*

errwem-errweme n.

1. toddler, baby at walking stage or just starting to talk ♦ Artnwenge kelye re anenke errwem-errweme rtame, nhartepe alkenhe re arre anenke, alkenhewatyepre re arrenke wele re etelarenke rtame. *A child that is just big enough to walk and start to recognise things is errwem-errweme.*
 2. someone sick who can't walk properly
 - ♦ Kwere arntetyelke kwere *catch-emaylenke*, wele errwem-errweme akeyene arrenkepe. Errwem-errweme akeyene re arrenke iterrtye, etelareng-anenye. *If a person gets sick and can't walk or gets delirious, they are errwem-errweme.*
- = artaly-artalye

errwempaltye n.

thick grass land

errwempere n.

lance, fighting spear, shovel-nosed spear ♦ Artweye nthelarte errwemperele aytnenyerre alkereye kwereyenge. *That man speared his brother with a thick fighting spear.*

= napennge SEE ALSO errtyarte spear

errweng-errwenge n.

fussy, fussy person ♦ Artnwenge errweng-errwenge anteyane ngarrpe warle, rrkantarrerrane tyampe re ngarrpe. *A fussy child prefers to be on their own, to play on their own.*

errwentere n.

man who is about to fight. Traditional way for men to approach people for a fight. The men carry weapons in front and their shields behind in the other hand doing a kind of shuffle or hopping step to the side.

errwentere apenke vi.

go on a mission to fight someone

- ♦ Artweye inenge errwentere openkerne. Ahe openke errwentere. *The men are coming on a mission to fight.*

errwenye n.

1. soft feathers, down ♦ Errwenyepe thangkerne arenge. Tyapenyartape atanthe awpelhe kape lthartengareye ilenke, thangkerne akngkwene ilpertenyepre kape arwengerrpe arenge. *Down comes*

from certain birds. They use ones like these during initiation ceremonies and corroborees. These feathers come from the pink cockatoo, eagle and the bush turkey.

♦ Errwenye twerarte re rntwarrantype. Nharte re kenge atmarrerrantype, kwerrke warlane aherne warle. Nharte errwenye ngkweltyaylengelke arrenke, kwerrke warlane ilperarle. Ilpere ape kelye wenheye artenke, karntenge. Kwerarlarte arrrantype. Rarrelepe elethmeketyepe. Nhartepe atnmelke re yeyerre, arntarle palpalarle. Nhartepe kwere terrpenke, rntere-rnteraylengelke. *He plucks all the feathers. Then he piles them into a heap on the ground. Crushing the feathers, he puts them into a piece of wood. He chops off a concave piece of a wood and puts them into it so the wind doesn't blow them away. Then, after that, he will grind some red ochre on a flat stone and he dips the feathers into the ochre, making them red.* SEE ALSO martekwere soft feathers, paympelhe feathers

2. soft fibre of bush banana lkwarreye

♦ Errwenye angketyarre lkwarreye. *The bush banana has a silky substance (inside).*

3. blossom, petals of certain flowers crushed and used in ceremonies

errwenye althenke vt.

shake off feathers

errwenyenke n.

gidgee tree, Georgina gidgee *Acacia georginae*. Twisted tree to about 5 m, with grey leaves and broad flat pods. The seeds are very poisonous. Also referred to as arwele errwenyenke. ♦ Arwele errwenyenke ngkwarlepe anenke rtame kwerele, errwenyenke arenye ngkwarle. Arwele errwenyenke kaytepe errwenyenkayte ngkwarlepe kikarre rtame. Errwenyenke anenke kngerrake angkwarrne paperte arntwe penhepe re ikwe alkenhe rtame itntenke. *The Georgina gidgee has a sweet gum called 'kikarre' and an edible grub called 'errwenyenkayte'. It only grows in the eastern area and it has a strong smell after rain.*

errwenyenkayte

edible grub from the gidgee tree. This grub is the larval stage of a type of moth *Endoxyla* sp.?

Errwenyenkamerne, Errwenyenkakake n.

soakage on creek south of Ankweleyelengkwe

errwenyenek-errwenyenke

errwenyenek-errwenyenke *n.*

country where there are lots of gidgee trees. Also referred to as *apmere errwenyenek-errwenyenke*.

errwepere *n.*

thick bush ♦ Errwepere angkwarre atye intarenhe openharlepe. *I saw him go behind the bush.*

= artne werke

errweperre atenke *vt.*

clean seeds by stepping on them. This is how grass seeds such as *lyatywerenge* and *awertawe* were cleaned. ♦ Elkwmenele errweperre aterranyte nterrenge. *The old woman is cleaning seeds by stepping on them.* = ratenke



errweperte *n.*

1. withered, limp or unhealthy hair or plants

♦ Entye errweperte wante arntetye tyampe entye nyarte wethapenyenye change-arrenke arntetyepe wele kwere arntwenke aye entyepe nge errwepertelkarrenhe. *When you are sick your hair changes, it gets limp and dull.* ♦ Angwarlpe atherke, arwele tyampe angwarlparrenke. Iterrtye tyampe errweperte penhe wele ahenarrenke re entyepe angwarlparrenke aytenke re angwarpelke. *When a tree is healthy it looks green and bushy. Even a person's hair looks healthy after they recover from being unwell for a while.*

2. dry country ♦ Apmere tyampe errweperte atherkewanenye mpele. *Country with no green plants is also errweperte.* = aynterrke

OPPOSITE OF *angwarlpe*

errwepertarrenke *vi.*

1. get sick, feel unwell, feel depressed or flat
2. wither, dry up (plants or country)

errwere *kin*

a person's father who is also my son-in-law. A women says this to her *aypmenhe* grandchild when she is referring to their son-in-law. It is rude for a woman to refer directly to her son-in-law (NOTE Anmatyerr urre). ♦ Ngkerrwere warle nge apene mpele. *Go to your father. Errwere can not be used with a word or ending meaning*

'my', it only goes with *ngke+* 'your' or *kwe+* 'his, her' relation or without any possessive pronoun. SEE ALSO *arlweye father*

errwere nhenge [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. father and son (said by a woman who is the mother-in-law of one of the men). It is rude for a woman to refer directly to her son-in-law. ♦ Errwere nhenge otherre arntarrelp-arrenhe arlekke errwere nhenge.

My grandson and my son-in-law went hunting.

2. mother-in-law and her father or her father's sisters (said by a man when one of the women is his mother-in-law)

3. mother-in-law and her nephew or niece (said by a man when one of the women is his mother-in-law)

errwerarrenke, errwarrenke *vi.*

turn off, branch off, change direction

♦ Ayengepe errwerarrenke elye warle angwerlarrewethe. *I'll turn off here and have a rest.*

= alwenarrenke

errwerarrelp-arrenke

turn off and keep going, go the other way, turn once while going along (+ipe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Kngwerepe kweretheye aperte errwerarrenke, artweye kngwerepe, errwarrarrelp-arrenke. *The other man turns off from his track as he goes along.*

♦ Arrwekele errwanthe alpeyenteyane ayenge tyangkwarre errwerarrelp-arrenke arlewatyerewe enthwerr-enthwerr-nyerrane. *You mob keep travelling ahead, I'll turn off here to look for goannas as I go along.*

errwerinenke *vt.*

direct someone the other way, the right way, tell someone which way to go ♦ Iterrtye kngwerele errwerinenke itemarle apewethe, iterrtye kngweramerne arewethe. *The other person said to go west in order to catch up with the others.*

errwewake, errwewakerre *pr.*

1. you mob. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people who are in the same patrimoietry but different generation groups, such as aunt and brother's children, or mother-in-law with daughters-in-law.

2a. for you mob; to you mob ♦ Ngwengepe aperleyele apernинеуе errwewake akeyewewe tyampe ahakeye rtame.

Tomorrow my grandmother will bring native currants for my aunt and you mob. Errwewake

is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is also the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *errwewake* means 'to you mob and your (relative)'. ♦ Re etnyenhe errwewake artemperre nhenge we. *He gave it to you mob including your son.*

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you mob. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *errwewakeyenge your*

errwewak-errwewake *pr.*

all of you

errwewakeyenge *pr.*

your, yours, belonging to you lot (including the person you are talking to). Used when the people who own something are in the same patrimoieties and different ones of the two generation groups, such as fathers and children.

errwewangke, errwewangkerre *pr.*

1. you mob. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to a group of people who are in the same one of the two generation groups and the same main kinship group, such as grandmother with grandchildren or brothers and sisters.

2a. for you mob, to you mob. *Errwewangke* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *errwewangke* means 'to you lot and your (relative)'.

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you lot. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

♦ *Errwewangke arrengkwame anteyane? Is your mother at home?*

SEE ALSO *errwewangkeyenge your*

errwewangk-errwewangke *pr.*

all of you

errwewangkeyenge *pr.*

your, yours, belonging to you lot (*errwewangke* +yenge). Used where the people who own something are in the same patrimoieties and the same generation group, such as brothers.

errewanthe, errewantherre *pr.*

1a. you mob. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife. ♦ *Atye errewanthe arenke. I see you all.*

b. you mob. Used where you don't know what patrimoieties the people are in ♦ *Mataye arntwenge awelyawelyele rleyayne errewanthe. There was a heavy storm falling on you mob.*

2a. for you mob, to you mob ♦ *Ayengepe alhekerarrerrane errewanthe. I don't like you mob.* *Errewanthe* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle.

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *errewanthe* means 'to you and your (relative)'. ♦ *Re etnyenhe errewanthe ngkartemperre nhengewe. He gave it to you and your son.*

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you mob. [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO *errewantheyenge your*

errewanth-errewanthe *pr.*

all of you

errewantheyenge *pr.*

your, yours, belonging to you lot. Used where the people who own something are in different patrimoieties, such as cousins.

♦ *Aleke errewantheyenge nyartepe. This dog belongs to all of you.*

errwewenhake *pr.*

1. yourselves (more than two people); on your own, in your own way. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoieties but different generation groups, such as aunt and brother's children, or mother-in-law with daughter-in-law, or father with children.

2. each other, one another

3. your own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. The part of the body an action is done to has the -warle ending.

4. for yourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also

errwewanhanthe

the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

errwewanhanthe *pr.*

1. yourselves (more than two people); on your own, in your own way. Used where the people are different patrimoieties, such as mother and children.
2. each other, one another
3. your own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.
4. for yourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.
5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending.

errweyenene *vi.*

anxious, nervous, jumpy. With the *+yane* ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: *errweyenete**yane*.

SEE ALSO *amperrngarrenke* worry

ertene community, outstation, place where lots of people live SEE *tene*

ertewarrenke reheat meat SEE *tewarrenke*

erte-erte magpie-lark SEE *rteye-rteye*

ertnkwenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. decorate, put on ceremonial objects◆ Nthelarte atewenanthe ertnkwenkepe lthartewepe kwerartepe. Peretye wantakerrertetye ertnkwenke. *There they decorate one another for the corroboree. They are decorating some sort of tea-tree bark.*
- ◆ Iterlarre nte ertnkwerrenwene artnwenge ntharlarte. *Put the headband on the child quickly!* SEE ALSO *elethnenke* throw, *arrenke¹* put
2. paint, rub on paint. The thing you are painting has no endings: ◆ Relhele kanpethe ertnkwarrantye. *The woman is painting a canvas.*
3. stick something onto something◆ Nkwartetyarlane peretye arreyayne akertewarle. Atnkerele kwere ertnkweyayne; nhartepe kwere re eltyenge arntarrtyewethane, artewentyaylengale, peretyepe. *(A man used to put tea-tree bark onto the end of a stone knife. He would glue it on with spinifex*

resin so he could hold it with his hand then, making the tea-tree handle firm.

arkenye ertnkwenke

paint ceremonial designs

ertnngwe *n.*

pile of dirt left after digging. Also referred to as *aherne ertnngwe*. ♦ Ertnngwe weyele arlewatyerrele arrenke angenke re wele re ertnngwelke arrenke. *The goanna digs a hole and makes a mound outside its hole.* ♦ Nharte nte arene aherne ertnngwe entweyanarle rlengkepe nharte apeke repe alhwengepe. *Look over there, that pile of dirt could mark the animal's hole.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ingwe¹* night, *errngwe* dough

ernttere, ntere *n.*

greedy, selfish ♦ Nyartame ernttere rtame re. *This one is greedy.* ♦ Pantye apeke atyeyenge ilenyne ertnttere. *Someone selfishly stole my blanket.*

= impen-impene SEE ALSO *ankeye* loafer, amperne SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *antere* fat

ernttereple aynenke *vt.*

eat greedily, eat excessively, eat without sharing ♦ Ernttereple arre aytarrantye, etnyeng-anenye, *ankeyele* aytarrantye. *That person is eating greedily, not sharing, and eating on her own.* = elapenye aynewene SEE ALSO *ankeyele* aynenke

erntterarrenke *vi.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

run off in a hurry, piss off, leave quickly ◆ Awerre kelye atherre erntterarrenke kwerretetye elpaye arle. *Those two little boys pissed off to the creek.* ♦ Rwgkawee ertntterarrelp-arrenhe arrewenhe antekerre mpelarte. *I don't know, she just pissed off heading south.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *rntterarrenke* get red

ernttwenke *vt.*

1. push ♦ Mwetekaye nyarte aynanthe ernttwewethe. *Let's push the car.*
2. put down, place into ♦ Arnarle apartame atanthe atnyemayte ertntweyaynenke kwakarle armarle kelye-kelye warle. *They would put witchetty grubs in the basin of the coolamon too, in the small coolamons.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *rntwenke¹* cut, *artntwenke* tell

altyerre ernttwenke [SOME SPEAKERS]

foretell, receive a message in a dream, know that something is going to happen because of a dream, have a premonition ◆ Nthelartape altyerrepe ertntwerantye kwertengerle atyeyengale amernepe

Arnerre arenylemerne Kwerrkepentye.
Apmere Kwerrkepentye, altyerrepe
atakerre ertntwarrantye. *Kwerrkepentye*
people have a premonition about Arnerre, my
managers. Those managers of mine ‘push’ the
Kwerrkepentye spirits (baby Dreaming spirits).
= altyerre arntarrryenke, altyerre arenke,
altyerrele artntwenke

ertntwerwenenke

shove, push, tap someone, nudge
with elbows, tug (+rwene+ ‘do
quickly’) ◆ Arntwelke atye kwathenhe
ertntterwenewethe atyewenhe rlwene,
atnwenthape. *I drank water to wash*
down the meat and food I ate.

ertntwere *n.*

1. hot stone that is put in an emu to help it cook. Hot stones are also used to make tools. ◆ Arntne inengelkame errwelenge arreye. Nharte kwere mpwareye atnkerelke, warelepe. Arntnenge kwere ertntwerele mpwareye. Mpelarte ikelhelke kwere mpwarenke, atnkerepe. *He will put the stones on top. Then he will prepare the wax, on the fire. He will prepare it on a hot stone. This is how a cake of wax is made.*

2. gun of your son-in-law (said by a woman) [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *erntwere premonition, ertntwerre (do) together, ertntere greedy*

ertntwere ampenke *vi.*

cook, roast (emu). This is a special way of cooking used only for emus where the meat is roasted with leaves and rocks. ◆ Weye ertntwere ampewethe arlperre atnkerre theye. *The (emu) is cooking with leaves from the coolibah.*

ertntwerarrenke *vt.*

1. cook, roast (emu or bush turkey). These meats are cooked in a hole with rocks and emu bush *wetyenye*. ◆ Alperrele arlengen ertntwerarrewethe weye arwengerpe apeke. Alperralle kwere arrenke weye. Alperrele angene ampewethe ahenarrengele, ikwe malangke arrengele arwengerpe. *Cook the bush turkey meat with leaves. Put the meat on the leaves. You cook it on the leaves and it tastes good then.*

2. roast, cook in a hole with leaves. Used for some other sorts of meat [SOME SPEAKERS]. Leaves of the river red gum *aylpele* and coolibah *atnkerre* can also be put in the hole with the meat to cook. ◆ Weye

ertntwerarrewethe. Arlperre atnkerretheye. *Meat is cooked in a hole with leaves from the coolibah.*

SEE ALSO *ampenke cook*

ertntwerelh-aylenke *vt.*

cook, roast (emu or bush turkey). This is a special way of cooking used only for emu *atnhelegkwe* and bush turkey *arwengerpe* where the meat is roasted with certain leaves such as emu bush *wetyenye* and rocks. Traditionally only men cook emu. These days people use a sheet of iron instead of rocks when cooking these meats. ◆ Elye angkwarre tyelartepe pwewethe, ertntwerelh-aytnewethe. *Cook it here in the shade, cook with hot stones.*

SEE ALSO *pwenke cook something*

ertntwerakwenke *vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

cook (*lit. insert a hot stone*). Special word used for certain kinds of food including emu *atnhelegkwe* and northern wild orange *akarleyte* ◆ Artweyele amerne aperte ertntwerakwenke weye atnthelegkwe. *Emus have to be cooked in a special way by men only.* ◆ Akarleyepe aynanthe nhaperte warelke pwey-alpenhe alhwengepe mpelarte angenhe. Renhelarte ertntwerakwenhe, akarleye pwetye arenje. *We made a fire and dug a hole to cook the northern wild oranges. We dug a hole and put our bush tucker in.*

SEE ALSO *pwelpe elethnenke singe, pwenke cook, ampenke burn*

ertntwerwenenke shove, push, nudge, tap
FORM OF *ertntwenke push***ertnwe** *n.*

large wooden dish, coolamon. A smaller coolamon called *errkwe* was used to fill the *ertnwe*. ◆ Nhartepe ertnwe warlelke atanthe yerrakwerre arreyayne, kngwere angkwerrepe, apwe wanenyepe ertnwe kngwere warle. *Then they would put the husked bush onions into wooden dishes called ertnwe, filling one after the other.*

SEE ALSO *karntape long coolamon, akwerre baby coolamon, arne deep coolamon, kartetye deep coolamon* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ernwe stump, enwe lap*

ertnwanpenke jump out, fly out (of spark)

SEE *nwanpenke*

ertnwanthe *n.*

thick mulga scrub. Also referred to as *artetye ertnwanthe*. ◆ Arlengen angkwarre

Ertnwareye

aynanthe apeyayne artety-angkwerre, ertnwanthe angkwerre. *We went a long way through the thick scrub.* ♦ Ertnwanthele aperte elwake alpeyenteyane, ertnwanthele aperte. Elkwerre atherre elwake alpeyenteyane ertnwanthele aperte. *They kept walking through the thick mulga scrub. Thick scrub, they walked right through the middle of it.*

= artnekwene

Ertnwareye *n.*

place north of Murray Downs

ertnwelp-ertnwenke dance going in a particular direction FORM OF **ertnwenke** dance

ertnweng-ertnwenge *n.*

female dancers

ertnwenke *vi.*

dance (of women, boys and girls). When men dance this is *tñhenke*.

♦ Makwerle relhe
amerne

aperrerneneyeyerre
awelyewe awelye
atantherre ertnwewethete.

A lot of women will come for a women's corroboree; they will dance a corroboree.

♦ Aherrke lweme openye anenke, errwelelke lwemanenke re akertepa aherrike atanthepe ertnwewethelke, ertnwenkelke atanthepe ertnwewethelke atanthe antethenenke. *When the sun is just about to rise, when the tip of the sun starts to show, the girls begin dancing and singing. They start dancing and singing at the same time as the sun starts rising.*

SEE ALSO awelye women's ceremony

ertnwelp-ertnwenke

dance going in a particular direction, dance going along, although it may involve stopping at times (of women) (+ipe 'do once on the way') ♦ Matyarte nharte ilengèle mpwele ertnwelp-ertnwene nthangkwerrarte matyarte kelyakake. *You two get that rag and go and dance with it, over there.*

ertnwentenke *vt.*

1. knock someone back, say 'no' to someone ♦ Atye alwengayenyerre kwere, nhartepe atyenge ertntwerrantye. *I asked*

her, but she knocked me back.

2. recover from bad sickness ♦ Artnwengele arntetye alkenhe kangkale apeke ertnwentenhe. *The child got over a strong flu.*

ertnwethe, nwethe *n.*

elbow, upper arm ♦ Ayekaye! Apene nge arlenge ertnwethete arre ntethe alarrerrantye akake. *Hey! You get away from me because your elbow keeps hitting me.*

ertnwethelayethe *n.*

on your elbow

ertwe *n.*

wet ground, damp soil. Also referred to as *aherne ertwe*. ♦ Arntwenge arre rlarrantye atherrkenye ayenge apewethe. Arntwenge ertwenge ayenge apewethe. *When it's raining and the grass is green I'll go. I'll walk on the wet ground.*

SEE ALSO anthwele

aherne ertwe

wet ground

ertwepenhe apenke *vi.*

walk on wet ground after the rain

ertwaylenke *vt.*

make into mud ♦ Enterkele ilkerryelelke aherne, ahernepe ertwaylarrantye. *Ants make the soil into mud using spit.*

ertwaltye mother-in-law, son-in-law SEE rtwaltye

ertwampenke *vi.*

run out of time ♦ Enweke arrpanenhe ertwamperrane mpele, elpere atanthe angwerrminewene. *There's not much time left, they'll have to find it soon.* ♦ Enwekele arrkwentyartelke ertwampenke. *Three days have gone by now (and something still hasn't happened).*

= peyakarrenke, aytnarrenke

ertwanngarrenke *vi.*

build a dam or bank to keep water out ♦ Arntwe ketye ertwanngarrenke aherne. *You build a bank to block the water.*

SEE ALSO erntenke build

ertwarathenke *n.*

look hard at something, stare ♦ Petye ertwaratherrantye artnwengele. *The child is staring in the mirror.*

ertwathel-athel-arrenke knock things while going along FORM OF **ertwathenke** knock

ertwathelp-athenke knock something while going along FORM OF **ertwathenke** knock

ertwathenke, twathenke *vt.*

1. knock something down or over



◆ Ameye inengele aynekantheyengele alarreyaynenke ertleye ertwatheyaynenke, alarreyaynenke aympeyayne atanthe. *Our mothers used to collect things all day. They used to hit the dogwood tree to knock down the seedpods.*

2. knock or push something over, push to one side, such as when walking or driving on grass ◆ Athē ertwathenke rarrele. *The wind flattened the grass.*

3. heavy, weigh down. The thing that is heavy has the +le² ending and the thing it is weighing down on has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Enyenge perlapele ertwatherrantye. *There are lots of conkerberries weighing down the tree.*

◆ Nharupe enweyayne artweye arre aneyaynepenhepe, ngkwarlepe repe. Alperrepe ertwatheyayne. Repe apartelke ahernarlepe erretarreyaynape ngkwarlepe. Pwerrere antheyayne. *Then, after the men would do the ceremony, that sugar would be lying there. It would cover the leaves and bend them down. The sugar would just run out all over the ground.*

ertwathel-athel-arrenke

knock things while going along (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Itertye openke wele angketyele athe ertwethel-athel-arrenke. *When people walk they hit the grass as they go along.*

ertwathelp-athenke

1. knock something while going along (+lpe- 'do once on the way')

2. carry away, as in floodwater carrying away rubbish ◆ Ertwathelp-athenke kwerarle aleny alkenhele, artetye apeke ertwathelp-atheye. *A big flood carries things away, it might carry mulga away.*

ertwatheyern-alpenke

knock things while coming this way (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ◆ Pweleke inengele athe ertwatheyern-alpenhe. *The cattle knocked the grass over as they came through.*

ertwaylenke make into mud SEE UNDER ertwe

ertwelh-aylenke bring, take or get

something or someone down FORM OF ertwenke *go down*

ertwelp-ertwenke go down, go downhill

FORM OF ertwenke *go down*

ertwelye fast, quickly (of person or spear) SEE

twelye

ertwempere river or creek bank SEE twempere

ertwen-ertwene n. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

Bagot's ant *Melophorus bagoti*. A large reddish brown ant. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ertwen-ertwene*. ◆ Ertwen-ertwenepe mpwarenke kwere mpelarte alhwengepe round one. Wele ntharlartepe atnywenkepe. Wele kwere angenke apeke iterryele apeke, wele kwere kwathenke rtame, yerrampe openye repe. *Bagot's ants make a round hole and they go inside. People dig for these ants as they have a sweet liquid inside like a honeyant.* = aherrk-aherrke

ertwenke vi.

1. get out, get down, get off ◆ Ertwene nge! *Get down!*

◆ Arwele theye nge ertwene! *Get out of that tree!*

◆ Alpenhengernelke ayenge Barrow Creek warle ayenge marnte theyepe

ertwey-alpenhe. *I came this way and got off the bus at Barrow Creek. The thing that you are getting off, out or from has the -theye ending:* ◆ Nantewe theye ertwenherre ayenge. *I got off the horse.*

2. descend, climb down, go downhill

◆ Apmwepe atnkwarengele ertwenherre. *The rainbow serpent went down at night-time.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twenke pillow

ertwelh-aylenke

1. bring, take or get something or someone down (+lh-ayle+ 'make someone do something') ◆ Ertwelh-aylewethe atyenge! Get me down! ◆ Arntwenge nthelamernarte ertwelh-aylerrantye pwethekate kelye arwele theye. *Those children are getting a little cat down from a tree.* ◆ Kwere theyartepe, dynamite inengelke kwere catch-emele ertwelh-ayleyayne. *Then they would send down dynamite in a bucket to him.*

2. lead downhill

ertwelp-ertwenke

go down, go downhill (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Aylenepa anpatyarrenhe mpelaperte. Artne warle atnywelp-atnywenye. Tneyele ertwelp-ertwenhepe mpelarte. *We ran off. We went into the scrub. Later we went down the hill.*



ertwepe

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **etelp-etenke** *cut on the way*

ertwer-aytenke

get off, get out (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go')

◆ Arwele theye re ertwer-aytenke. *He got down from the tree.*

ertwey-alpenke

1. arrive back and get off (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Ertwey-alpenherre apmere warle nantewe theye. *He went home and got off his horse.*

2. go back travelling downhill ◆ Ertwey-alpenhe aynenanthe apmere Ilenyenpe warle. *We went back, travelling down hill to that place called Ilenyenpe.*

ertweyern-alpenke

1. come back somewhere and get off (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming'). Go towards the person speaking and get off or get out.

2. come down, come back travelling downhill. Go downhill towards the person speaking. ◆ Altaye army inenge ertweyern-alpeyayne ayenge aterepe. Erweyern-alpenhe ayenge errwelenge aperte theye. *All day the army was coming down from the hill, I was scared. I came down from the top of the hill.*

ertwepe, twepe *pv.*

Goes before a verb to show that the person does the action to avoid something.

ertwepe alpenke *vi.*

go back the long way

ertwepe apenke *vi.*

1. go around the edge, go along the side, take a detour ◆ Nharte ngwetyanpe apeyayne karrineyayne areyayne angketyewe ertwepe apeyayne. *They used to go in the morning. They'd walk along the edge looking for the tracks.* ◆ Wante ketye marle nhetherartepe ertwepe aperrane apmere atyeyenge ketyepe? *Why are those two women always going around the side of my house?*

2. avoid someone or something. People who are in an avoidance relationship, such as a mother-in-law and her son-in-law, keep their distance from each other out of respect. ◆ Rtwaltye ketye ertwepe apewene nge. *Your son-in-law is coming, take a detour.*

◆ Rtwaltye arenge lwemanenke apewethe iteye kwereyenge room etnyel-aytewethe ratyene akerre apeke. Ntepe ertwepe apenke arlenge rtame rtwaltye elweme aperrane iteye kwere angkwarre apenkerne

rtame. *The father of your son-in-law is coming out, he needs room to go with his rations. You have to go a long way because the two brothers are coming along this road.*

SEE ALSO **ikanenke** *avoid relatives out of respect*
ertwepe atnenke *vi.*

stand behind someone ◆ Ertwepe re atney-etyenke. *He came and stood behind me.*

ertweparrenke *vi.*

avoid certain relatives by going the long way around ◆ Kwayletye ketye wantakerrettetye ketye, kwayletye ketye ertweparrenke kwenele antethenetnyeyayne. *Because of her son-in-law she went the long way round and hid by ducking down.*

SEE ALSO **ikanenke** *avoid relatives out of respect*
ertwepakenke *vt.*

take a detour, go the long way

◆ Ertwepakerrantyawe, nharte-ee aterele apeke ertwepakerrantyae apmwe ketye apeke aterele ertwep-aperranawe, ertwepakerrantye. *He's taking a detour, frightened to go near because there could be snakes, so he walking around, making a detour.*

ertwep-ertwepe, errwetwep-ertwepe *n.*

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

bendy, curly, windy, circular ◆ Alhwenge ertwep-ertwepe. *It is a bendy burrow.*

adv. in a zigzag, bendy, circular or spiral motion; or that things are lying dotted around the place, or doing the action in lots of different places ◆ Nthetheyartepe ertwep-ertwepe alpenherre pwelekepe alperinenyerre. *From there we took the cattle right back around.* ◆ Re ertwep-ertwepe apenhe kwayletye ketye. *He went a long way around to avoid his mother-in-law.*

◆ Alekele ilerakwe alwenke, repe artnpenke ertwep-ertwepe alekele arntarryeng-anenye, peyakele rtame. *When a dog chases the spectacled hare-wallaby, the wallaby runs zigzag so the dog can't catch it.*

◆ Arrkwerlperlpe etyerr-etyerr-enyerrane, ertwep-ertwepe etyerrane. *Bloodwood galls are hanging everywhere, hanging all around.*

◆ Ertwep-ertwepe angkenke. *People all around are talking.*

ertwep-ertweparrenke

1. go round and round (plural)

2. feel dizzy ◆ Ayenge ertwep-ertweparrerrane, arntetye akake. *My head is*

- spinning because I'm sick.*
- ertwere** red-backed kingfisher SEE **rtwere**
- ertwer-aytenke** get off, get out FORM OF ertwenke *go down*
- ertwerpe** sandhill SEE **rtwerrpe**
- ertwetnhenke** crush SEE **twetnhenke**
- ertwey-alpenke** arrive back and get off FORM OF ertwenke *go down*
- ertweyern-alpenke** come back somewhere and get off FORM OF ertwenke *go down*
- erwe** *n.*
handle of a wooden shield
SEE ALSO *atnertenge woomera handle*
- erwete** *n.*
grey kangaroo, 'bluey-bluey'
- ete** *n.*
side of throat, lump on the side of throat.
Also referred to as *ahentye ete*.
- etak-etake** *adv.*
careful, carefully ◆ Etak-etake ayenge aperrane. *I'm going carefully.* ◆ Etak-etake nge anene apmweketye. *Be careful sitting down, there could be snakes.* ◆ Atnwenthele aremeketye etak-etake nge kengkarrenke. *You sneak up carefully so the animal doesn't see.* = amey-ameye, mwantye
- etak-etake anenke** *vi.*
be careful, be on the lookout for something ◆ Etak-etake ayenge anenke apmwe ketye. *I'm careful of snakes.*
- etak-etake artntwenke** *vt.*
tell someone to be careful, warn someone
- etak-etakarrenke** *vi.*
be careful, take care
- etak-etakaylenke** *vt.*
tell someone to be careful
- etarrenke** *vi.*
1. think about something, ponder
 - ◆ Kaylewe ayenge etarrerrane atye arre alkenhaphenhewe, nthewarte kayle ateyengenge. *I'm thinking about the big boomerang that I made, that one of mine.*
 - ◆ Arelpe repe mpele ape etarrenhe 'Aye, angkwetye ayenge atyelaperte enwelenaye.' *Moon thought like this: 'I should camp right here for a while.'* ◆ Ye, alele, kngrerewe tangkwerle angkwetye etarrerrane. *Wait, I'm just trying to think of another one.*
 2. think about doing something
 - ◆ Etarrerrane ayenge alpwetthe. *I'm thinking about going home.*
 3. want, feel like, think about ◆ Ayenge

- arleke apewethe ayenge etarrenke. *I think I'll go hunting.* = ahentyarrenke
SEE ALSO **etelarenke** know, ilpaytenke remember
- ahentye etarrenke**
really want, need, long for ◆ Ahentye ayenge ngkenge etarrenhe. *I was thinking about you (hoping you'd come).*
- ahentye ywekenke** *vt.*
1. have a feeling that a boyfriend or girlfriend is coming (*lit. throat-chasing*)
 2. be in love
- etarretnyenke** *vt.*
think about something after you've started ◆ Alpeyayterane elwake kwerele iteye etarretnyenyerre. Kwerele apertame elwake alpeyayterane. *The two of them set off on the same track again. They thought about it after they had set off.*
- etelarenke** *vt.*
1. know something, understand ◆ Nyartape ayenge intemaperte apelapenke newe ayenge alwene alpenkerne mpele. Atye etelarerrantye now, etelareyaynelke atye. *Everything-pe. I'm leaving for good, never coming back. I knew all about that work now (so I wasn't going to go back).* ◆ Re arre etelarrerrantyenke wantakerrettetye. *He knows everything.* ◆ Mpwelantho etelaremere arlweye atyeyeng-arengèle apmerele ayenge aneyayne. *You two should have known I was in my father's house.* Endings +*ke* and -*tame* can go in the middle of this word: ◆ etel-**rtam**-arenke *really know*
 2. think of something, remember something ◆ Alele atye etelareme. *Hang on, I'm thinking.* ◆ Atyepe wethopenhartape eterlarerrantye aperte peyake ayenge alwenke arrewethepe. *I will always remember what happened the other day, I will never forget it.* ◆ Newe etelarengele ilenke. *You never thought to get it.* SEE ALSO **etarrenke** think
 3. recognise ◆ Kngrere angkwrelkepe atye etelarerrantye. *Now I recognise those other people.*
- SEE ALSO **lwengk-arenke** recognise
- 4.** intend, have something in mind, decide, make up your mind ◆ Etelarenhe nthakenhe re arenherre arlengetheyepo. *He thought about how he could watch them from the distance.*
- 5.** realise, remember something ◆ Areyern-alpeyayne atye, etelarenhe rtame kwere

e telepwenke

arwelepe, elpayele arre atnneyane rtame.
I kept watching all the way along as we came this way; I remembered that tree which is standing at the creek. SEE ALSO ilpaytenke remind

etelarenge-wanenye

1. feel sick or unwell, not function properly
2. not know something SEE ALSO alwengkinenke *forget something*

etelarenke atyewenhe

remind yourself, remember something you've done ♦ Atyene apeke ipmarrenhe, wele enweke kngwerele atyewenhe etelarenkelke rtame atye, 'iterrtye nharte atye ipmarenhe' mpele. *Perhaps I told you off and later on I remembered what I did – 'Oh, that's the person I told off.'*

SEE ALSO etarrenke think

etelepwenke, telepenke vt.

1. pinch someone for fun, squeeze♦ Ingkelthelele etelepwenke artnwengele apeke alepale anteyanengarle wele mpelarte etelepwenke mpelarte rrkantele tyampe ngkerte tyampe re arrenke ngkertarrenke artnwenge wele re etelepwenke artnwenge aperte kwere apekawe iterrtye alkenhe apeke re etelepwenke. *A child might pinch you with their nails when you're not watching them. They will pinch you like this when you're sitting. The child might do it for fun or just being cheeky, they might do it to another child or to an adult.*
2. infect someone's eye, sting (of insects)♦ Atherrke nharte wele apelaperranee arlelke tyampe, nhartepe etelepwenke mengele, nharte erlwe atyenge amarrenke. *When you go hunting after rain a fly might sting your eye and then it swells up.* SEE ALSO alhwenkaylenke *make swell up*
3. pinch a small animal to kill it such as a frog or mouse
4. get hit with a spark or sizzling fat♦ Etelepwenke warepe kwere ampenke arrere rtame. *If a fire is burning close to you a spark can hit you.*

etelepwel-aytenke

come up and pinch someone and go (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ♦ Altyeleyle atyenge etelepwel-aytenye. *My cousin just pinched me and went.*

etelepwelpe-pwenke

pinch someone and run off (+lpe- 'do once

on the way') ♦ Etelepwelpe-pwenhe nte atyenge. *You pinched me and ran off.*

etenke vt.

1. cut something up ♦ Artweye nthelatherrate weye aherre eterrantye. *Those two men are cutting up kangaroo meat.*
2. scratch something, chafe ♦ Arwelele atyenge etey-aytenyerre. *The stick scratched me as I went past.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertwenke *go down*

etepenhe n.

traditional hairstring armband worn by men. Men wear etepenhe and women wear akweltye. ♦ Etepene nharte ntewenhe arenawee. *Put that armband on yourself.*
= karlayntene SEE ALSO aylepe *hairstring, antyarne hairstring belt*

etep-atarrenke vi.

want to leave because you are sad or homesick ♦ Nyartape ayenge etep-atarrenke apewethelke atyeyenge inenge atye areyenewethe. *I want to leave, to go and see my family.* ♦ Akenkep amperngarrengele rtame re etep-atarrengele akerrane kwereyengewe amperngarrerrane. *She is crying out of sadness; she is thinking about her family and is crying for them.*

SEE ALSO amperngarrenke *worry, athamarrenke sad, altherarrenke lonely*

etethekenpe n.

lots of things or people that are still alive
♦ Etethekenpe anteyane aleke inenge apeke iterrtye apeke. *All the dogs and all the people are still alive.*
= atnke

ethwe n.

1. poison, something harmful, venom♦ Ethwe rtame re arrtyerrantye errtywernelepe, ethwe, ethwe nhartepe athhengelepe antyantye-rltwenke rtame re, rarteee, pwekerrenyele. *His teeth have poison in them, the king brown snake, if he bites you the poison spreads everywhere.*
2. severe sickness or disease caused through singing and boning; incurable sickness♦ Ethwenge atyenge alarrenhe. *I have been struck with a severe illness.*
3. bad magic, sorcery, a curse ♦ Arlunge theyele kwere ethwakakele artarrenhe. *Someone from far away put a curse on him.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errthwe *dirt*

ethwenge aylenke *vt.*

put a curse on someone

ethwakake

1. sorcery, bad magic, poison

◆ Ehwakakele atyenge artarrenhawe, nyartepe apele arntetyelke ayenge apele. *Someone has cursed me with sorcery, now I am sick.*

2. dangerous, poisonous ◆ Awatnkakerre artweyele mpelarte atewanthe alarreyayne, artweyelepe. Neweme artweye ethwakake, ahene anteyane iterrtye apeke. *In the old days men used to kill each other with sorcery, but men don't do this anymore.*

ethwangketyarre

dangerous, harmful, poisonous ◆ Etnteye nharte ethwe angketyarre. *That cave has dangerous stuff in it.*

ethwarre *n.*

smell of fat

ethwenke *vt.*

1. send ◆ Ethwenene nte artnwenge nharte. *Send that child to me!* ◆ Kwetange Queensland theye atanthe apenhengerne akapenhengerne aperte ethwenherre aynewanthe warle arewethe, akwerpple aynanthe arewethe. *The plains rats came across from Queensland. They got lost and came this way. They were sent to us to see, it was the first time we had seen them.*

◆ Ehwene nte, apene nge tyangkwerre. *Send her away, you go that way.*

2. send someone off, send someone on their way ◆ Ngwetyanpe atewanthe ethwenke arrengkwelle apeke. *Their mother might send the children off in the early morning.*

OPPOSITE OF arrpwenne

ethwelp-ethwenke

tell or force someone to do something; demand (+lpe-'do once on the way')

◆ Artnwenge nharte atye ethwelp-ethwenhe arntwe illewethe. *I told the child to get water.* ◆ 'Arntwe nte etnyenawe,' ethwelp-ethwenhe re. *'Give me some money, he commanded.*

ethwethe various types of daisies used for ceremonies SEE thwethe

etne *n.*

1. name ◆ Etne atyeyengepe Kwementyaye rtame. *My name is Kwementyaye.*

2. song ◆ Apmwe amerne, apmwe inenge nhamernarte, wele etne akake atantherre, apmwe inengeee. *Well, those snakes, they've*

got songs (that people can sing to make you better if they bite you).

etne arrenke *vt.*

1. sign, put your name down ◆ Etne atyeyenge arrewenawe. *Put my name down.*

2. book something down, put something on credit ◆ Etne kwereyengarle arrenhe. *I got credit using his name.*

etnepenhe

book-down, credit

etne arrange-wanenye *vt.*

not allow book-down, not give credit

etnenke *vt.*

have sex, copulate. With the +rrantye ending, the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': etniterrantye

etnewenke *vt.*

call something by its proper name, tell your relationship, name something (*lit. name throw*) ◆ Arretemartaye etne ngkeyenge etnewarrantye. *There, someone is calling your name.* ◆ Etnewenke ngkenge etne. *Say your name.*

SEE ALSO arntwenke tell

etneyarre *n.*

young girl

= aleyake

etnhenke

1. *vt.* dance a ceremony (of men). When women and children dance this is ertnwenke ◆ Lharte ethherrantye artweyele amerne.

Men dance at the type of ceremony we call 'ltharte'. For some speakers this verb is intransitive and so the doer does not have the +le² ending: ◆ Lharte nyartepe artweye arenge rrkantele arre ethherrane. This is a men's corroboree that they dance for enjoyment. ◆ Tyayengarre theye lweme-lwem anteyane ethherranewethe angkwerre. *From the side stage men come out dancing at angkwerre ceremonies.*

2. hover ◆ Thangkerne angkengarrete nyarte ethherrantye errwele repe aynterrantye kaperle apertame perkkaltye kelye-kelye apmwe tyampe. *The Australian kestrel hovers in the air. It eats lizards, grasshoppers and small snakes.*

3. bob up and down (of birds). Some birds do this as a mating ritual. ◆ Pelkere, arwelelepe re anteyane. Nhardtape re, wenhey 'u, u, u.' Re etnhel-tnhel-arrarrantye kwakelewe. *Crested pigeons go 'u, u, u' as they move their wings.* The

etnke

male goes along dancing for his aunt.

- ◆ Thangkerne etnherrane arwelele. *The bird is dancing on the branch.*

etnke claw, nail SEE ingke

etnkelp-etnkenke, enkelp-enkenke get itchy FORM OF etnkenke itch

etnkenke vi.

get itchy ◆ Elhe ayenge etnkerrane. *My nose is itchy.* = errkenke, angenke atyewenhe

etnkelp-etnkenke, enkelp-enkenke

get itchy (+lpe- 'do once on the way')

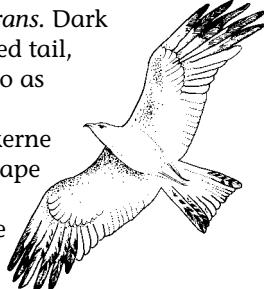
- ◆ Arnwenge nhamernarte arntwe alhwerrkele errpatyele play-arrerrane wele atanthe etnkelp-etnkeye arntetyarreye.

Those children who are playing in the dirty, muddy water will get sick and itchy.

- ◆ Nyartepange ayenge etnkelp-etnkenke rtame nyangarte atyenge angerrantye, ayenge tewe etnkelp-etnkenke ayenge. *Me too, can you scratch me now, I'm itchy too.*

etnkwele n.

black kite *Milvus migrans*. Dark brown bird with forked tail, 52cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne etnkwele*.



- ◆ Etnkwelepe thangkerne ware elpalhapeny e kape aherne openye. Thangkerne nyartepewe aynewethe, repe aynenke kaperle, perkalye kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The black kite is a grey and brown bird. It is a meat eater which eats lizards, grasshoppers and other lizards and insects.*

SEE ALSO ilpertenye wedge-tailed eagle

etnkwelthe, nkwelthe n.

- 1. long ◆ Apmwe nhartepe kngwere etnkwelthe. *That snake is very long.*
- ◆ Artweye nharte rrwete etnkwelthe. *That man has a long beard.*

- 2. tall ◆ Arwele nhartepe kngwere etnkwelthe. *That tree is very tall.* ◆ Atye arenherre etnkwelthe. *I saw a tall person.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ngkweth edge

angketye etnkwelthe

big foot, big feet ◆ Artweye nhartepe angketye etnkwelthe akake. *That man has big feet.*

ilpe etnkwelthe

big ears ◆ Tangkeye ilpe etnkwelthe akake. *Donkeys have big ears.*

etnkweltharrenke vi.

stretch open, stretch out ◆ Eltye arlemenye anenke. Nhartepe etnkwelthelkarrenhe.

Eltyarle arlemenye aneyayne tangkwerle.

My hand is clenched. Now it is stretched open, it was clenched first.

OPPOSITE OF arlemenyarrenke

etnkwelthelayethe n.

longways, vertically ◆ Arwele

etnkwelthelayethe pakete aperinenewene.

Carry the bucket by putting it on a long stick.

- ◆ Arwele elye etnkwelthelayethe arrenawe. *Stand the shady branch up longways.*

etnkwelth-etnkwelthe n.

lots of long things ◆ Artarrepe paympelhe etnkwelth-etnkwelthe atnhelengkwe arenge. Artarre nyartepewe atanthe mpwareyayne atnakakerrepe lhartewe. *The ceremonial headdress is made from the long feathers of an emu. It was made and used in the olden days by men for ceremonies and corroborees.*

etnkwelthitarre n.

1. long
2. tall ◆ Alaye akenge arrtyenke etnkwelthitarre. *A tall headdress is worn on the head.*

etnkwerre n.

1. snot, phlegm
 2. cold, flu ◆ Etnkwerre wanenye, riwene aynewantheye aynganthe ayneyaynenke. *Proper ahentye malangkele ayanthe aneyaynenke. Apawerre. We didn't get the flu. We ate bush food. Our throats were healthy. We were strong.*
- = kangkale

etnmernte n.

shallow hole where kangaroos sleep

- ◆ Nyartepewe aperte kngwere etnmernte alkenhe aherre arengepe. *A shallow hole for a very big kangaroo is called etnmernte.*

SEE ALSO amele shallow hole

etnmerrtyine dust, dust cloud SEE ermetyine

etnngenye n.

champion, talented; someone who is good at something, especially hunting

- ◆ Etnngenyele alarrerrantye arlewatyerre apeke etnngenyele opmenke anatye apeke. Artnte apeke win-emaylewethe, cards-le apeke wele etnngenye apertame.

A champion is someone who can get lots of goannas or dig lots of yams. Someone who wins money at cards is also a champion.

◆ Erlwe ahenakake atnwenthewe etnngenye iterrtye. *He's got very good eyes, that's why he is a champion hunter.* ◆ Alekepe atyeyenge etnngenye apertame. *My dog is also a good hunter.* = ilenpenye, tyake aleke **etnngenye weyattheke** good hunting dog SEE UNDER aleke

etnngenye-etnngenye *n.*

good hunter, successful at hunting

etnngenye-etnngenyarrenke *vi.*
be a good hunter ◆ Etnngenyarrenke ayenge. *I am a good hunter.*

etnpelp-etnpenke FORM OF etnpenke cover**etnpenhe** *n.*

leftover food

= tyepteye¹

etnpenke *vt.*

1. cover, bury, cover up ◆ Etnpenkelke kwere atnwenthape, re ampewethe. *He covers the animal (with ashes) then, so it will cook.* ◆ Artwantale tangkwerle arrwekelepe etnpenke rarre akakele, rarrakake rtame nhartepe artwantape anenke. *The dust storm comes first with the wind and covers everything. With the wind you get dust over everything.* The thing being used to cover something up has the +le³ ending (+nge⁴ on short words): ◆ Rlwenepe etnpenke apertame oven-le apeke sheet-le apeke amenge ketye. *You can cover food with a sheet or put it in an oven to keep the flies off.* A reflexive pronoun (rewenhe 'himself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for a person covering themself: ◆ Ake atyewenhe etnpewethe rag-lepe etnpenke ake. *I'll cover my head with something, maybe a rag.* SEE ALSO akwenke cover

2. fill in a hole, cover up a hole

3. close, finish ◆ Mentye etnpenke akwerelh-aylenke? *Should we close the women's ceremony by singing the final song?*

4. keep quiet about something

5. build SEE ALSO mpwarenke make

etnpelp-etnpenke

1. cover something up (+ipe- 'do once on the way')

2. pretend to have nothing

etnpey-alpenke

1. go back and cover something (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do')

2. comes in, gathers, falls, lies (night, clouds, rain and other types of weather).

The weather term has the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words): ◆ Ingwengelke etnpey-alpenhe mpele. *Then darkness fell.* ◆ Kwetnpayelepe etnpey-alpenke. *Rain clouds are gathering.* ◆ Arntwenge rlerrantye kwerepenhe arakake nthelarte etnpey-alpenke ware elpalhapenye. *After rain, fog lies in the air like smoke.*

etnperte *n.*

widow, widower ◆ Etnperte artweyewe apeke etnpertarrenhe relhe. *A woman becomes a widow when she loses her husband.* = arnkentyarenye, arlwekerarenye

etnpertarrenke *vi.*

become a widow or widower, lose a husband or wife ◆ Aweleye atyeyenge nharte wenhaperte lyerrmewe etnpertarrenhe. *My uncle became a widower last winter.*

etnpewene-etnpewene *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

blanket of your son-in-law (said by a woman) SEE ALSO pantye

etnpewenke *vt.*

1. mix in, crush, thresh (of seeds) ◆ Arlpe arlpe warle etnpewenke, ntingkelke. *Mix the dried tobacco into the ashes.*

2. clean desert raisins by rubbing them on the ground to avoid getting a headache from the dirt on them. ◆ Rntwenkee arkerre alkenhe. Nhartepe kwere etnpewenke rtame. Etnpewengele kwere aynenke. *You pick a whole lot of desert raisins until your container is full. Then you rub them clean. After rubbing you eat them.*

entarenke, ntarenke *vt.*

let something get away, let it escape

◆ Ntepe atnwenthape entarenhe. *You let the animal get away.* ◆ Nte atheme wenhe atnwenthape impene nte entarenhe. *Your shot didn't hit the animal, you let it get away.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO intarenke see someone go

etntel-etntele *n.*

1. confident, outspoken, self-assured

◆ Etntel-etntele aperrane artnwenge errywalth-errywalth. *The child is confident and outspoken.* SEE ALSO alhewere confident

2. beautiful, lovely, splendid ◆ Mwetekaye etntel-etntele, arkenye etntel-etntele. *A car or a design can be beautiful.* = mamperle

3. show-off, conceited person

= mamperle-mamperle, errywalth-errywalth. SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lthele-lthele shaggy

etntete

etntete n.

1. trunk, stump, base of tree or other plants. Also referred to as *arwele etntete*.
 - ◆ Antetheney-alpenhe elyewarle etntetarle. *We came back and sat down in the shade at the base of a tree.* ◆ Tharrkarre rtame etntetele anter-anter-enyerrane tharrkarrele, weye iwerepe. *The small animals would be sitting all along the base of the honey grevilleas.* ◆ Etnwintepo etnkwelthitarre rtamawe. Errkwentyarte apeke, errkwentye atherr-atherre awenyerrarte apeke. Arwele etntete awenyerre theye aytenke re. *The spear wattle is a tall tree. You might make one, two or even three spears out of it. You might get only one spear out of the trunk of a tree.*
 - ◆ Nharte atanthe ayneyaynenke, anaty. Etntete atanthe apmeyaynenke angengele atanthe apmeyaynenke. *They would eat yams. They would dig out the yam stumps too.*
2. behind, at the back ◆ Atanthe tangkwerle makwerle etntetele akngwarreyayne, nhartepe atye atewanthe bag-le elethneyayne artepe warle. *The goats went first, and if some lagged behind not wanting to go on I would hit them across their backs with a bag.* ◆ Arrwekele rtame nhartepe apenke, ayenge apenke etntetele rtame. *This person is going in front, I'm going behind.* = antenge, atnantenge OPPOSITE OF arrwekele
= ntete [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

etnteye n.

1. cave ◆ Artnwere nyartelepe awelengke, etnteyele arlitarre kwereyengele re arre angenke, artntenge tyampe kape alhwengele anteyane. *A dingo is a wild or native dog that is found in the bush. It lives in caves or holes that it digs in the ground.*
2. rock ledge ◆ Etnteye artntenge errwele anteyane. *There is a rock ledge up on the hill.*
SEE ALSO enkwe shelf, kwertakwere corner
3. small hole in rocks

etnteyarenye n.

1. echidna *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. Also referred to as *weye etnteyarenye*. = enewaylenge, enape
2. someone who stays indoors all the time, someone who doesn't go anywhere; hermit

etnthe n.

- flower that has been emptied of nectar ◆ Akarrelke kwerewe nhartepe

kwathenkepe, akarre, kwathenke.

Kngwere angkwerrepe peyengele, etnthepe elethnenke rtame. *You drink the honey out of the corkwood flowers. The empty flowers are thrown away.* = ampeny-ampeny, ipwe SEE ALSO errpatye useless

etnthwenke

look for, seek SEE enthwenke

etntyte

hair SEE entye

Etntyarengé n.

place near Barrow Creek. Associated with Kamarre and Pwerle skin groups.

etntyarrenke vi.

go across, go past ◆ Nhangarte etntyarrenke iterryte. *Lots of people are crossing.* ◆ Yekaye akaylep-aylepe etntyarrenke. *Hey, look at that white man with rope-like hair going past.*

etntyarrelp-arrenke

go across, pass by, cross by in the distance (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Arretemarte etntyarrelp-arrenke nhartaye! *Look over there at who is passing by!* ◆ Apmere theye etntyarrelp-arrenke (aynanthe). *We went past the camp.*

etntyarrpe n.

straight across ◆ Etntyarrpe ayenge apewethe eltepwere. *I am going across, around the back way.* ◆ Etntyarrpe artpentyele mwetekayele alarremeketye. *Don't go straight across, a car might hit you.*
OPPOSITE OF arteperinte SEE ALSO atnawerre straight, akampere straight through

etntyaytenke vi.

1. build up (of clouds before a storm)
 - ◆ Mataye etntyayerane rlengke arntwengen rleye. *The clouds are building up, today it will rain.* ◆ Arntwe akwerkepe re etntyaytenke nthwenharrepe rartepe nhartepe re aheneleke arrenke nhartepe re atnthenkelke re arntwepe. *Little clouds gather, they get bigger and become clouds we call nthennharre. These clouds are good, and then it starts raining.*

2. throb, pulsate [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Alwerrnge ayenge twerke-twerke etntyey-ayerane aretyele. *The muscles in my back are throbbing (lit. the lumps in my muscles are throbbing).*

= htyaytenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

etntyerewenke vt.

spin hair into hairstring

SEE ALSO wenke² spin hairstring

etnwerrenge emu bush (NOTE Anmatyerr

unerreng) SEE wetyenye

etnwerrengayte *n.*

edible grub from *wetyenye* emu bush *Eremophila longifolia* (NOTE Anmatyerr *unerrengayt*). Also referred to as *kayte etnwerrengayte*. ♦ Kayte etnwerrengayte wetyenye arenype. *The emu bush has a grub called etnwerrengayte.*

etnwetyenke crush, grind, pound; hit something to smash it up *SEE tnwetyenke*

etnweye *n.*

woma python *Aspidites ramsayi*. Also referred to as *weye apmwe etnweye*. ♦ Nyamernarte anike inengepe, repwerle, etnweye, ilpeletyewenhe. *These snakes are harmless: the black-headed python, woma python and children's python.*
= ahenenye

Etnweye *n.*

place south of Jarra-Jarra

etnwinte *n.*

1. spear wattle, mulyati *Acacia jensenii*. Shrub about 2.5 m with wide, papery pods. Also referred to as *arwele etnwinte*. The proper way to prepare a spear from this tree is to dig the tree out roots and all, rather than cut it. ♦ Arwele etnwinte Altyerre arre aknganenherre arwele etnwinte errtyarte rtame re aknganenherrepe Altyerre. Aveyawele amerne kwere errtyarte rntwewayne. Aherre aytnewethe, atnhelengkwe aytnewethe, atrwenthe atanthe kwerele errtyartele aytneyayne. Aknganenherrepe re Altyerrepe atrwenthewe rtame aknganenhe errtyarte etnwinteppe, atrwenthe kwerele alarrerrantyweth. Etnwinte aknganenherre rtwerrpele. *Spear wattle is a tree which originated in the Dreamtime and is used to make spears. Our ancestors used to make spears out of it. The spears would be used to kill kangaroos, emus and meat like that. It originated in the Dreamtime to kill meat with, the etnwinte spear is used for killing meat. It originated in sandhill country.*

2. edible seeds of the spear wattle. Also referred to as *nterrenge etnwinte*.

etnwint-etnwinte *n.*

type of snake. Also referred to as *apmwe etnwint-etnwinte*. ♦ Antywempe, mantharre, pwekerrenye, arnewetye, arnewetye, aylpel-aylpele, apmwe inenggee

etne inengepe awelengke inenge ane etnwint-etnwinte, arnewetye-arnewetye, nyamernarte makwerle arrentye inenge atanthe, nyamernarte awelengke inenge, tyelamernarte ngkenge atnhenke imewarle rtame. Yes, the inland taipan, death adder, king brown, orange-naped snake, yellow-faced whip snake and etnwint-etnwinte, all these ones, they're dangerous. When these ones bite you, you die.

etnye food [OLDER SPEAKERS] *SEE enye*

-etnye+ SEE +y-etnye+

etnyel-alpenke give something to someone

and then go back *FORM OF etnyenke give*

etnyenenerrenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

go along giving things out ♦ Atanthepe etnyenenerreyayne weye rtame atanthe etnyeyern-alpeyayne, aherre pwaye inengelepe etnyeyern-alpeyayne mpele theye, mpele theye, mpele theye. *The young men would go along giving out pieces of kangaroo meat to everyone.*

SEE ALSO etnyenke give

etnyenke *vt.*

give ♦ Arrengkwele artnwengewe etnyenke weye. *The mother gave the child meat.*

♦ Arritnepange nte etnyene; ape! Give us a song, any song! The thing you give has no endings and the person that you give something to usually has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

etnyel-alpenke

give something to someone and then go back (+l-alpe-'do and then go') ♦ Kelye-kelyewe aynekantheyenge etnyel-alpeyayne, anatyeye. *We returned and gave the yams to our small children.*

etnyenke rewenhe

give yourself up, turn yourself in ♦ Kngwerelepe rewenhe etnyenke rtame, awelengkwe. *The dangerous person gave himself up.* A reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe* 'himself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person giving themselves up.

mentye etnyenke

let someone have something because they really want it ♦ Mentyelke kwere etnyenke. *Just give it to her because she really wants it.*

etnyey-aytnenke

go and hand things out and come back many times (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth'). This verb is not usually heard with

e tweke

the endings *+nhe* or *+nke*; more common are the continuous endings *+rrantye* or *+yayne*. ♦ Aynenanthe apeyaynenke ankeyepe, teyepe aynanthe iley-eneyayne. Ratyene aynekanthe lwenge-lwenge etnyey-aytneyayne warrkene inengele. *We went to try and get some tea and other rations. We went and met our relatives who worked, and they gave us rations and went back.*

etnyenyey-enenke

go and give something and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ♦ Arntwe atye ilwekere amerne etnyenyey-enewene. *I'll just go and quickly give the poor things some water.*

etweke *adv.*

lively, happy, enthusiastic, chirpy, in a good mood, energetic, someone who is very active and a hard worker ♦ Artweye nhartepe etweke aperrane arlekkepe elapenye atnwenthre wethewepe. *That man is lively and always out hunting for meat.*
= ngampe-ngampe, errngerneye SEE ALSO artnkwerreye *enthusiastic*

etwengertaylenke *vt.*

1. know about things from reading the signs in the bush; deduce that something will happen by evaluating the evidence for it ♦ Iterryele etwengertaylenke atnhelengkwe apeyayterane. *Then a person knows that an emu will probably come.*
- ♦ Arenke kwere twertime, wele kwere etwengert-aylenke kwere atnhelengkwe mpele nharte akarrryerrantye re. *When people see the black-breasted buzzard they know it means that an emu is near, as this bird looks after emus.*

2. suspect someone of doing something or being about to do something

etyenge top grinding stone, pestle SEE tyenge

etyenke, tyenke *vt.*

1. hang, dangle something
♦ Kwerepenhartepe atnwenthre kwerartelke alperinenke. Ernte warle rewenhe warle etyenke. *Then he carries the animal back, hanging across his shoulders.* ♦ Pateke atyeyenge atye etyenke. *I'll hang my bucket up.*

2. put something or someone up in something ♦ Kwenyele kwere etyenerre aeroplane warle aynanthe. *Yesterday we put him on the aeroplane.* ♦ Alite warle awatnkakerrepe atnwenthrepe

etyeyaynenke. Alekele oynemereketye alite mpwareyayne arwele wethapenyre alite. Rlengke-rlengkepe *plastic bag* warle awe pelawe pakete etyerrantye. *In the olden days people put meat in the fork of a tree so the dogs wouldn't get it. People made these benches in trees in the olden days. These days they hang food up in plastic bags or put it in flour drums.*

3. tell someone off, get stuck into someone one, swear at someone ♦ Relhe nthelarte etyeyayne artweye amerne. *That woman got stuck into the men.* = ipmarrenke

etyey-aytenke

hang something up after someone else arrives (+y-aye+ 'do after someone else arrives') ♦ Atnwenthre re etyey-aytenhengerne rtame. *He hung the meat up after they arrived.*

etyerr-etyerr-enyerrane

dangle, hanging all around (+rr-...+rr- enye+ 'do all the way') ♦ Arrkwerperlpe etyerr-etyerr-enyerrane, ertwep-ertwepe etyerrane. *Bloodwood galls are hanging everywhere, hanging all around.*

eye yes SEE ye

eyalp-eyalpe spillage, overflow SEE yalpe-yalpe

eyenke grind with a stone SEE yenke

eyerlatnarrenke get dry and old SEE ayerlatnarrenke

etyerr-tyerr-enyerrane dangle, hanging all around FORM OF etyenke *hang*

Eyewe *n.*

rockhole in Kwerrkepentye area. Associated with Kapetye and Kngwarraye skin groups.


ike *n.*

1. crust, shell, hard case, empty cocoon, shed skin; casing ◆ Arlangkwe re alpite rtame re wenheye wante kwentewalane re enwenkepe alpite. Nhartepe re ampengelepe wenheye eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. Nhartepe re alpitelke nhartepe anenke arlpankeleke. *The bloodwood tree's flower is called kwentewale. When it is ripe, its hard case breaks open. Then its flower is exposed.* ◆ Ikarle arenge ike elethnenke, juice aperte kwathenke. *You throw the shell of the crab away and just drink the juice.*
 2. earwax, dried mucus, scab
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ikwe** *skin name*

ikanenke *vi.*

observe social rules associated with respect of particular kin, for example, mothers-in-law avoiding their sons-in-law. With the *+yane* ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *ikanteyane* ◆ Meyemeye ketye ayenge ikanteyane meye-meye rtame arre kwene atneyane ketye thewele. *I stay away from the store to avoid my son-in-law who is in there.*

SEE ALSO **alkeyawarre**, **ikerrentye** *respect behaviour*

ikarle *n.*

1. crab ◆ Ikarlepe ahene aynewethe. Ikarle nyartepe anteyane alhwengele elpayele arntwe arrkerare. Pmerrkele kwere pwenke, ike elethnenke, nhartepe anterepe kwathenke. *The crab is good to eat. It lives along the water in a hole in the creek. When it is cooked in the hot ashes, the shell is thrown away and the inside flesh is drunk or sucked.*
2. yabby [SOME SPEAKERS]

ikelhe *n.*

1. wad or plug of something such as tobacco ◆ Tyanywenge atye arrewetthe ikelhele. *I'll make my tobacco into a little ball.*
2. round things, ball, mass of something ◆ Atne ikelhe atherrke ipenke kwere. *The round guts of an animal are taken out.* SEE ALSO **karlwe** *round, partwele ball*
3. ball of dried, crushed desert raisin ◆ Atanthe arkerrepe tnwetyeyaynenke,

arlkerrepe. Nhartepe ikelhe amerne mpwareyaynenke elkwemene inengelepe aynekantheyenge inengele. *The old women, our relations, would crush desert raisins and make them into a round ball of dried fruit.* SEE ALSO **antaperwenge** *seed cake*

4. black cake of wax made from spinifex resin by using a hot stone ◆ Nharte kwere mpwareye atnkerelke, warelepe. Artntenge kwere ertntwerekle mpwareye. Ikelhelke kwere mpwarenke, atnkerepe. *Then he will prepare the wax, on the fire. He will prepare it on the hot stone. Then he makes the wax into a cake.*

ikelharrenke, ikelh-ikelharrenke *vi.*

become doughy and malleable

ikelh-aylenke *vt.*

1. make something into dough, soften something ◆ Athe rntwengele, arrenke kwere, wele atnhenkelke, warengelke kwere pweyerre. Ikelh-aylenke kwere mpwarenke. *First you cut the grass that has spinifex wax, then you shake the wax off, then you cook it on fire and make a lump of spinifex wax.*
2. make something into a ball; make a wad of something ◆ Ikelh-aylenke arkerre ikelhe mpwarenke. *Desert raisins are made into a ball.*

ikelh-ikelhe *n.*

lumps of hard, matted hair ◆ Arntwenge wethapenyte thalteye water wele wash-emaylenke wele entyelke nyartepe ayenge entyepo ikelh-ikelhe apertawe wethapenyte. *Something anterele openye rntwenherre, ikelh-ikelhe. After you've washed your hair in salty water it gets sticky and heaped up in a mess, it's like you've put a lot of fat in it. It's matted.*

ikemike *n.*

1. restricted, private ◆ Mentye rtame ikemike entweyane. *Leave it, it's restricted.*
= amek-ameke
2. respect, be careful of things one is supposed to avoid

ikere *n.*

clay, dried up soakage, soakage with only clay in it. Also referred to as *elpaye ikere*. ◆ Ikere nyartepe arntwe wanenye aynterrkarrenhere arre re. *This ground is clay, there is no water here. It's dry.*

= errkere¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO **arntarrkerte** *dry soakage*

ikerrentye

ikerrentye *n.*

a. the appropriate behaviour of people who are in an avoidance relationship, such as a mother-in-law and her son-in-law. To show respect such people keep their distance from each other and use respect language when talking about each other.
◆ Nhetherrarte, rtwaltye nhenge atherre elwake ikerrentye aperte anteyane. *It is proper for people related as mother-in-law and son-in-law to avoid each other.*

b. have social restrictions because relatives whom you have to avoid are nearby
= alkeyawarre SEE ALSO ikanenke *avoid relatives out of respect*, alkeyawarre *respect behaviour*, alkeyewanenye *respect behaviour*, ertwepe apenke *avoid relatives out of respect*

ikerrentye angkenke *vi.*

talk in a particular way to show respect for relatives whom you must avoid. This involves using 'respect language' words and being indirect.

ikerrentyewanenye

someone who does not observe social rules associated with respect of particular kin; no shame

= nyerrewanenye, artepewenyerre

ikeye *n.*

empty seedpod ◆ Rarrele alkenhele arrtyelp-arryenke nterrenge elkerte. Peyakele ikeye inenge aperte, kwere pwerrere arryenhe arntwenge apeke, rarrele apeke. *A big wind blows wattle seeds. Only the empty seedpods are left. The rain or wind must have caused the seeds to fall out.*

ikngethe *n.*

1. itchy grub,
processionary
caterpillar

Ochrogaster spp.

This caterpillar is the larval stage of the bag-shelter

moth. ◆ Ikngethe

nyartepe erpatye errkelh-errkelhe
mpwarewene kwere
arle atnpenkelepe.

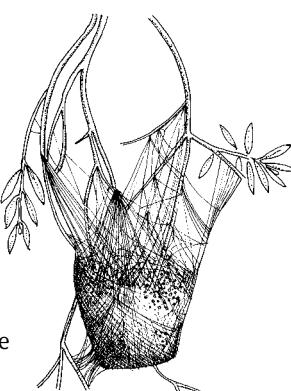
Ikngethe nyartepe

arenke yakwethelayethe aylpare anteyane

arwele atnkerrele tyampe arrkenge

tyampe. Awatnkakerrepe ikngethepe

atanthe pantyarreyayne arrwengerrpe



alarrewethe. Ikngethepe pantyarreyayne apmere arle arrwengerrpe arengarle. Nhartepe arrwengerrpe antetheney-alpeyayne apmere kwerengarle nhartepe ikngethepe kwere twerartelke errkerlerrke ayneyayne. Nhartepe atanthe kwere alarreyeneyayne. *This itchy grub is bad and it makes you itch and scratch when you touch it. The itchy grub bag is seen hanging in sacks on the coolibah and bloodwood trees. In the olden days they used the itchy grub to catch bush turkeys. They would spread itchy grubs on the bush turkey's home. So when the bush turkey came home and sat down the itchy grub would eat through the turkey's feathers. Then people would come and kill it.* SEE ALSO arrenyantye caterpillar sp.

2. the bag-shaped nest of the itchy grubs which is made out of a web-like stuff

◆ Arltere rtame kwereyenge anteyane pouch wele ikngethele anteyane. *The itchy grub lives in a white bag called ikngethe.*

3. general word for types of caterpillars that make you itchy. These can't be eaten.

4. fine hair on the seeds of kurrajong seedpods ngkweyange. ◆ Ikngethe akake ngkweyange. *The seeds of the kurrajong tree are covered in hair that makes you itch.*

ikngethelewenke *vt.*

1. brush against you (such as a person or spider web) ◆ Wepele atyenge ikngethelewenke. *I felt a spider web brush against me.*

2. paint or decorate a man with ceremonial designs ◆ Nhartepe kwertengerlele kwere ikngethelewenkelke re, artweyepe, arntarryengele. Nhartepe kwere ikngethelewenkelke artweyepe atherrarte, kwertengerlele atherrepe, makwerlele apeke. *Then the ceremonial manager selects a man and decorates him. Then the two men are decorated by two or maybe many ceremonial managers.*

ikngethetnkenke *vi.*

get a rash, feel itchy, get small lumps on your skin ◆ Ikngethele mpwarenke ikngethetnkweth. *Itchy grub makes you go lumpy.*

SEE ALSO etnkenke *itch*

ikwe *n.*

1. skin name, subsection name, marriage class (general term). See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. ◆ 'Wante nge ikwepe?'

'Wele ayenge Apetyane.' 'What's your skin name?' 'Oh, I'm Mpetyane' ◆ Ikwepe nte arrtyerrantye? Have you got a skin name? ◆ Ikwe-wanenye alyelke. Someone with no skin name is called 'alyelke'. ◆ Alekepe newe ikwe rtame peyakele, ye atnwenthine inenge tyampe twerarte ikwe wanenye. Iterrytepe ikwe akake rtame anteyane. Dogs and other animals don't have skin names. Only people have skin names.

2. essence of something

- a. body scent or smell, perfume ◆ Ngkwerneyewenele ilkerryelilenke atnwenthine nharte wele atnwenthine nhartepe pwekinenke rtame re, ikwengepe. *The meat ant covers meat with spit and makes it rotten with its smell.* ◆ Ikwe kngwererepe itntenke rtame, aherrele apeke rarre angkwarre openyelawe. A kangaroo can detect a person's scent in the wind.
- b. flavour, taste of something
- c. melody, tone, voice, sound of something ◆ Arritnepe ikwe ahene akakele aylene ntawe, ikwe errpatye aylentyele, ikwe ahenele nte aylene ikwe errpatyepe *out of tune* rtame. Sing the melody properly, not out of tune with a bad voice; it doesn't sound good.
- ◆ Ikwe errpatye ketye, aylene arrwekel-arrwekele. You mob start first, my voice is no good.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ike** crust

ikwe alkenhe

bad smell, strong smell, scent ◆ Ikwe alkenhe itnterane akake alekepe ikwe alkenhe. Go away dog, you have a strong smell.

ikwe alkenharrenke vi.

go smelly, stink ◆ Ikwe alkenhelke arrenke atnwenthine. The meat then gets very smelly.

ikwakake

1. stink, bad smell
2. good taste ◆ Weye aherre ahenepe anthetye alarrenke anter-aytenye kape ikwakake. It is best to kill a young male kangaroo which has got some fat because it tastes good.

ikwe errpatye

1. bad voice, hoarse ◆ Ikwe errpatye errwanthe atyenge nyerrelle elpatherrantye! You are shaming me by listening to my bad voice (so you should sing too).

2. tasteless, weak (such as tea)

ikwe malangke

delicious, yummy, good-tasting

◆ Akerlpayte aynenke kwere, ikwe malangke. Arleyale, ntyeltye-ntyeltye, akalkenhe. We eat the delicious witchetty from the whitewood. That lovely little fat grub has a big head. ◆ Weye artnangke ikwe malangke apertame re. Bilby is delicious meat too. = kwemeye

ikwanenye

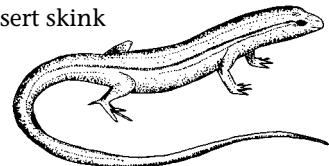
tasteless (ikwe -wanenye) ◆ Atnwenthewe ayenge ankeye angkenke iterryewe, ikwanenye ketye ahnenewethe thalte apeke. Arkerrewe apeke nharteppe tyekerte rtame mpele, ikwanenye alepetyenke ape nyarteppe ikwanenye kngwerewe aynanthe apewene mpele. I might ask someone to give me some salt to put on this meat so I can make it tasty. Or I might say that these desert raisins haven't got any taste, so let's go and look for some other tasty ones.

ikwarre n.

a. nocturnal desert skink

Egernia striata

b. great desert skink. Also referred to as *weye ikwarre*.



Egernia kintorei ◆ Ikwarrele alhwenge makwerle mpwarene. Kaperle openye. The desert skink makes lots of holes. It looks a bit like a central netted dragon ◆ Weye ikwarre ayneyayne erlteye apmengele ahernewelke angengele kwerarteee, ikwarre. People ate the desert skink in the olden days. People dug it from under the ground.

SEE ALSO *alyalkarre panther skink*, *atnane skink* sp.

ikwele n.

sulky, withdrawn, offended, upset, wild, unwilling, cranky ◆ Ikwele akerrane nhartepawne tawene warle apewethe akerrane nharteppe. That one is sulky because she couldn't go to town. ◆ Awerre nharteppe ikwele anteyane arleke apenge-wanenyele arlenge. That boy is sulking because he didn't go hunting. = artnkelyarrenke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *-akwele* of course, *-akwerle* deceased relative

ikwele rntwenke vt.

cut yourself in mourning ◆ Ikwelele atye rntwenherre. I cut myself in sorrow.

ikwelaytnenke

ikwelele arenke *vt.*

reject something, say or show that you don't like something ◆ Kngwerepe ahene etnyenye, atyengepe errpatye etnyenke rtame wele atye ikwelele arenke, mentyinenk. *He gave the others a good one but gave me a bad one, so I said I didn't want it.* = tywekere, arnkwanenye

ikwelarrenke *vi.*

get sulky and upset. The thing or reason that someone is sulking about has the -arlenge ending or the +we ending:
◆ Ikwelarrenke ayenge ngayelege, atyenge atanthe etnyenye-wanenyele arlenge. *I'm sulking because they didn't give me any food.*

SEE ALSO ikwelaytnenke get sulky

ikwelaytnenke *vi.*

get sulky or upset because someone got something that you didn't. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ikwelaytnenke ◆ Rlwenewe apeke ikwelaytnenke kwere etnyenye-wanenye. *I'm upset because I wasn't given any food.* The thing or reason that someone is sulking about usually has the -arlenge ending: ◆ Ngayelege arlenge iterrye kngwerepe ikwelaytnenke. Ngarrpele repaperte aynterrantyele arlenge, ngayelege ngarrpele aynenke wele iterrye kngwerepe ikwelaytnenke ngayelege arlenge. *Someone might sulk over food, because someone else ate all the food on their own without sharing.*

SEE ALSO artnkelyarrenke get sulky

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elkwelh-aylenke frighten someone

ikwemeye delicious SEE kwemeye

ikwintenge, ikwintenye *n.*

smelly breath, smelly person ◆ Aleke entyewanenye ikwintenge anter-aperrane. *A dog with no hair has smelly breath.*

ilale-rntwenke *vt.*

1. twist something ◆ Arwele artekerre ilale-rntwenke. *Twist the root of a tree (so that it breaks).* = awerrkenke, ayterewenke SEE ALSO twele-rntwenke
2. prise open, lift something up, such as roots when looking for witchetty grubs
◆ Atnemele atye ilale-rntweyayne kayte. *I prised up the tree roots to get the witchetty grubs.* SEE ALSO alhilenke remove

ilalthe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

march fly *Tabanidae* ◆ Ilalthele arrngepe re kwathenke rtame iterrye tyampe aherre

theye re arrnge kwathenke apertame.

The march fly sucks blood from humans and kangaroos.

= errele SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilelthe tea-leaves

ilalthatweng-atwenge *n.*

a. pallid cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus*. Grey bird with broadly barred black and white undertail, 30 cm.

b. black-eared cuckoo (?) *Chrysococcyx osculans*. Grey bird with black ear patch, pale rump and grey-brown tail. Grows up to 20 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne ilalthatweng-atwenge*. ◆ Ilalthatweng-atwenge errelewe aharlaytneterane. *The pallid cuckoo calls to bring the march fly out.*
= atyengayteyaytey

ilanayte, lanayte *n.*

1. blue wattle, leather-leaved colony wattle *Acacia validinervia*. Shrub to 1.5 m with smooth white bark and thick leathery bluish-green leaves. Also referred to as arwele ilanayte. ◆ Rtwerpele ilanayte anteyane apmere aynekakeyenge angkwarre. Kayte rartinge anteyane kwerele, ilanaytele. *The blue wattle grows in sandhill country, in our country. An edible grub lives in its roots.* SEE ALSO pwentanengayte flying-saucer bush

2. edible grub in the roots of these trees. The larval stage of a type of moth, probably *Endoxyla* sp. Also referred to as kayte ilanayte. ◆ Ilanayte kayte kwere apertame etnewerrantye, kartawerrele re anteyane. karntenge-karntenge kaytepe ilanayte apertame ilanayte arenye. *The short edible grub that lives in the roots of the blue wattle is called ilanayte.*

ilante *n.*

round circle made from grass to carry water containers that people wore on their heads in the olden days ◆ Athé mpwareyane palpe-palpe, palpe-palpe arrmaly-arrmalye nthapenyarte athé ilantinge mpwareyayne pelikante atner-aperranewethe kwerele pelikante ilante athé palpe-palpe mpwareyayne atnakakerrepe atanthe mpelartinge ilante. Renharte peyake openye apelapeyayne. Akenge ilantele rratherkele rtame elperterre ayleyayne ne perryel-errtyel-arreyane rope-le openye aine arreyayne mwekarte openye. *We used to make this coil out of grass that is nice and soft. We used to carry billycans and other things on*

*it and walk like we weren't carrying anything.
The coil was wrapped around tightly and tied
with snake vine and put on like a hat.*

ilante entweyane *vi.*

stacked up ♦ Ware ilante entweyane. *The
firewood is stacked up.*

ilatenke *vt.*

trip someone up, trip someone over
♦ Ateyele atyenge ilatenherre. *A stick
tripped me up.* ♦ Ilatengele kwere
ntyalpewenhe artweyele. *A man grabbed
him and tripped him over.*

SEE ALSO ntyalpewenke wrestle

ilateye, erlateye *n.*

wooden hook that is used to pull out
food such us edible grubs ♦ Elpere ilateye
nharte atyenge operninewene enewaylenga
nyarte atye artenge ilewethe kwene. *Quick,
bring me that hooked tool, I want to pull this
echidna out.* ♦ Ilateyele ilenke atnkerrayte.
*You pull the edible grubs out from the
branches of the coolibah tree with a hooked
stick.* ♦ Ilperalke aynanthe iley-etnyenke
ilateyele. *We take the sugarbag out using a
hooked stick.* = arntalkwe, ilwenke

ilatnhenke *vt.*

play with someone or something
♦ Kwenyele elpayele artnwenge amernele
atewehanthe ilatnheyayne. *Yesterday
the children were playing with each other
in the creek.* ♦ Waylpelele arlengelke
rtame eltyemwerneyele aynewanthe
alkenhineyayne waylpele inengele rtame.
Ilatnhengele rtame aynanthe. *We were
brought up by policemen and other white
people. We played all day.*

ilawe *n.*

1. munyeroo, pigweed, purslane *Portulaca
oleracea*. Fleshy herb that spreads along the
ground, has small yellow flowers, pinkish
stems and small black seeds. Also referred
to as *arwele ilawe*.
2. edible seeds of munyeroo. Also referred
to as *nterrenge ilawe*. ♦ Ilawe rtame
warenge apertame pweyayne mpelaperte.
Errpwerle rtame nyartape. Atnake arre
artweye inenge kwerele ayneyayne atnake
ngayele ayneyayne. *That munyeroo too
would be cooked in the fire like that. The seeds
are black. In the old days people ate it as food.*

ilayempilaye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

ribbon grass, spear grass, goldenbeard
grass *Chrysopogon fallax*. Grass to 1.5 m

with long narrow ribbon-like leaves. Also
referred to as *athe ilayempilaye*.

= amenge-mweyaytenke

ilayetye *n.*

place north-east of Thangkenhareng

-ile+ make or cause (something to happen)
(NOTE Anmatyerr -il+) SEE -ine+, -ayle+

ileke *n.*

1. prickle, thorn ♦ Ilekepe kwerartepe
aynterrantye wantele rtame, errantele
akngkwenele tyampe. Enye kwereyenge
rtame, ilekepe. *And those prickles are eaten
by the red-tailed black cockatoo and the Major
Mitchell's cockatoo. Prickles are their tucker.*

♦ Aynterrkarrengelpe ileke wenheye re
arrilpe rtame. Arrilp-arrilpe rtame re.
Angketye atntethenengelepe, re aytnenke
rtame, ilekeleyene. *When prickles get dry
they are sharp. They are very sharp. If someone
stands on one the prickle goes right in.*

2. spines ♦ Arnkerrthepe ileke, rtennge
mpwere, kape intetyeng-intetye. *The
mountain devil is thorny, has a hump on the
back of its neck and is patterned.*

3a. buckbush, roly-poly, tumbleweed *Salsola
tragus*. Rounded plant about 1 m which
turns yellow when old and rolls along
when blown by the wind. Also referred to
as *arwele ileke*. ♦ Ileke kayte akake ileke
akake. *The prickle bush has a grub and
prickle.*

b. bindy-eye, cat-head, caltrop *Tribulus
terrestris* s. lat. [SOME SPEAKERS]. A small plant
with sharp prickles. = arlkerle

ilekarenye

edible witchetty grub from the buckbush.
Also referred to as *kayte ilekarenye*.

ilekayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

echidna = enewaylenga, enape

ilekarr-anenke, ilekarr-atnenke *vi.*
feel cold, scared or frightened so that
your hair stands on end and you get
goosebumps (*lit. when prickles stand*). With
the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':
ilekarr-atn^yeyane ♦ Ayenge angkwerrelthel-
aytenke ayenge artweye ketye. Entye
atyeyenge ilekarr-anenke arntetye apeke
artweye ketye apeke. *I get goose bumps when
I fear there is a kurdaitcha. All my hair stands
on end when I'm sick and scared.*

= ltheletnkenke SEE ALSO angkwerrelthel-
aytenke get goosebumps

ileke arenye kayte

edible grub from the buckbush

ilekarrenke vi. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

become frightened ◆ Atnkwarengele ayenge ilekarrenhe wantele rteyange atyenge ywekenhe. *I was frightened something scared me.* = angkwerrelthel-aytenke

ileke n.

place on Dixon Creek north of Wauchope

ilekaynewene n.

red-tailed black cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus banksii

(*Calyptorhynchus magnificus*) (lit. prickle eater). Large black bird with crest and red bars on tail, 50–61 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne*
ilekaynewene. ◆ Atye arenherre ilekaynewene rntere-rntere akake. *I saw a red-tailed black cockatoo.* ◆ Enye kwereyenge rtame, ilekepe. Ilekaynewene rtame re. *Prickles are its tucker. It's a prickle-eater.*

ilek-ileke n.

rough, splintery, spiky ◆ Nharte enweyayne arwelewe athene atyepe kwere arelp-arenhe. Arwele aynterke, arlperre openye aperte enweyayne akepe ilek-ileke rtame, akepe. Apmwe rartee. *There it was, I thought it was a stick, a dry whitewood branch but it wasn't. It had a rough head, that snake.*

ilek-ilekarrenke vi.

get a rash ◆ Skin ingkerlengke, ilek-ilekarrenhe tyapenyarte arlkeny-arlkenyarrenhe. *Itchy skin comes from a rash or when you get blotchy.*

ilele n.

rock ledge, cave ◆ Arinenge entweyane etnetyele, kwelharre entweyane ilele kwene rtame. *The euro lies on rock ledges but the black-footed rock wallaby lies in caves.*

SEE ALSO *etnetye cave*

ilel-aytenke pick up, fetch; take off with, elope; get something out FORM OF ilenke get**ilel-ilele n.**

hard ◆ Wantewarte arwele nharte ilerrantyeee, ilel-ilele nhartepawe, eletnhene nte! *Why did you get a stick like that, it's too hard, throw it away!*



= elperterre SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilwel-ilwele winding

ilel-ilel-arrenke pick up things as you go FORM OF ilenke get**ilelkennge n.**

Sandover lily, desert lily *Crinum flaccidum*. Plant with shiny leaves, white flowers and large inedible onion-like bulb under the ground. Also referred to as *arwele ilelkennge*.

◆ Ilelkennge nhartepe onion openye tyekerte rtame re. Ngkweltye aylengele kwere arntwenge arlenge boil-emaylenke nhartepe ngkerrkarlelke arrenke kwere. *The Sandover lily is a bit like the onion. It is crushed and boiled with water and then put on sores.*

ilelp-ilenke swoop or pick something up, start a song FORM OF ilenke get**ilelthe, lelthe n.**

1. tea-leaves ◆ Ilelthe atyenge etnyewene! *Give me some tea!*

2. rubbish, used things = ampeny-ampenye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilalthe march fly

ilelthe ampeny-ampenye

used tea leaves

ilelthe elethnenke, ilelthe arrenke vt. make a mess, make a place untidy such as by leaving things all over the place

◆ Artnwenge inengele ilelthe arrey-etyenke apmre aptyeyenge warle. 'Kwetyene errwanthe, errwanthe arre ilelthe elethnenhepenhe.' *All the children threw rubbish at my place. 'Pick up all that rubbish you lot threw away.'*

ilelthe enwenke vi.

be a mess, be untidy, rubbish or things lying around ◆ Toy inenge ilelthe entweyane floor-lepe. *Toys are lying untidily all over the floor.*

ilenke¹ vt.

1. take, get, fetch, pick up ◆ Ilene nte atyenge! *Pick it up for me!* ◆ Kwerepenhe arntwe ayenge ilenke. *After that I'll get some water.* ◆ Atantherre atnake atyenge errtywerne ilenye. *A long time ago they took my tooth.*

2. buy ◆ Warle warlepe aynanthe openke, tyanywenge wanenyele. Wele aynanthe rlengke-rlengkepe aynanthe ilarrantye waylpale warle, tyanywengepe. *We go to the station store when we are out of tobacco. Nowadays we buy tobacco from the station.*

3. collect ◆ Errwenye atanthe apwelhe kape

Itharte ngareye ilenke. *They use feathers or down that they've collected during initiation ceremonies and corroborees.* ◆ Rlwene katyerre apeke kwenemangkerre apeke, mpelarte, lkwarreye apeke ngarle alethele alpeyenteyane nte ilel-ilel-arrerantye. *You have to be out a long time to collect foods such as desert raisins, sandhill bush tomatoes or bush bananas while going along.*

4. go towards something but keep going past it ◆ Ltemarle ilenke, nthenayne ilenke. *Leave it on your west side, go so it's still on the other side of you.*

5. look after, hold, keep (country) ◆ Still aynanthe ileye nyartepe, Arratyarenge country-pe. *We are looking after this country, Arratyarenge.*

6. fix, heal through special powers ◆ Ngangkayakakele re ilenyerre ntyarle aherre ngkwerne. *The traditional healer fixed me with a special kangaroo bone (lit. The healer pulled out (of him) a sickness-causing kangaroo bone).*

SEE ALSO katye ilenke

ilel-aytenke

1. pick up, go and get, fetch (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Tnwanentye atyeyenge atye ilel-aytewethaw! *I've got to go and get my things!* ◆ Nanikwete atye ilel-ayteyayne. *I used to take the goats out.* ◆ Kwerre nhartepe arrwekele aweparewene, rlengke aynanthe kwere ilel-aytewethe intwemerle apmerarle athekele. *Let that girl stay there and wait, we will pick her up today on our way home.*

2. run away with, take off with, elope ◆ Re ngankele weye ilel-aytenye. *The crow takes the meat away.* ◆ Mwekartre, akewe re atyenge ilel-aytenga. *He took my hat off my head.*

3. pull something out, get something out of something; let animals out of a yard ◆ Re angenke antethenhe weye ilel-aytenye. *He stopped digging and pulled out the meat.* ◆ Nanikwete ilel-ayteyayne ngwetyanpe. *We let the goats out of the yard in the morning.*

ilel-ilel-arrenke

1. pick up things as you go (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Ngayele ahakeye aynanthe ilel-ilel-arrenke rlengkepe. *Let's go and collect native currants today.*

2. start singing, start picking up the tune ◆ Ilel-ilel-arreme kwere angke twene

ylewene. *Instead of talking you should just start singing it.*

ilelp-ilenke

1. swoop, pick up while going along; gather up and take (+lpe- 'do once on the way')

◆ Akwerre warleke rtame arreyaynenke kngwerarle akwerrarle, artne warle. Ilelp-ileyayne amarrkele aperineyayne. *We would put the yams in another coolamon and then put them in the scrub. We would reach down, pick them up and carry them under our arms.* ◆ Ilelp-ilene nte atyenge? *Can you pick me up?*

2. start a song; pick up the beginning of a song ◆ Ilelp-ilene nte atyenge. *Can you start it for me?*

ileny-angkeletnenke

come and get something quickly (+ny-angkeletne+ 'come and do quickly and return')

◆ Apernene ngawe! Artnwenge nte nyarte ileny-angkeletnewenawe! *Come here, come and get this baby quickly!*

ilenyey-aytnenke

go and collect things and come back lots of times (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth'). This verb is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the endings +rrantye or +yayne. ◆ Erreyakwerre ilenyey-aytneyayne youngfella kweretheye aperte alpey-ayteyayne kngerrake atheke, ilenyey-aytneyayne erreyakwerre rartepe. *They would go and gather bush onions and then leave them to the east for their young fellas who would come and pick them up.*

ilenyey-enenke

quickly go and get something and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back')

◆ Thape warle artnpeyayne akanpere, ilenyey-eneyayne thwepe-thwepepe. *We ran straight back and quickly got our stew for dinner and came back.*

iler-aperinenke

pick up things or people while going along (+rr-ape 'do while going') ◆ Marntele iterryte inenge iler-aperinterrantye. *The bus travels along, picking up people on its way.*

iley-enenke

go and bring something back (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Arntwe warle kngwere apelapenhe arntwe iley-enenke. *The other one set off to get water and bring it back.*

iley-etnyenke

come up and take something away,

ilenke²

come and get something, come and pick someone up (+y-etnye 'come and do')
◆ Aleke nte iley-etnyene, kelyamperle.
Come and get these dogs, these small ones.
◆ Ntepe katye anteyane ngkenge iley-
etnyewethe eltyemwerneyele? *What are you
doing just sitting there letting the police get
you?*

ilenke² vt.

1. flash ◆ Awely-awelyele ilerrantye.
Lightning is flashing.
2. make eyes at someone = erlwe ilenke
ileyenenke
flash suddenly
ilerwenenke
 1. flash briefly or suddenly ◆ Awely-awelyele ilerwenenke. *Lightning flashes quickly.* ◆ Wantepe erlwe atyenge ilerwenenhe? Aye, atmhelengkwe arrenye apeyayterane. *What's shining in my eye? Oh, an emu is coming over there. (An emu's beak shines when the sun catches it.)*
 2. Used to describe a woman who really wants to fight someone. ◆ Marlele otherre ilerwenenke aheketye, artepewarle ilerwenenke. *Two women are 'shining' for a fight.*

-ilenke make or cause (something to happen)
(NOTE Anmatyerr -il+) SEE -ine+, -ayle+

ilenpenye n.

champion, talented; someone who is good at something, especially hunting
◆ Ilenpenye artnkatye ayenge apeke apewethe artnkatye. Kante ayenge aterarreme. Artnkatye. *I'm brave and good at it, I won't get scared.* ◆ Ilenpenye apewethe ahewepe. *The champion went off to fight.* = etnngenye SEE ALSO tyake clever, weyattheke hunting dog, artnkatye brave

ilentye n.

1. sandhill canegrass *Zygochloa paradoxa*. Hard-stemmed grass that forms dense clumps up to 1.5 m and wide. Also referred to as *athe ilentye*. ◆ Ilentyepe rtwerpele anteyane, ntyerele. *Redbank angkwarre. Athe etnkwelth-etrnkwelthe. Kaytepe kwenenge, kelye-kelye mpelarte karlw- karlw mpelartine. Sandhill canegrass grows in sandhills, in the gullies. There's lots around Redbank. It's a tall grass. It has an edible grub inside, a small one.*
- = karrapennnge
2. edible grub from canegrass that

can cause toothaches ◆ Errtywernepe aynenkee ilentyeleee, atnyemaytele, aynenkee nhartepe amarrelh-aylenke. *The grub that causes a toothache and makes your gums swell up is ilentye.*

ilentyengayerre, llentyengayte n.

edible grub from canegrass that can cause toothaches ◆ Ilentyengayerre kaytepe. Ilentye nhartepe alpwartenke wantepe kaytepe, kelye-kelye. *The grub ilentyengayerre is edible. You lift up the roots of the canegrass and there the grubs are.*
◆ Ilentyengayerre kaytepe. Errtywernepe aynenkee ilentyeleee, atnyemaytele, aynenkee nhartepe amarrelh-aylenke. *The grubs from the canegrass can hurt your teeth and they make your gums swell up.*

ilenyenpe n.

1. chocolate bush; fire-bush *Senna pleurocarpa* (*Cassia pleurocarpa*); *Senna glutinosa* ssp. *pruinosa* (*Cassia pruinosa*); *Senna notabilis*; *Senna venusta*. Also referred to as *arwele ilenyenpe*. ◆ Aylwerele atmhelengkwele aynenke ilenyenpe. Aylwre arenge rlwene ilenyenpe alpitepe re arrkit-arrkite rtame. *The emu chicks eat these sennas. This plant is food for the emu chicks. It has yellow flowers.* ◆ Apmere Rtwerpe aknganenhe ilenyenpe. *The ilenyenpe sennas originate from Rtwerpe.*
2. edible grub found in the roots of these sennas. Also referred to as *kaye ilenyenpe*.

ilenyenpe n.

waterhole near Redbank

ileney-aytnenke go and collect things and come back lots of times FORM OF ilenke get

ilepere n.

1. thigh ◆ Artnwenge nhartepe ngkerrke alkenhe akake ileperele kwerele arlunge anteyane. *That child has a big sore on his thigh.*
2. legs
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lweperre blue mallee
- ilepere amper-ampere**
bow-legged, bandy-legged

ilere n.

bush stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius*. Tall brown bird with long downcurved bill and stripe over eye, 31–36 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne ilere*. ◆ Ilere aperrane elpayewarle, atnkwarengenele. Atnkwarenglepe angkerrane 'ilere, ilere, ilere.' *The curlews go to the creek at*

night. They call at night 'ilere, ilere, ilere.'

- ◆ Ilerepe thangkerne arwengerrpe openye. Repe aynenke perlkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye. Ilere nyartepe thangkerne errpatye. *The curlew looks a bit like the bush turkey. It eats grasshoppers, grubs and other insects. This bird brings bad luck.*
- = wilpilpe, mwelyare SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elere sand

ilerakwe n.

spectacled hare-wallaby

Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti.

Also referred to as weye ilerakwe. ◆ Ilerakwe

weye ahene aynewethe. Ilerakwe nyartepe aherre kelye openye.

Alhwengepe kwereyenge mpwarenke kwene athewarle. Ilerakwe nyartepe atherke aynewene. *The spectacled hare-wallaby is good to eat. It looks like a small kangaroo and makes its hole under the grass. It eats grass.* ◆ Weye ilerakwe pwenkepe aherre openye apartame. Etnpenke kwere aherre openye pmerrkele. Weye kwerarte ilenke etenkepe artep-angkwarre, aherre openye ilepere atherre etenke, angkarralye angkwarre atenke nthetheyartepe atantherre aynenke. *The spectacled hare-wallaby is cooked like a kangaroo and covered with hot sand. You take it out and cut it down the back like a kangaroo. You cut off both legs and cut around the rib cage and then eat it.*

iler-aperinenke pick up things or people while going along FORM OF ilenke get

llerarenge n.

place on Arlpawé

lleratyeyayne n.

place near Barrow Creek.

llerawarre n.

place east of Artarre community ◆ Apmere Ilerawarre Artarre theye kngrake arlenge. *The place Ilerawarre is a long way east of Tara community.*

iler-ilerarrenke vi.

1. shake lots of times; shake (plural)
- ◆ Ethwepenhe aleke iler-ilerarrenke. *After having some poison a dog shakes.*
2. resist and pull away, wriggle, jerk
3. dance in the way that women do at initiation apwelhe ceremonies. ◆ Marle inenge iler-ilerarrenke apwelhele. *Women*



dance in a special way at initiation ceremonies.

iler-ilerewenke, iler-ilerarrenke vt.

1. put a stick in the ground to check if water is down there. The stick is wobbled back and forth in the ground so that it goes down deep. ◆ Iler-ilere-wenkee crowbar-pe apeke ye, arenkelke kwerepe tyepenhartepange arntwepe entweyane, angenkelke kwere ntyerrelepe. *You might wobble a crowbar and then look to see if there is water there in order to dig a soakage.* SEE ALSO angenke dig, apmenke dig, tyerewenke hit ground with stick

2. rub eyes ◆ Erlwe atyewenhe iler-ilerewenhe atnkwepenhe. *I'm rubbing my eyes after sleeping.* SEE ALSO rntwenke² rub = ililere-wenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

iletaylenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

renovate, 'make fresh' ◆ Ahepertewe penhe atherkenyelepe enterke alpenke atanthe paympelhe akakelke rtame, alpeyelke rtame. Nyartepe aherne atanthe aynterke aynenyepenhelke, erntey-alpenke kwerartepe. Iletayley-alpenke. *After the hot weather in the green time, the white ants go away once they have wings. After chewing soil and dry wood they build this same nest now, they restore it.*

ilewelewel-arenke vt.

follow someone else's footsteps, step in someone's tracks ◆ Angketye amperlanter-anter-enyenhe ilewelewel-arenhe. *The tracks go along here, they went in each other's footsteps.* ◆ Aye, atherrarte openhe tyelartape atherrarte, wele ilewelewel-arenhe angketyepe. *Hey, there's two sets of tracks, they must have been walking in each other's tracks.*

= ilewelpe-wenke SEE ALSO alarranenke

ilewelpe-wenke vt.

follow someone else's footsteps, step in someone's tracks (+lpe-'do once on the way') ◆ Artweye arrwekele openke marlepe ilewelpe-wenke angketyele. *The man went first and the woman came behind in his footprints.*

= ilewelewel-arenke SEE ALSO alarranenke

ileyarne n.

country south of Wauchope and north of Alekarengé

iley-enenke go and bring something back FORM OF ilenke get

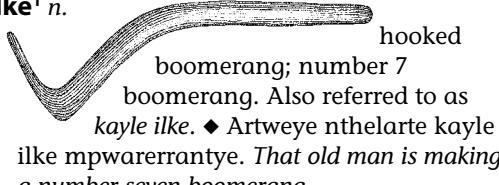
iley-etnyenke come up and take something

iililere-wenke

away FORM OF **ilenke get**

iililere-wenke put a stick in the ground to check if water is down there. The stick is wobbled back and forth in the ground so that it goes down deep. VARIANT OF **iler-ilerewenke**

ilke¹ *n.*



SEE ALSO **kayle**, **errtyarte**, **kalarte** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aylke headsidge**, **elke tick**

ilke² wind SEE **rarré¹** (NOTE Anmatyerr *ilka*)

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aylke headsidge**, **elke tick**

ilke³ *n.*

part of cow's guts (?)

SEE ALSO **arrke²** *big guts*

ilkelke *n.*

ankle, anklebone, heel ◆ Nantewe nhartepe ilwekere leme-leme ilkelke arre arntenherre. *That poor horse is lame because it broke its ankle.*

ilkentye, **lkentye** *n.*

1. lots, gang, group of people ◆ Artweye apeyerre alkenhe, ilkentye, ahewe, atewenhanthe aytnewethe. *A lot of men will go in an armed force, for a fight, to spear one another.* = makwerle SEE ALSO arrkwentye several

2. army, lots of people on a war expedition

Ilkepentye place on Rtwerpe country east of Tara community SEE **Elkepentye**

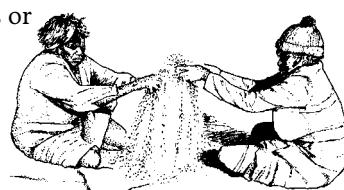
ilkere *n.*

newborn baby ◆ Ilkere kelye artnwenge kelye ilkere kelye. *A newborn baby who is carried in a coolamon is called ilkere.*

= rltente SEE ALSO **arrkaye²** *premature*, arengkelepenhe *crawling baby*

ilkerytnenke *vt.*

winnow seeds or fruit by dropping them onto a camp sheet or coolamon so that the leaf matter blows away (*lit. spear the wind*). People also use an electric fan to do this by facing it towards the seeds to blow the leaves away. When yandying seed in a



coolamon this is referred to as **elpenke** (upwards movement) and **aympenke** (sideways movement). With the +rrantye ending, the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *ilkeraytnterrantye*. ◆ Errwelengepenhepe, alperre wethapeny, ilkeraytnengelle arnewetye rarrele mentye aperinewethe rtame. Eletnheyayname rarrele alperrepe. Nhartepe arwele akakepe arreyayne wethapeny aympewethe rtame. *People used to drop conkerberries from up high to let the wind carry the leaves away. The wind would blow away the (twigs and) leaves. Then they would put the fruit and twigs into a coolamon to yandy.* ◆ Nterrenge ntyerrme ilkeraytnayayne rarrele. Nhartepe erke warlelke. *You let the wind separate the dirt from the dogwood seeds by dropping the seeds into a dish.*

ilkerryte, **lketye** *n.*

spit, sputum, saliva ◆ Aleke atyeyenge arenherre atye erlkwerrp-erlkwerpe aytenye, ilkerrytepe, ilkerrytepe tweke-tweke atyeyenge lweme-lwemanenhe ethwe. *I saw my poor dog – he was frothing at the mouth, spit with all that poison in it was coming out.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **erlkerryte** *person who has lost siblings*

ilkerryte eletnhenke *vt.*

spit, spit on something ◆ Ilkerryte ngkenge warle eletnheme akarntety-arntetye. *The gecko might chuck spit on you.*

ilkerrytel-ilenke *vt.*

cover something in spit ◆ Ngkernetyewenele ilkerrytel-ilenke atnwenthe nharte wele atnwenthe nhartepe pwekinenke rtame re, ikwengepe. *The meat ant covers meat with spit and makes it rotten with its smell.*

ilkerrytenpe *n.*

strong desire, want ◆ Ilkerrytenpele intarenhe weyepe alekelepe. Ngayele alpenhengerne. *The dog really wanted that animal that got away. It came back hungry.* = ahentyenpe

ilkerrytenpele arenke *vt.*

see something that you really want but can't have

ilkerrytenpele intarenke *vt.*

see something disappear that you really want, let something go that you really want ◆ Mpelenge arntenge aperranerne.

Ilkerrtyenpele atyenge intarenhe, atyeye areyayne alwenewarle arnttetheyele. *I was coming this way in the hills. From the hills I turned around and could see the person who really wanted me, just watching me go.*

ilkerrtyenpele rlwewe arenke vt.

suddenly see something that you really want but you don't get it, something you really want comes into view but you don't get it

ilkerrty-ilkerrtye n.

lots of spit; frothing at the mouth ♦ Arre re ilkerrty-ilkerrtye. *He is frothing at the mouth.*

ilkerrty-ilkerrtye aytenke vi.

dribble, foam at the mouth

♦ Ngkwarlepenhe ilkerrty-ilkerrtye aytenhe erretarrenhe. *After drinking grog (they) dribble and slobber.*

ilkerrty-ilkerrtye arrenke vi.

be frothing at the mouth ♦ Ayenge ilkerrty-ilkerrtye arrenkawe, ilkerrtye erretarrenke. *I am foaming at the mouth and dribbling too.*

ilketye spit, sputum [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE

ilkerrtye

ilkwe n.

armpit

= lhenpe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **erlkwe** old man,
elkwe native currant flower

ilkwangkethe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

company

= elkwatherre SEE ALSO **errkwengele** for
company

ilkwenke vt.

drink something to wash something down your throat; swallow something with water

♦ Arntwe nte atyenge etyene, atyewenhe ilkwewethe weyepenhele. *Give me some water so that I can wash the meat down.*

A reflexive pronoun is used (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) for the person who is swallowing. The thing you are washing something down with has the +le³ ending. ♦ Rlwene ilkwewethe arntwenge. *I'll swallow the food with water*

SEE ALSO **kwenke** swallow, ertntwenke push

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **alkwenke** wait, erlkwenke gather things, elkwenke have a feeling

ilkwennge n.

1. type of mouse ♦ Ilwenngepe alhwengelle anteyane, repe aynenke wantakerrertetye rlwene kelye-kelye. Elkwennge nyartepe errpatye apmwe karrinewene apmerele. Elkwenngepe akwerkepe makwerle arrenk

alhwengenge warle kwene. *Mice live in holes and eat all sorts of food and scraps that they can find. It is also bad to have mice around the house because they attract lots of snakes, they also have lots of babies which are in a special place in the ground.*

2. A general word for various types of mice.

SEE ALSO **aherraty-atnywerte** mouse sp.

ilpe, erlpe n.

1. ear ♦ Atyenge ilpenge elpathenke. *I hear with my ears.* ♦ Ilpe ayenge artnweyenteyane arntwenge arre pwelparreyayne penhe. *My ear hurts because I was swimming in the water.*

2. Combines with certain words to mean 'know', 'remember'. ♦ ilpaytenke remember ♦ ilpartnpenke run to where you know

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **elpe**¹ fine

ilpe akngwarrenke vi.

1. go deaf; become deaf ♦ Ilpe akngwarrenke, ilpe elpathenge wanenye. *You can't hear anything when you go deaf.*

2. become mad, become senile

3. get blocked ears ♦ Aeroplane ayenge openhe Ti Tree theye wele ilpepe ayenge akngwarrenhepe. *My ears became blocked when I went up in the plane from Ti Tree.*

ilpe akngwe

1. stupid, person who doesn't listen
2. blocked ear, deaf ♦ Ilpe akngwe ayenge atayele openye nge angkene. Them-elpatherrantye atye. *I am deaf, speak loudly, I can't hear properly.*

3. senile, mad

ilpe akngwinenke vt.

make someone mad, frustrate someone, confuse someone by making lots of noise; make someone forget things ♦ Artnwengelle ilpe akngwinenke, arlenge nge opene! *Kids, you're driving me mad, go far away!*

SEE ALSO **alwengkinenke** forget something

ilpe arrmaly-arrmalye

earlobe

ilpe artepe

behind the ear, back of ear ♦ Ilpe artepe, kwerarie arrerrantye ngkwarle tyewarlarte, wele mwerr-aperinterrantye re, ilpe artepele mwerr-aperinterrantye. *Tobacco is put behind the ear and the ear holds it there.*

ilpe akarne

someone who never listens, someone who takes no notice of what people say

SEE ALSO **matyawanke** death wish, mawennge

ilpakake¹

death wish

ilpe karntenge

ears back (of a cat) (*lit. short ears*)

ilpe kwenpe

1. earwax

2. blocked ears

ilpe ltywere

someone who listens to what other people say; someone who learns and takes notice of things ♦ Ilpepe ayenge ltywere anteyane. Ilpatherrantye rtame atye. Angkerranengewarle. *I take notice of others, I listen to what they tell me.*

ilpe ltwerarrenke

regain consciousness

ilpe ltywerewenke vt.

revive someone by blowing in their ears. This is how people were revived in the olden days. ♦ Ilpe ltywerewenke, ilpe mad apeke arrenke alarrenke, mayete ilpe pewinenke wele ilpe ltywereweyenke. *Sometimes you can revive someone who has gone mad by blowing in their ears.*

= ilparle ltywerinenke.

ilpe tyertarrenke vi.

become deaf ♦ Ilpe ayenge tyertarrenke, peyake atye elpathewethepe. *I am deaf, I can't hear anything.*

ilparenge

earrings ♦ Ilparengelke atyeyenge itether-anter-aperrane. *My earrings are dangling down.*

ilparle ltywere angkenke vi.

regain consciousness, be able to remember things after being sick ♦ Mwetekayele alarrenke wele nhartepe tneyele aperte re ilparle ltywere angkeyerrepe. *After being hit by a car, a person may later regain consciousness.*

= ilpe ltywerarrenke

ilparle ltywerinenke vt.

resuscitate someone, bring someone back to consciousness

ilpenge arryenke vt.

keep in mind, never forget something, remember for ever (*lit. hold with the ear*)

ilpenge ilenke vt.

call to mind, recall, remember (*lit. get with the ear*)

ilpewanenyenye

silly, bad memory, someone who forgets things

ilpewanenyarrenke vi.

do silly or thoughtless things

ilpew-arelhé

headphones, hearing aid

ilpewe atnenge-wanenye vi.

take no notice of what people say; not listen to people ♦ Nhartepe raperte-raperte angkerranenke kwerewe ilpewe atnenganenye. *That person is not listening to anyone, he just keeps on talking.*

ilpakake¹ n.

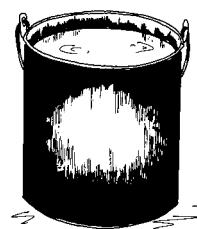
good memory, clever, someone who understands things ♦ Ilpakake inenge errwanthe ilpaytene! *You mob are more with it than me, remind me!*

= kaltye OPPOSITE OF akngwe

ilpakake² n.

billycan with a piece of metal sticking up on each side of its top to which a wire handle attaches (*lit. with ears*)

SEE ALSO pelikante billycan



ilpakenke vt.

1. snatch away, seize upon, grab something away from someone, take away, steal

♦ Artnwenge nthelarte ilpakenhe nharte knife, rntwemeketye apeke rewenhe apeke. *That child grabbed the knife – watch out, he could cut himself.*

2. take something back, get something back, retrieve, covet ♦ Ntethe

ilpakeynewetha atneme ngkeyenge. *You can come and get your stick back off me.*

3. tackle ♦ Ilpakkerrantye pwetpale atewehanthe artweyele amerne. *Three football players are tackling each other for the ball.*

4. ask for something. This is a polite way to ask for something or make a request. The person who wants the meat has the *-warle* or *-theye* ending and the person asking for the meat has the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words) (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). The person you are asking has the *-theye* ending: ♦ Weye atye ilpakeyenenhe atyenge iterryte kngwere **theye**. *I'm going to ask that person for some meat for myself.*

ilpaket-aytenke

run off with something, grab or steal something and run (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

♦ Atnhantele rtame arntwepe atyeyenge

ilpaket-aytenhe? Who took my water?
 ◆ Artweyele ilpaket-aytenke artnte relhewe.
The man ran up and stole money from the woman.

ilpakey-aytenke

get something when you arrive; come and receive something (+y-aye+ 'do after someone else arrives') ◆ Amarle Arnke arenye therrele atmme ilpakey-ayteyayne Atyertepentye arenye therrewe. *The two women from Arnke received red ochre from the two women from Watt Range.* The person who receives something has the +le² ending and the person giving something has the +we ending (or equivalent dative pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

ilpalpenke, erlpalpenke vi.

1. go back to where you know someone or something is, such as certain foods ◆ Ayenge apmere atyeyengarle ilpalpenherre awatnke arre ayenge apenhe apmere kngwerarle wele apmere atyeyenge arlepe ayenge ilpalpenhe. Arlyete atye arenhe wante katyerre wele ayenge ilpalpenhe. *I came back to the place that I'd been to before, a long time ago. I knew there were desert raisins there that would be just about ripe, so I went back there later on.*

2. check up on something

3. return to your country after being away for a long time; return to a place you know = ilpaperenke SEE ALSO ilpaytenke remember, ilpangapenke check up on

ilpangapenke, erlpangapenke vi.

1. go to where you know someone or something is, check on something ◆ Anthwerrke tangkwerle kwere arenhepe. Kwerepenharte kwerarle apenke apartame ilpangapenke. Alkapertawe twelharrenhe mpele. *When he saw the native currants the first time they were still unripe. After that he goes again to them to check. 'Alright, they've ripened,' he thinks.*

2. return to your country after being away for a long time

= ilpaperenke, ilpalpenke

ilpangkenke, erlpangkenke vi.

1. talk about something from the past; talk about people who have passed away, or places where you haven't been for a long time; recall, reminisce ◆ Kwerele arlenge aynewanthe nge ilpangkerrane ngarle alpenke Alice Springs warle apeke. *You*

might reminisce with us about when you went to Alice Springs.

2. think about something or someone far away or that you haven't thought about for a while ◆ Ilpangkenke aynanthe ampwarrenhewe, ilpangkerrane. *We talked about someone who passed away.* The thing you are talking about has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and the person you are talking to has the -arlenge ending.

ilpangkeyern-alpenke

come back after a long time and talk; come back and reminisce (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ◆ Iterrye ilpangkeyern-alpenke apmere arlenge theye. *That person remembered where he was from, and came back and talked with us.*

= ilpaytenke

ilpanteyane, erlpanteyane vi.

know a place really well. This verb is not usually heard with the +nke ending; more common are the continuous endings +rrantye or +yayne. The place you know has the +le² ending: ◆ Ilpanteyane ayenge apmere atyeyengele awatnkarle ayenge aneyayne kwerele. *I know my place really well because I lived there for a long time.*

ilpaney-alpenke

go and stay somewhere you haven't been for some time (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Apmere kwereyengarle re nhartape ilpaney-alpenhe kwerele enwey-alpenhele. *He knew where that place was so he came back and stayed there.*

ilpantharrenke vi.

pant, tongue hanging out from thirst (of dogs and people) ◆ Ntyerrele ilwekere erlkwe nhartape alenyte tyampe ilpantharrerrane aherrkarle ampenhe. *That poor old man is thirsty and his tongue is hanging out in the hot sun.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alpantharrenke spread across

ilpanth-enwenke vi.

hang over the edge ◆ Errwelaylene nte pantye ilpanth-entwayanemeketye. *Lift the blanket up; it's hanging over the edge.*

ilpaperenke, erlpaperenke vi.

go to where you know someone or something is; check up on things you know are at a particular place, for example a dog going to where it buried a bone. ◆ Ilpapeyayne arlengarre akakele

ilpaperinenke

aynanthe. *We went back with our coolamons to places where we knew there was food.*

= ilpangapenke, ilpalpenke

ilpaperinenke, erlpaperninenke *vt.* take someone to a place that you know ◆ Ngentye inengepe atantherre rlwewe-rlwearrenherre. Erkwenge repe ilpaperinenye, nthelartee. *They showed them the soakages. This old man took them to where he knew the soakages were.*

SEE ALSO ilparrenke show someone

ilparlarrenke, erlparlarrenke *vi.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

learn, take notice, listen, heed

◆ Ilparlarrenke nhartape elpathewethe rtame kngwere apeke arre angkenke mpelarte. *A person who takes notice listens to what someone else is saying.*

ilparrenke, erlparrenke *vt.*

1. show someone where something is ◆ Ilparrenke ayanthe apmere alethangewe. *We are showing the stranger where the place is.* ◆ Angketye nyarte ilparrewethe. *I'll show you the tracks.* The person you are showing something to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

2. permit someone to return to a place after someone has passed away, allow people to return to a place after having left it because someone passed away there. This is usually done by people who are in the opposite generation group *nywerpe* to the person who has passed away. ◆ Elkjemene inengele tyampe ilparrerantye apmere, errkwetyetye angkwarre. *The old women took the relatives of the deceased person through the camp to finish off the business.* ◆ Apmere ilparrenke alperre akake marle amernele. *The women performed the final stages of the sorry business ceremony with river red gum branches for this place.* SEE ALSO errkwetyetye deserted camp

3. open up a ceremonial ground or road after a ceremony has finished
◆ Aynewanthe ilparrenke relhele atherre. *Those two women gave us permission to return to that place.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **elparrenke**¹ go soft,
ilpwarrenke deflate

katye ilparrenke

show someone where something is
◆ Ngimarrele katye ilparrenke artnwe iterrtyewe. *Zebra finches show people where*

water is.

ilparrenyey-enenke

1. go and take someone somewhere and then come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ◆ *Alright, rlwampe kngwerelke rtame nyartape. Wele aylene ilparrenyey- enenhe, repe ilerwenenherre crowbar rtame kwerewe athathe erlkwe angwen-angwene wenhepe atyenarte ampwarrenherre. There was another white man. We two took him over there. The Aboriginal man grabbed a crowbar ready for that old white man.*

2. go and take someone through a place after sorry business and come back

SEE ALSO **ilpaperinenke** take someone somewhere

ilpartnpenke, erlpartnpenke *vi.*

run to a place where you know something or someone is ◆ Ilpartnpenke mpele arlelke apeke re openke kwerarle rlwenarle re arenhe. *Ngarrpele know-emaylerrantye. He's running off to the place he knows, where he has seen food. He's the only one who knows (where it is).* ◆ Ilpartnpenhengerne. 'Ayenge alpewerne atyeyenge amerne warle mpele; akwerke atyeyenge amerne tyangkwarre anteyane Kaytetye amerne.' *He ran this way to see and thought, 'I should go to my relations; the Kaytetye living here are my kids.'* SEE ALSO **ilpapenke** check up on, **ilpalpenke** check up on

ilpaytelhewenke, erlpaytelhewenke *vt.*

1. remind someone about something
◆ Artnwenge atyeyengale atyenge ilpaytelhewenke rlwenew. *My daughter reminded me to buy bread.*

2. warn someone = **rlwarrinene**

ilpaytelhewarre anenke *vi.*

remind someone about something

◆ Elpaytelhewarre anteyanene errwanthe atyenge ilpe akngwe. *Can't you remind me, I'm getting old and forgetful.* With a reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) it means that someone is reminding themselves about something:

◆ Atyewenhe aperte ilpaytelhewarre anenke atye apeke arre alwengkinenhe something apeke. *I always try to remind myself about something I have to do so I don't forget.*

SEE ALSO **rlwarrinene**

ilpaytenke, erlpaytenke *vi.*

remember something, be reminded about something, recall something. The thing or

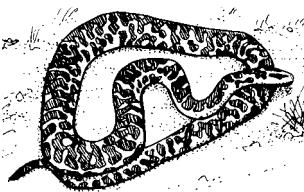
person you recall has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Wantewarte ilpayteranenke apmere arlengale arre anteyane ilwekere, ilpaytentyele apmere kngwerele arre anteyanewe. *Why are you thinking about that poor person who is a long way away? Don't think about him, he is at another place.*

ilpayer-antethenene

bring up an issue (+r-antethene+ 'start to do') ◆ Ngepe kwerepe nyartep ilpayer-antethenene apartame. *You're the one who has started to bring up this matter again.*

ilpeleyewenhe n.

Stimson's python, inland children's python *Antaresia stimsoni* (*Liasis stimsoni*). Also referred to as weye apmwe elpelhetyewenhe. ◆ Ilpeleyewenhe apmwe ahene kelye awelengke wanenye. Apmwe nyartep anteyane etnetyele kape alhwengele. Ilpeleyewenhelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *Stimson's python is the smallest of the pythons and it is not poisonous. It lives in caves and holes and eats little insects such as grasshoppers.*



ilpelperrenge n.

behind the ears, side of head ◆ Artnwenge nharte rlenke atye ilpelperrenge alarreye. *I will slap that child behind the ears.*

ilpengke n.

gidgee fuchsia bush *Eremophila dalyana*. Shrub to 1.5 m with rough black bark, narrow grey-green leaves and white flowers. Also referred to as arwele ilpengke. ◆ Ilpengke nyarte apmwiike openye kelye rtame re arlengue anteyane Alkerrilpe angkwarrake kngerrake. *Gidgee fuchsia bush is like the native pine but smaller; it grows a long way east from Delmore Downs.* ◆ Arwele ilpengke rtnwenke kwerepe arwelepe nhartepe aynterrkarrenke ape re, kelye-kelye nhartepe kwere trwetyenkelke kwere, artntenge. Nhartepe fine kwere mpwarenke nhartepe anterarleke kwere arrenke. Arntetyelke iterryelke rtnwarrantye kwerelartenge ilpengkele pwetye metethenele. *The leaves of the gidgee fuchsia bush are picked, cut and dried, and then crushed with a stone. After that the resulting*

fine powder of the plant is mixed with fat. Then the gidgee fuchsia bush medicine is used as a medicine to rub on sick people.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elpenke¹ blame

ilpenh-ilpenhe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

hard place to find ◆ Ilpenh-ilpenhe twapetye entweyane mantharre atherrarte. *The two death adders lie curled around each other in a place that's hard to find.*

Ilpenh-ilpenhe Middle Dam SEE Ilperrnh-ilperrhe

ilpenke blame or accuse someone SEE elpenke¹

ilpenkenye n.

small intestines of kangaroo or bullock. Also referred to as weye ilpenkenye.

◆ Rntwengele kwere wenheye weyepe aynenke, ilpenkenye. *Cutting it off, he eats the intestines.*

= lyepo-lyepe, atneperrke, arlte

ilpentye n.

1. traditional love songs and ceremonies. Women and men have their own ilpentye. They are performed in private and not openly discussed with people. ◆ Ilpentyele ayleyayne atanthe awatnkakerre. *In the olden days people used to sing a person with ilpentye to make that person fall in love with them.* ◆ Relhele ilpentyarle aylerantye mpwenyewe. *Women can sing ilpentye to get a boyfriend.*

2. type of women's only ceremony [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO awelye women's ceremony

ilpentyakake

someone who knows how to sing and perform love songs ◆ Elkwererne nhamernartepe ilpentyakake. *Those old women know the love songs.*

ilpentyawarre

good singer, someone who knows lots of love songs

ilpentye impentye

1. women's singalong ◆ Ilpentye impentye arle aynanthe apewene, relhe arretyamernarle, ilpentyawarre amernarle. *Come on, let's go to the women's singalong over there, where all those good singers are.*

2. good singer; someone who knows lots of songs

ilpere, ilpwe n.

1. hollow tree, log or branch ◆ Thangkerne nyetherrarte enwenengke kape pwelrrnge tyampe anteyane ilperele. *These two birds,*

ilperalke

the frogmouth and the owl, live in hollow trees.

◆ Kwene re anteyane ilperele ilperalke. You find sugarbag inside hollow trees.

2. small shallow piece of bark. Also referred to as *arwele ilpere*. ◆ Nhardtew kwere ngkweltyaylengelke arrenke, kwerrkewarlane ilperarle. *Crushing them (the feathers) he puts them onto a pile in a hollow piece of bark.*

ilperale arre anteyane

sugarbag (*lit. that which is in a hollow tree*)
= ilperalke

ilperarenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
sugarbag = ilperalke

ilperalke, ilperalkere n.

1. wild honey, sugarbag. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ilperalke*. ◆ Ilperalke ngkwarle arwelele anteyane, ilperele artenke kwere arwele itnarrenke kwere atnhewethe re errkenkelke kwere, ye, awentyenkelke kwere eltyenge kwere mpelarte ilenke pelikantarle kwere arenke ngkwarlepe ilperalkepe. Arwelepe atnkere arlttere nyakarte anteyane awe arrke. *The sugarbag is found in tree hollows. You chop the tree down then make an entrance into it by cutting and scraping away the bark. After that you can put your hand in through the hole and take the honey out; put some in the billycan and eat some. The sugarbag is found in the coolibah and the bloodwood trees.*

2. any sort of sweet food [OLDER SPEAKERS]

◆ Kwerepenhe, ngayelepenhe, anatyepenhe kwerepenharte ilperalke akerre nhangarte ayneyayne: ahakeye, nkwerleye, perlape. *After a feed of yams we would eat some sweet foods such as native currants, bush plums or conkerberries.*

3. A general word for sweet foods which goes before the word for a specific type of food. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ ilperalke yellkeyerre *sweet lerp from the Normanton box.*

= ngkwarle

4. grog, beer ◆ Ilperalke ngkwarle. *Alcohol.*

= ngkwarle

5. native bee, worker bee. This has stripes and is smaller than the native bee known as *ngarntate*. ◆ Ilperalke nyarte atnywerranawe. *The native bees have gone in their hole.*

ilperalke ake

bottom part of a sugarbag nest;
honeycomb

ilperalke akwerrke

early stages of a sugarbag; young sugarbag not yet fully formed

ilperalke alarrenke vt.

collect sugarbag, cut down sugarbag

◆ Aynanthe nyangarte enyepe ngayele apmewethe, mpele anatyte mpele. Ilperalke tyampe alarrewethe. *We dug for food all around here, for yams. And we cut down sugarbag.*

ilperalke atnkere

wax that blocks off the entrance to a sugarbag hive

SEE ALSO *tale wax in sugarbag*

ilperalke atnme

eggs of the honeybees inside a sugarbag hive

ilperalke elhe

entrance to a sugarbag hive

= elhe

ilperalke elwe

clear honey in a sugarbag hive which has no sticks or dirt in it

Ilperalkareng'e n.

Sugarbag Bore, Airtrack Bore ◆ Aney-alpenhe atanthe nthelartre wenhe Arnerrele altwele side wenhe Ilperalkareng'e. *They went and stayed there in the west side of Arnerre country at Sugarbag Bore.*

= Atnmerrnge

Ilperalkere sugarbag [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE
ilperalke

Ilperelengkwe, Ilperakake n.
a soakage on Taylor Creek

Ilperengayerre n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

sugarbag

= ilperarenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE], ilperalke

Ilper-ilpere n.

someone who doesn't care about their family ◆ Ilper-ilpere anteyane. *He's just sitting there, he doesn't care about anyone.*

OPPOSITE OF **athamarrenke** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
ilpwer-ilpwere *plant sp.*

Ilperle n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

paperbark, inland tea-tree, sandhill tea-tree *Melaleuca glomerata; Melaleuca lasiandra* (NOTE Anmatyerr *ilperl*) SEE *peretye*¹

Ilperlperrnge, Ilperlperrnge n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

ears ◆ Ilperlperrnge kwere alarreyenene ntawe, akngwangkere! *Hit that mad kid across the ears!*

SEE ALSO *ilpe ear*

Ilperrnh-ilperrnhe, Ilpenh-ilpenhe *n.*

Middle Dam. Place on Rtwerpe country.

ilperte *n.*

hip, waist, flank ◆ Atnwenthé aherre
ilperte rtame atyengepe etnyewene. *Give me
the hip part of the kangaroo meat.*
= arlentye

ilpertenyé *n.*

wedge-tailed eagle *Aquila audax*. Large brown to black bird with wedge-shaped tail, 90 cm–1m. Also referred to as *thangkerne ilpertenyé*. ◆ Ilpertenyepé thangkerne erpwerle alkenhe intetyeng-intetye arltere kape aherne openye.
Thangkerne nyartepe weye aynewene. Ilpertenyelepe weye kwereyenge alarrenke aherre, arinenge, kaperle, arlewatyerre kape thangkerne kelye-kelye. *The wedge-tailed eagle is a big black bird with little spots of white and brown. The eagle is a meat-eater which hunts and kills on its own. It eats kangaroos, euros, lizards, goannas and other small birds.* = arletayaynewene, erretye SEE ALSO etnkwele black kite

**Ilpertenyé angketye** *n.*

star constellation (*lit. eagle's foot*). The three northern-most stars of the Southern Cross. Alpha, Beta and Gamma Crucis. Also referred to as *kwerralye* *Ilpertenyé angketye*.

ilpetnkenke, erlpetnkenke *vt.*

regain consciousness, be able to think, remember ◆ Mwetekaye alarrenhepenhe ilpetnkenhe kwerepenhartepe. *After the car accident he lost his memory.* ◆ Arntetyele apekarle alwengkineyayne kwereyenge family tyampe arnwenge inenge tyampe, ahenarrerrane ilpetnkeyaynelke kwere etarrenke artnwengewelke. *He lost his memory, forgetting about his family and children; when he got better he remembered them.* SEE ALSO ilpaytenke remember

ilpetnkenke alwene

get memory back after losing it ◆ Ilpetnkeyayne re alwene, atneyayteyayne alwenepe ahenelke re. *His memory came back when he got up, and he was alright.*
= ilparle Itywere angkenke

ilpetye *n.*

easy-going, someone who is happy to do what people ask them to do, co-operative, obedient, helpful ◆ Ilpetye apewethe.

Ilpetye arrewene elpere. *He is happy to go.*

ilpetyinenke *vt.*

satisfy, placate

ilpewe, erlpewe *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action involves listening.

ilpewe anenke *vi.*

sit listening out for something

◆ Tyenartaye, enape tyelarte rerrkarrerrane kwene, entteyele. *Wele ilpewe anenke angwerrme rerrkarrerrane. Ilekingare re rerrkarrerrane. An echidna is moving inside the cave here. It really is there because you can hear its prickles rustling.*

ilpewe atnenke, ilpewe enwenke *vi.*

stand and listen out for something. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *ilpewe atneyane*. The thing or person you are listening for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). ◆ Elkeparre arlewatyerre ilpewe entweyane awely-awelyewe. *Nhartepe re lwemelkaneye. During hibernation goannas listen out for lightning. When they hear it they come out.*

ilpewe elpathenke *vt.*

hear something far off in the distance

◆ Akayele akenhe ilpewe elpathenke kngwerele amernepe. *Other people heard them crying in the distance.*

ilpewarlinenke *vt.*

1. know something and never forget it

◆ Atye ilpewarlinenke intemarte angke nhartepe. *I won't ever forget that story.*

2. get something into someone's head, understand something properly

Ilpilarkwe *n.*

Limestone Bore. Place on Taylor Creek where lime was quarried in the early days.

ilpilenke *vt.*

pull something out, take something out

◆ Artnangke elhepe arrilpe rtame, elhepe kwerelaperte ilpilarrantye. *The bilbies have pointy noses to pull things out with.* For younger speakers, the place where you are pulling something from has the -theye ending: ◆ Marle atherrele ilpilarrantye enewaylenge alkenhe etnetye theye. *Two women are pulling a big echidna out of a cave.*

ilpilpakenke

For older speakers, the place where you are pulling something from has the *-warle* ending: ◆ Angketye warle ileke atyewenhe ilpilewethe. *I will take the prickle out of my foot.*

SEE ALSO alhilenke remove

ilpilpakenke vt.

1. take, steal, seize, snatch things (plural) ◆ Wele atanthe kwere twerarte ilpilpakenhe. Atherre akakelke aneyayne atyeyenge tyatye. Twerarte atanthe ilpilpakenhe aleyak-aleyake tyampe. Mpwenye atanthe entyerrwenenhe. *Other people stole his wives away from him. My grandfather only had two left then. Other men stole his young wives. They disappeared in all directions as the wives of someone else.*
2. gang up on ◆ Makwerlele atyengewarle ilpilpakenhe arwele akakele. *They ganged up on me with sticks (I couldn't handle it).*

ilpwe n.

1. empty (of cocoon, bag or stomach)
 - ◆ Ilpwelke nhartepe re entweyane ltware artnkengalkere openherre rtame re. *The cocoon is empty after the creature hatched.*
 - ◆ Ilpwelke alemepe, alemakerrepe ilpwe; aleme ilpwelke anthwerrenge anteyane. *When your stomach becomes empty you shiver with hunger.* ◆ Ilpwepe kwere eletnhel-oytenke. *Throw away the empty ones.* SEE ALSO ampenye¹ empty
2. used up, empty, flat. For some speakers this word can also be used for modern things [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Ilpwepe re tyre-pe. *The tyre is flat.* ◆ Kwelteringke kwathenkepenhe, ilpwelke nte elethnenke. *After drinking a soft drink you get rid of the empty can.*

= etnthe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO elpe¹ fine, ilpe ear

aleme ilpwe

empty stomach, hungry

aleme ilpwarrenke vi.

1. have an empty stomach, be hungry
2. have a stomach-ache
3. feel disappointed, let down. The feeling you get when you have been knocked back or have missed out on something.

ilpwarrenke vi.

1. go down, go flat, deflate ◆ Ilpwarrenhe tangkwerle nharte atye arlwarelh-oylenke. *First it went down, then I pumped it up.* OPPOSITE OF arlwar-atnenke SEE ALSO alpwelyarrenke wilt

2. be disappointed. The feeling you get when you have been knocked back or have missed out on something.

3. be all gone, run out of something, be finished. The thing that is all gone has no endings.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilparrenke show someone, elparrenke¹ go soft

ilpwere hollow log SEE ilpere

ilpwerartewene n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

axe (*lit. hollow tree chopper*)
= elepe¹

ilpwer-ilpwere, erlpwer-erlpwere n.

long pussy-tails, pussy-cat tails *Ptilotus polystachyus.* A type of plant with a hollow stem. Children play with these by blowing through the hollow stem. Also referred to as *athe ilpwer-ilpwere.*

SEE ALSO marlek-alyeyalyeye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpwerr-ilpwerre fontanelle, ilper-ilpere

ilpwerr-ilpwerre n.

fontanelle, top part of the skull ◆ Ilpwerr-ilpwerre ake elperterrarrang-anenye tyapenyartape alelaperte re armaly-armalye aperte. *The fontanelle is the part on a newborn baby's head that has not yet hardened and is still very soft.*
= elperl-elperle, ateke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilpwer-ilpwere plant sp.

itenke peel or take something off SEE eltenke

ilwekere n.

1. poor fellow, poor thing, unfortunate one. Way of expressing sympathy for someone.
◆ Atnthenherre ilwekwere. *He fell, poor thing.* ◆ Antwe atye ilwekere amerne etnyeneyey-enewene. *I'll just go and quickly give the poor things some water.*

2. way of addressing someone you feel fond of and concerned for

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlwekere poor thing

ilwekere atyeyenge!

my poor thing! An exclamation of pity.

ilwekere kelye

poor little thing

ilwekeranthelke

people who have since passed away and who you are close to or fond of

◆ Ahernel-atherre tangkwerle ayleyayne. Aveyawe inengele tangkwerle ayleyayne ilwekeranthelkele. *It was sung a long time ago. Our poor old relatives who have since passed away sang the songs first.*

ilwekerewe angkenke**ilwekere angkenke** vi.

1. worry about, indicate concern
2. talk in such a way to make people feel sorry for you and take pity on you
 - ◆ Ilwekere ayenge angkerrane. Money-we apeke, mantarrewe apeke. *I'm talking in a way that you might take pity on me: 'Have you got any money, any clothes?'*

ilwel-ilwele n.

- winding, crooked, curved, bendy ◆ Iteye nhartepe ayerrere athekepe ilwel-ilwele rtame. *That road going north is winding.*
 ◆ Iteyepe anyepe ilwel-ilwele. *This path is crooked.* = amper-amper OPPOSITE OF atnawerre

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ilel-ilele hard****ilwenke** n.

1. hooked tool made from stick or grass. It is used to get animals or other food from their nest or as a skewer to close the guts of an animal ◆ Arwele ilwenkele atye aytenga ilenyen enape etnteyewarle. *I got the echidna from the cave using a hooked stick.* ◆ Nhartepe kwere arwelelke ilenke, rntwenke, ilwenkele, entelparrenke weye aherre. *You get a piece of wood and break it off to make a hooked tool. It is used to close the opening of an animal after it has been gutted.* = ilateye
2. windmill grasses. Also referred to as *athe ilwenke*. Clumped grasses about 1 m which are usually found on the edges of watercourses. These include:
 - a. curly windmill grass, umbrella grass, spider grass *Enteropogon acicularis*
 - b. creek windmill grass *Enteropogon ramosus*

ime n.

- dead, corpse, lifeless, useless, paralysed
 ◆ Intemparte alarrenke imewarle. *Hit it properly so it dies.* ◆ Arraylentyle aynewethe intemarte, imewarle alarrewethe. *The magic song keeps biting you inside until you die.* ◆ Imepe kwere ilenke. *Once it is dead he picks it up.* ◆ Imelke rtame nyartaw! Imarre. *It is dead now. Really dead.*

imepenhe n.

- sick, close to death, ◆ Ayenge imepenhe ahenarrenke arntetye alkenhepenhe. *I was very sick and close to death, but I recovered.*

imewe, imewarle

- to death, so that something dies ◆ Atyepe

aytneyerre kwere, errtyartele, intemarte, imewe. *I'll spear him properly, to death.*

imarewanenke bounce off SEE**ipmarewanenke****imarrenke** vi.

- die, pass away (used for animals)
 ◆ Rlengkelkepe arlewatyerre imarrerrane. *The goanna just died.*

imayele, imaye n.

jealous fight ◆ Nthelarte atewehanthe erlkwety-erlkwele ahenge alarreyayne. Erlkwety-erlkwele atewehanthe alarreyayne, nthakerrevarlarste, imayelepe. Atyeyengele nyanyele kerle pwenhe kwere nyanye kngwerepe. Pwenhe atyeyengelepe imayele, nyanyelepe tyatyle angenepe. *That's where there was a big fight between the old men. They had a big jealous fight at that place there. My mother's mother burnt her sister in the fight. My nannas all fought each other over my grandfather.*

SEE ALSO arwelthe jealousy, arnkampeye jealousy

imaye angkerrane vi.

feel jealous towards someone of the same sex over your husband or wife ◆ Relhe nharte atyenga imaye angkerrane. *That woman is getting jealous of me over her husband.*

SEE ALSO anngwenhenke feel jealous, aleme angkenke jealous, arnkampeye jealousy

imayele alarrenke vt.

fight someone in jealousy ◆ Imayele alarrenke elwewenhe artweyele tyampe. *Those two men are fighting each other in jealousy.*

SEE ALSO althilenke fight someone

Imerawarre Milky Way VARIANT OF Imererre**Imererre** n.

Milky Way ◆ Imererre nharte arre rlengke akngapetyarreye atnteyerre atheke wele re ngwetyanpelke arreyern-alpeye. *When the Milky Way turns around to the south it will be daybreak.*

= Imwererre [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

imew-imewe pv.

Shows that someone or something is hurt badly or nearly killed by this action

imew-imewe alarrenke vt.

hit something until it's half dead ◆ Imew-imewe marlele amerne nhartepe alarrenhe kweterele. *The women hit each other with nulla-nullas very badly.*

impakerte

imew-imewe atnhenke *vt.*

bite something, rip into something until it's half dead ◆ Aleke inengele atnhenke awenyerre. Nthelamernarte imew-imewe atnhenhe kwere ilwekere. *The pack of dogs got stuck into that one dog, poor thing.*

imew-imewe wenke *vt.*

throw things at something until it's half dead

imew-imewinenke *vt.*

annoy or pester someone; aggravate someone ◆ Imew-imewinenke mpele artnwenge nharte, alarrenkeee. *He is pestering that child, hit him.*

impakerte *n.*

1. exit hole from burrow ◆ Arlewatyerre elkeparre atnywenke, nhartepe re akarntelke arrenke alhwengele kwene elperterrelke. Nhartepe re kweretheyepe kwereyenge ltywerelke enweye. Ltywerelke kwereyenge enweye impakerte kelyelke kwereyenge enweye. *The sand goanna goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole. He puts hard dirt all the way along the top. That will be his opening, it will be his little exit hole now.*

2. hole in the ground made by a witchetty grub after rain. The grubs drink water and come out through this hole. ◆ Nharte nte apmewenawe kayte nyarte impakerte arre kwathenherre. Apmenkelke kwere, rntwenke kwere. Renhe kaytepe ilenke. *You should dig here where the witchetty grub has burst out. It has had a drink from its special hole. Dig here now, cut the root and get the witchetties out.*

impakerte kwathenke *vt.*

drink liquid (of a witchetty grub). A grub turns into a moth after it has done this.

impalkerte entweyane *vi.*

lying on your back ◆ Impalkerte arre entweyane, errwele. Impalkerte. *Lying on your back facing up.*

= alyarrentye enwenke

SEE ALSO artepelayethe on your back

impalthe *n.*

side of something, such as the side of the river or the side of the hills ◆ Iterryte impalthele anteyane. *The people are sitting on the side.*

impatye *n.*

points, marks, lines, drawings on the ground ◆ Kaylepe atanthe ileyayne,

akerte kngrerarlelke rtame alpeyayne. Atherraperte akertele otherre. Impatye arreyayne, kwerartepe, arlkenye. *They would pick up the boomerangs and go back to the other end. The two on the end would make a mark on the ground for the furthest boomerang.* ◆ Pweltye kwerele atanthe rrkantineyayne atanthe. Nhartepe artweye eltweatherrepe pweltye, kwerartarle impatye arreyayne ahernarle kwerarte arreyayne, arlkenye. *They played with that ball. Then two umpires would put marks on the ground (to keep score).*

SEE ALSO arlkenye stripe

impene *n.*

1. the only food or water available, such as the last of supplies; reserved food; food not for general sharing ◆ Ayenge anteyane impenele arntwenge. *I'm staying right here, the only place with water.* ◆ Rlwene katyerre apeke kwenemangkerre apeke, mpelarte, lkwarreye apeke ngarle alethele alpinteyane nte ilel-ilel-arrerrantye.

Ngayelinge impene. *They might be desert raisins, plums or bush bananas that you get while travelling along, your only food.*

◆ Ilerakwe weye atye otheme wene, impene weye. *I missed the black-footed wallaby, that special meat.*

2. precious, special unique things that are for one person only and not for sharing ◆ Yewe-yewe, arntwe raperte akwelye raperte impene. *It's water, the rain, that's the only one we're singing.* ◆ Impene ayengepe aperte openhe nthenayne. *Is this side just for me? Why has everyone else gone on the other side?*

impenarrenke *vi.*

be greedy, hoard things ◆ Impenarrenke ngayelewe atnwenthewe. *I am hoarding the meat.*

impen-impene *n.*

greedy ◆ Impen-impene arre aynterrantye etnyenge-wanenyele. *The greedy person is eating without giving any away.*

= ertntere SEE ALSO ankeye loafer, atnertntere greedy

-impentye *n.end.*

having lots of this. Goes on the end of some nominals to show that something has a lot of this. Similar to the -y ending in 'grassy', 'snotty' ◆ Mantarre apeke atyeyenge nyartepe arntwimpentye. *My clothes might*

be soaking wet. ♦ Aleke atyengenge arlunge anteyane pantyele enty**impentye** entye akake. *When a dog sits with me on a blanket, the blanket gets covered in dog hair.* ♦ Elhe artennge kangkale impentye. *You've got a really snotty nose.*

SEE ALSO -akake with, -angketyarre

imperrenge rump of kangaroo VARIANT OF artepimperrenge

impimpe kwathenke vt.

sip, slurp, suck, lick ♦ Pwetyerrepe anterepe impimpe kwathenke ngkwarlentyeyampe impimpe kwathenke apertame re ane tharrkarre impimpe kwathenke apertame kwere ngkwarle. *You suck marrow from a bone and you suck sweet nectar from corkwood tree flowers and honey grevillea flowers.* ♦ Aherre akwerkke nthelartepe intemartelke impimpe kwatherrantye aylpatyepe. *That baby kangaroo has been sucking the milk for a long time now.*

= peyenke SEE ALSO rnpenpe kwathenke, awentyenke

Imwererre Milky Way [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE Imererre

-ine+ end.

1. make something a certain way. Goes on nominals to make transitive verb. The meaning of the resulting verb is not always obvious from the meaning of the nominal.

♦ arklarl-**inenke** cool something down

♦ Mpwareyayne kwenepe alyelk-**inenke**, tyewalhelepe. *Ants make the inside (of their nest) smooth.* Endings such as +lke and -rtame and some pronouns can go before this ending: ♦ Alwengkelke rtame nte **inenyerre?** *Did you forget it this time?*

= ayle+

2. make someone do a certain thing, cause something to happen

3. Occurs in some transitive verb stems. It has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form. ♦ erret-**inenke** pour something out ♦ erlwaper-**inenke** distract someone to stop them crying

4. Goes on the end of an English word to turn it into a Kaytetye transitive verb.

5. Following a verb with the negative ending, it means make it difficult to do this thing. ♦ Ahepertewe arle arlekape openke mengelepe akngwepanginenke kape weye aynengewanenye-**inenke**. *Going hunting in*

summer can be a nuisance as there are a lot of flies about making it hard to eat meat.

-inenge

n.end. lots of, group of, many. Goes after the word for a thing, person or animal to show that there are many of them.

♦ Artweye inenge artnpeyayne weywete rtame, aherre aytneyayne, atnhelengkwe aytneyayne. *A group of men would go out hunting for meat. They would spear emu or kangaroo.* This ending can go on more than one word if the words are referring to the same thing: ♦ Ayanthe ware inenge errtywerle inenge ileyerre. *We will get lots of sticks for firewood.*

v.end. Goes on the end of a verb to show that a group of people do or did the action.

♦ Nyamernarte atntheyayteyayne inenge. *These people were the ones who were climbing up.* SEE ALSO -amerne

inenhe belly button SEE enenhe

inenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

put ♦ Kngwerelepe ilperalke artenke, arntape warle rtame arrenke, karntape warle ineyayne. *The others would cut down sugarbag and put it into a coolamon, they would put it into coolamons.*

♦ Kwenemangkerre ane arkerre aynanthe rntweyayne. Amelarle ineyayne. *We picked bush tomatoes and desert raisins. We put them in a shallow hole to keep them cool.*

= arrenke¹

-inenke make something a certain way SEE -ine+, +nke

inerre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

thorny devil, mountain devil *Moloch horridus.* Also referred to as weye inerre.

♦ Inerre nyartepe ilek-ileke tyewalhe rtame re aynterrantyepe. *The mountain devil has spikes and it eats ants.*

= arnkerrthe

inewarre n.

thin white wispy clouds above the dark rain clouds which move with rain. These clouds can often be seen before rain comes. Also referred to as armtwe mataye inewarre.

♦ Inewarrele etnperrantye rlwetnperre. *The white clouds cover the dark rain clouds.*

SEE ALSO kwetnpaye rain cloud, akwelye rain cloud, rlwetnperre rain cloud, awerrepene storm cloud

+inge, +ingarte, +yene end.

1. really, very. Goes on the end of words to

add emphasis. ♦ Ngayelinge. (*He's really hungry.*)
2. Frequently goes on words meaning 'this' or 'that' to show they are the main thing someone is talking about. ♦ Eltye ape eltyarrenke nhartinge. *This is the way you use hands to make hand signs.* ♦ Nhartinge atanthe elpayele erlwanteyane atnhelengkewe arntwarle arre re apeyateyewe. *There they are, sitting at the creek and watching for emus to come and drink.* ♦ Thetnkarre wethapenye ayenge antethenenke mpelarte wele mantarrelepe atyenge mwenkingarte wethapenye thetnkarre wenhe kelye-kelye. Athre rtame re. *I stopped because a bindy-eye got stuck in my clothes, one of those small, sharp grass prickles.* This ending is often heard in story telling to emphasise that something is true, or that it really did happen: ♦ Eyengele ayneyaynenke neweme arntetyarremere nthetheyarte, nterrenge theye. Nterrenge nthelartinge. *When we ate food made from seeds we never got sick, true, those seeds (kept us healthy).* The word that +inge goes on the end of is often the last word of a sentence:
♦ Ilpe alkenhe ape re, artnangkinge. *The bilby has huge ears.*

SEE ALSO +ee, -arteyene

+ingarte really, very. Goes on the end of words to add emphasis. VARIANT OF +inge

ingerre face VARIANT OF enngerre

ingke *n.*

1. claw, nail, talon, hoof ♦ Etnkwelele angketyele atherrelke wenhe re alteparreyerre, ingkenge arrilpele. *With its two sharp claws the black kite will pierce its prey.* SEE ALSO ngkelthele claw

2. footprint [SOME SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO angketye foot SOUNDS SIMILAR TO angke¹ language

aherrke ingke sunray SEE UNDER aherrke

inkakerte mirage SEE enkakerte

ngkelthele fingernail SEE ngkelthele

ingkerlengke *n.*

itching and sore from scabies ♦ Skin ingkerlengke, ilek-ilekarrenhe tyapenyarte arlkeny-arlkenyarrenhe. Ingkerlengke describes itching such as from a rash.

ingkerlengkarrenke *vi.*

get itchy ♦ Ingkerlengk-ingkerlengkarrenhe ilek-ilekarrenke. *You get itchy when you get a rash.*

ingkerte naughty, disobedient SEE ngkerte
ingwe¹ *n.*

1. night, darkness, blackness

♦ Atnkwarengele ingwe. *At night it's dark.*

♦ Mpe alpwethelke aynanthe apmerarle ingwelke arre antethenenke ketye. *Come on, let's go home as night is falling now.*

♦ Ingwengelke etnpey-alpenhe mpele.

Darkness has fallen upon us. = ngwemernte

2. native currant tree that is covered in dark fruit, having no green ones

♦ Ngayelege ingwe anteyane. *The native currant tree is covered in ripe fruit.*

♦ Kwerepenhartepe kwere arenke ingwe aperte anteyanengarle arwelepe repe, ahakeyepe. *Then he sees that the currant bush is ready to be harvested.* SEE ALSO ahakeye native currant

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertnngwe pile of dirt, errngwe dough

ingwe atanm-atanme

after sunset, twilight

ingwe atwemengke

dark, night, darkness

= atwemengke, ngwemernte

ingwe atwemengkarrenke *vi.*

get dark (of sky); eclipse of the sun ♦ Ngwengepe rtame re ingwe atwemengkarreye waletharle rlengke aynanthe elpathenherre. *Tomorrow will be the eclipse of the sun we heard about on the radio.*

ingwe ntaylenke *vt.*

(do something) to make the night pass quickly; occupy yourself with something until late at night to make the night seem shorter ♦ Angkerrane aynanthe ingwe ntaylengele mpele. *We are talking all night to make it pass quickly.*

ingwarrenke *vi.*

get dark, become night-time

= ngwemerntarrenke, atwemengkarrenke, ingwanenkerne

ingwe² *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cold air ♦ Ayenge ngwenge ahenarreyerre ingwenge atyenge alarrenhe. *Tomorrow I will feel better after the cold air blows on me.*

ingwanenkerne *vi.*

get dark ♦ Nharte ingwepe ingwanenkerne mwernarte. *It is getting dark now.*

= ingwarrenke, ngwemerntarrenke, atwemengkarrenke

ingway-ingwaye *n.*

late afternoon, twilight, half-dark
 ◆ Ingway-ingwayelk-arrenke nyartepē, mpe alpwene aynanthe apmerarle. *It's getting dark, so let's go home.* ◆ Atwerrp-atwerrpelke, aherrkepenhe ertwenhelke aherrkepe. Aherrkepe aylparelke anenhe. Aherrkepe ingway-ingwayelke. *It was late afternoon, end of the day. The sun was just hanging, about to set, and it was getting dark.*
 = ingwe atanm-atanme, ingwerarrey-
 ingwerarreyye

ingwerarrey-ingwerarreyye, ingwerarr-**ingwerarre** *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

twilight, late afternoon, half-light, half-dark ◆ Ingwerarrey-ingwerarreyye ayenge antetheney-alpenhe apmerewē. *At twilight I returned to camp and stayed.*

= ingway-ingwaye SEE ALSO atwerrp-atwerrpe

inte, ernte *n.*

nap, neck and shoulders area ◆ Atnwenge kelye re arrtyerrantye intenge. *She's carrying a child on her shoulders.* ◆ Kwerepenhartepē atnwenthe kwerartelke alperinenke.

Intewarle rewenhewarle etyenke. *Then he carries back the animal. He puts it up on his shoulders.* SEE ALSO aretye shoulders

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ente small stick

intenge aperinenke *vt.*

carry on shoulders, as of a child ◆ Intenge nharte aperinewethe artnwenge kelye, intenge ilel-aytewethe. *You pick that child up and carry her on your shoulders.*

= atnhwertele aperinenke

intenge alarrenke *vt.*

thump someone on the back (?)

intenge alperinenke *vt.*

carry something back over your shoulders
 = atnhwertele alperinenke

intarenke *vt.*

watch someone or something go ◆ Atye intarenherre atnhelengkwe ngarpparenye kwarle warle. *I saw the emu go back by himself to the eggs.* ◆ Aeroplane arle kwere arrtyeyenene intarenke ape, openkarle intarenke aperke aynanthepe. *We took her to the airport and saw her fly off in the plane.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO etntarenke *let something go*

intarel-aytenke

see someone go and then leave (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

intarelp-arenke

look behind and see someone or something

go, look over and see someone go (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Alekamerne intarelp-arenhe artnpengewarle. *We looked across at the dogs which were running.*

intarey-alpenke

go back and see someone go (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do')

intarey-enenke

take someone and leave them halfway (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

= atharrey-enenke, lwenge-lwengarrenke, atewarrey-enenke

intareyern-alpenke

see someone or something go while coming this way (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming')

intelpe *n.*

hot red coals. Also referred to as *ware intelpe*. ◆ Atnwenthē atye intelpe warle arrewene. *I'll put the meat on the hot coals.*

= arlpe intelpe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO entelpē skewer

intelparrenke *vi.*

turn into hot red coals. A fire does this when the flames have burnt down or a stick when it is put in the fire. ◆ Warepe intelparrenke rlwenelke kwerele pwenke. *The fire has burned down to coals, you can cook damper on it now.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO entelparrenke close with a skewer

intelpinenke, intelpaylenke *vt.*

1. let a fire die down so that there are hot coals ◆ Mentyelke intelp-inewethe warepe, damper pwewethe. *Let the fire die down, I want to cook damper.*

2. stoke up a fire

inteme, nteme, intemarte *adv.*

1. properly, intensely ◆ Alperminewene tyewarlarte, alarrewethe inteme kaltyinengele. *They should bring them back here to give them a real hiding and teach them a lesson.* ◆ Atnwenthē nyartepē arleye rtame, inteme openye kwere pwewene. *This meat is still raw, cook it properly.* ◆ Ayenge inteme artpenke. *I'm a good runner.*

2. loud, strong, hard ◆ Inteme weye angkerrane re. *He's panting really loudly.*

3. always, never ceasing, for a long time

◆ Ayenge intemarte aneyerre. *I'm going to stay a long time.* ◆ Aynanthe intemarte angkerrane. *We are always talking.* ◆ Rarre nyarte kngerrake theye openkerne

intemaperte

intemarte. *The wind from the east never ceases.*

4. every day, frequently, all the time
inteme angkenke *vi.*

talk over the top of someone else

inteme apenke *vi.*

go for good, leave for good

= alethele alpenke

inteme arenke *vt.*

stare

intemarte arrenke *vt.*

leave something somewhere and forget about it ♦ Aparte intemaperte nte arreyetnyenhe artnwenge. *Hey, are you leaving that child there for good?*

intemaperte, intemapertame *adv.*

1. permanent, for good, always ♦ Itatne arenye rtame ngkwarlepe repe. Kwathenke kwere, peyengele. Nhartepe ntheppe kwere elethnenkelke rtame ahernarle, inteme apartame, errpatyepe. *Honey is found on corkwood trees. You drink it by sucking (the flowers). Then you chuck away the used flowers for good, after you have sucked them.*

2. always (do something), keep on (doing something) ♦ Intemapertame angkerraneye. *I'll always talk.*

3. everything, the lot ♦ Intemaperte aynterrantye atye. *I'm eating the whole lot.*

SEE ALSO apmelerre *always*

intemartininke *vt.*

hold on to something for good; assert, maintain ownership of

intenge *n.*

1. cooked food ♦ Aynengeleee, nharte aynekanthe artnwenge inengewe katye alperineyayne intengelke. *They would bring back the cooked ones for us kids, which we would eat nicely cooked.*

2. ripe
= ntingke, anthwele, tywerlperre

inteng-intenge¹ *n.*

stink beetle *Scarabaeidae* (?) ♦ Inteng-intenge apperrane athenge tyampe rapetye tyampe. *Stink beetles go around in the grass and in rubbish.* = penhintey-inteye

inteng-intenge² *n.*

various strong-smelling plants that are used as bush medicine. These include

a. apple bush *Pterocaulon serratum*. Sticky herb about 60cm, with hairy leaves and purplish-flowers. The crushed leaves smell

like apples.

b. pintye-pintye, sweet pillow, sticky blue-rod *Stemodia viscosa*. A strong-smelling sticky herb with purple flowers that grow 25–50 cm.

c. sticky fuchsia-bush (?) *Eremophila acrida* and possibly *E. elderi*. The leaves of these plants are boiled up and people wash in it as a medicine for colds and flu. Also referred to as *arwele inteng-intenge*.

intenke smell [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE itntenke
interalwenke *vt.*

follow someone, follow someone's trail, track someone ♦ Nhartaye arene nte alekele nthelarte wantertetye interalwarrantye athengerarre. *Look there, that dog is following something through the grass.* ♦ Marlele amernepe kelyelamerne interalweyayne atewanthe akele rtame, atewanthe arrengkwe apeke nharte arlelke apeyayne weye arlewatyerewe. *Girls follow their aunties and mothers and learn how to hunt for goanna.*

SEE ALSO ampilenke *follow tracks, alarranenke*

interrye, intetye *n.*

1. spark. Also referred to as *ware intetye*.

2. spot

intetyarrenke *vi.*

become spotted

intetyeng-intetye, intetyeng-intetyenge, ntetyenge-ntetye *n.*

spotted, patterned, piebald
♦ Arleraperapere intetyeng-intetyenge akepe. Tharrkerele anteyane rtame kwene. *The brown falcon has a spotted head. It lives in a hole in a gully.*
= errparte

intetyeng-intetyaylenke *vt.*
put or paint spots on something

intety-intetye *n.*

sparks

intety-intetye apenke *vi.*

spark, throw off sparks ♦ Ware intetye-intetye aperrane arwele piltentye penhe. *The fire threw out sparks because someone put beefwood on it.*

intety-intetyarrenke *vi.*

spark, throw off sparks ♦ Ware intetye-intetye arrerrane ampenke re ware intetye. *A fire burns and tiny sparks jump out everywhere.*

intwemele *n.*

opposite way, facing away ♦ Artepelayethe

intwemele anewethe. *Sit with your back the opposite way.*

OPPOSITE OF mwernarte

intwemele apartame

back-to-back

intwemele arenke *vt.*

look behind

= artep-arenke

intwemele atheke

backwards, other way ♦ Entwemele atheke rtame anenke, atnleyerre atheke. *Sit facing the other way, to the south.*

OPPOSITE OF mwernarte atheke

intwemele atheke apenke *vi.*

head in the opposite direction

intwemelarrenke *vi.*

face away, turn one's back on, go away from ♦ Artweye re rtwaltye ketye intwemelarrenke. *The man faced away from his mother-in-law.*

intveralwenke follow SEE interalwenke

intwerelhe *n.*

1. mixed, together ♦ Kngwerentyengele mangwe rapete alarreyaynenke, weye intwerelhe apartame alarreyaynenke. *Others would kill cats, rabbits and various meats.*
2. together as a group (doing something); assisting or helping together ♦ Makwerle atanthe intwerelhe arntarntareyayne. Watnteyayne atewanthe. *Two or three adults might help each other look after and feed the children.* ♦ Rlwene aynanthe intwerelhe aynenke. *We are sharing this food (eating it together).*

intwerelhaylenke *vt.*

1. mix, change, swap, mix up, stir in ♦ Intwerelhaylenke arlpe tyampe tyanywenge tyampe intwerrelh-aylenke. *You mix the ashes and tobacco together.*
 2. join
 3. confuse, mix up
- ♦ Intwerelhinterrantyelke rtame. *You're getting confused now.*
- = tharremepaylenke

intwerretwerrete spinifex pigeon SEE ayntwerretete

ipe *n.*

hook on woomera. This is made from mulga *artetye*, dead finish *arketyerre* or witchetty bush *atnyeme*. Also referred to as *amerre ipe*.

= kalyarre, welatye

iparenke *vt.*

1. wipe something clean, rub off, wipe out

♦ Altyerrepe atye ahernele mpwararrantye eltyengepe atye ipararrantye. *I might do a story in the ground with my hand and then rub it out.* ♦ Arntwe apenke alenyte, tharrkerele apeke, amperlanpanenkelke arkenyepe wenhe. Arntwenge kwere iparenkelke kwere. *The floodwater leaves a mark on the river bank. Then higher water cleans it away.*

2. square someone up, pay off debt, repay, pay someone back ♦ Peyake, store atye iparenhe rlwampe. *I don't have anything, I had to pay the store back.* ♦ Katatele ipararrantye. Atye ipararrantye katatele atyeyenge bookdown-pe. Thewe atye ipararrantye katatele. *I'm paying it off slowly. I'm paying my bookdown off slowly.*

iparelp-arenke

wipe out tracks of your son-in-law (+ipe- 'do once on the way')

iparipe Burton's snake-lizard SEE paripe¹

ipelhipe *n.*

1. lots of holes ♦ Awatnke nthewartape alhwengepe atyeyengaye enweyaynenke aparte, ipelhipe. *A long time ago I saw their holes, there were lots of them around here!*

2. smashed, squashed, crushed ♦ Ipelhipe alarrenke mwetekayele, atnwenthe aherrepe ipelhipe alarrenke. *The car has squashed the kangaroo on the road.*

ipelhipaylenke, ipelhipinenke *vt.*

crush, squash, mash ♦ Rlwene atyeyenge ipelhipaylemeketye errwanthawe! Antengetheye warle arrenke. *Watch out, you mob might squash my food! Put it in the back.*

= ngkweltyaylenke

ipenke *vt.*

clean by squeezing or scraping something out, such as the pellets of the lower colon of a kangaroo ♦ Nhartepe weyepe enwenkelke. Nhartepe atmelke ipenke, twerarte aperte. *Then the animal is lying there. Then he cuts it open with a knife and cleans the guts of its contents, all of it.*

♦ Kwenemangkerre rtame rntwene nte kwere! Katye ipene nte kwere. *Pick the bush fruit! Clean them for me!*

SEE ALSO atnipenke squeeze out guts, rwelharrenke squeeze, werrmernaylenke squeeze

-iperre¹ *n.end.*

after being in that state, after a certain

-iperre²

situation (NOTE Anmatyerr -iperr)

- ◆ Anewarte **iperrelke**. Now they are a married couple. SEE -penhe

-iperre² n.end.

very, really (that quality) ◆ Kwetnenye

iperre nharte arntwepe. That is really deep water.

SEE ALSO -penhe

-iperrenye n.end.

some sort of, a kind of, not real; something that looks like this thing but with special powers ◆ Nharte openkernawe rarre iperrenye athamarenye apeke. Now a wind is coming, it could be a spirit in the form of the wind. ◆ Arrentyelke re areneyen-enehe kaperle iperrenye iterntyee arrentyelke. She gets there and sees the kurdaitcha, a sort of lizard, but it's real, in the flesh.

OPPOSITE OF -nyayne SEE ALSO -arpanteye so-called, -apartentye so-called

iterrtye iperrenye n.

a bad person

iperte n.

hole, ditch

Iperte n.

Bottom Bore. Soakage on Arnerre country.

Ipintel-intele n.

soakage on Taylor Creek

ipipe, yipe-yipe n.

sheep (from English 'sheep'). Also referred to as *weye ipipe*. ◆ Ipipe, nyartape rlwampe arenge weye, repe aynenke atherrke, arwele wetyenye, athimpe arlperre kape arntwe kwatthewene. *The sheep belongs to non-Aboriginal people, but it eats grass and leaves of some trees like the emu bush and ironwood tree. It also drinks water.*

ipme dead SEE ime

Ipmangkere n.

Murray Downs, Ipmangker

ipmangkwere n.

sea, ocean. Also referred to as *arntwe ipmangkwere*. ◆ Arntwe alkenhe etnewenke ipmangkwere. We call a large expanse of water ipmangkwere.
= kare, alaye¹

ipmarewanenke vi.

bounce off. This verb is not usually heard with the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne; more common are the endings +nhe or +nke. ◆ Arntenenge apeke wenke, arwele rtame wenke, wele ipmarewanenke. If someone throws a stone

or a stick it can bounce off.

SEE ALSO tarewanenke

ipmarrenke vt.

1. scold, growl, tell someone off, reprimand, get angry at someone ◆ Wantewe nte ipmarrerrantye? Why are you telling him off? ◆ Ipmarrenke atye rarle atyenge angkeyayne ipmarrenhelke atye. I got angry because he was talking about me.

2. threaten ◆ Aye elpathene errwanthe arretemarte arre ipmarrenke aynewanthe iterntyee nthelamernarte. Hey, listen you mob over there, those people are threatening us.
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO amarrenke swell up

ipmarrel-aytenke

get angry at someone and run off (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Atyenge arrilperrantye atyeye errewanthe ipmarrel-ayteye anteng-antenge arrarleyeyle. You are making me do all the singing, I'll tell you off before we leave (lit. yell at you with swear words).

ipmene n.

generous, someone who shares

◆ Ipmengepe nharte enye arre kngwerewe etnyenke. A generous person gives their food to others. ◆ Artnwenge nhartepe kngwere ipmene kelye alhewere arre etnyenke wantakerrettetye. That little child is generous, he shares his things anywhere. = atham-athame OPPOSITE OF ankeye, ipmengapenye

ipmengele atnarrenke vt.

set something down for someone for no reason ◆ Ipmengele atyenge atnarrenhe enye. She put the food down for me.

ipmengele etnyenke vt.

give someone something for no particular reason ◆ Marle nthelartepe ipmengele re atyenge etnyenhe mantarre. The woman gave me clothes just out of kindness.

ipmengele katye ilenke vt.

get something for someone ◆ Ipmengele atyenge katye ilenhe. She generously got this for me.

ipmengapenye, ipmengelapenye adv.

ungratefully ◆ Artweye nthelarte ipmengelapenye atyenge alarrenhe. That man hit me, after everything I've done!

◆ Arrereye atyeyengele ipmengelapenye rlwene elethnhenke. My big sister ungratefully threw away all the food I gave her.

OPPOSITE OF ipmene

ipmengen-wanenye n.

someone who doesn't share things; selfish person ◆ Ankeyele aynterantye nthelartepe etnyenganenyele, ipmengen-wanenyele. *That person eats everything on his own, he doesn't share or give anything out.*

ipmerlime n.

thick bush, impenetrable scrub
= artne

ipmerre, itnmerre n.

1. frost, dew, ice ◆ R lengke atnkwarenge aynanthe kwenelke rtame enweyerre ipmerre ketye. *Tonight we are going to sleep inside in case there is a frost.* ◆ Ipmerrele aynterrkinenke. *The frost dries things out.*
- ◆ Mantarre nhamernarte nte ilene laynethye ipmerrele arre rlengke rleye ketye atntkwarengele. *Get those clothes off the line as dew will fall tonight.* = aherrile
2. drips, dripping water, drizzle; drop. Also referred to as *arntwe ipmerre*. ◆ Arntwe atnthenkepenhe wele ipmerre wethapenyen ampeny-ampenyele mwetekayele tyampe kelathele kwere arenke, ipmerre, taltye atntherrane re, ipmerre. *After rain small drops fall off cars or glass; you can see them dripping down.*

irrpente rusty desert monitor; red goanna

VARIANT OF artepperrpente

itanenke vi.

travel around continuously, travel around all the time. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *itanneyane*

- ◆ Itaneyane atanthe, apmere kngwere warle apmere kngwere warle. *They travel back and forth.*

Itangkarengé n.

place near Taylor Crossing on
Kwerrkepentye country

itanperre, itatnperre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

bank, high ground ◆ Itanperre ntharlarte nte kwere atnarreyenene. *Put it down on the river bank.*

- = twempere

itarre¹, itarrarte pv.

Goes before some transitive verbs to show that someone or something is being forced to move.

itarre aperinenke vt.

1. pull, lead someone ◆ Kamelepe itarre aperineyayne, altyarrengele, kamelepe. *Chain-pe, harness-lh-aylengelle, chain-pe* kwere wire-pe, kamel lead-emaylengelle,

anwengerelke kwere arrengele, atnarrengele. *They would lead the camels and tether them with a chain and harness outside. They would finish and stand them in the shade after work.* SEE ALSO *yerlaperinenke lead someone*

2. drag something ◆ Elkemene amernele arwele itarre aperinterrantye arrkwetyetye angkwarre. *The old women are dragging bushes through the sorry camp.* ◆ Nhartepe kwerarte paripepe rntweyayne, warakite artengele. Lywekerrwenengele kwerele aperte kwere itarrart-aperinengelle warepe, athe ampwethet; iteye arlpankineyayne. *People used to break off a piece of desert broombush and chop it into firestick. People would quickly set the grass alight with a branch of (burning) desert broombush, they would drag it along to set the grass alight; they would clear the track.* = itarre ilenke

itarre arrtyenke vt.

throw a stick or spear at something so that it sticks into it ◆ Artweyale errtyarte itarre arrtyenke. *A man throws a spear in such a way that it sticks into something.*

itarre atnenke vi.

stand straight up, such as the tail of a lizard

itarre entweyane vi.

dangle down, hang down ◆ Arrkengeyarre, wele yalpe-yalpele, arrke arle yalpe-yalparle aherne itarre entweyane. *When there is a clump of leaves dangling down from a bloodwood, there is an evil spirit in there.*

itarre ilenke vt.

pull out, drag, tow ◆ Nhartepe alperrepe awaparreyayne arriwalepe arnperr-aytemeketyepe (wampere). Nhartepe kwere kwene aperte alarreyayne. Nharte kwere itarre ileyayne ilpere theyepe. *People used to stuff bushes into the opening (of a possum's hole in a hollow log) so it couldn't run away. Then they would kill it while it was still inside and would pull it out of the hollow tree.*

- = artenge ilenke

-itarre² n.end.

Goes on a few descriptive words. It has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form. ◆ etnkwelthitarre tall

itarrarte+ Goes before some transitive verbs to show that something or someone is being forced to move. VARIANT OF **itarre**

itatne n.

1. northern corkwood, bootlace tree. *Hakea*

itatnperre

chordophylla. Also referred to as *arwele itatne*. ♦ Itatne rtame arwelepe. Ngkwarle kweralre ntyeyampe rtame anteyane. *The tree is called itatne and the flowers that have nectar are called ntyeyampe.* SEE ALSO *ntyarleyarle flat-leaved hakea, ntyweye fork-leaved corkwood*

2. edible nectar from the flowers of the northern corkwood [SOME SPEAKERS]. The nectar from *itatne* is called *ntyeyampe*. ♦ Itatne arenye rtame ngkwarlepe repe. Kwathenke kwere, peyengele. Nhardtape etnthepe kwere elethnhenkelke rtame ahernarle, intemapertame, errpatyep. *That honey is from the corkwood trees. You drink it by sucking (the flowers). Then, when the used flowers are no good any more, you chuck them on the ground.* = *ntyeyampe itatne pwepe*

charcoal from the northern corkwood which is used as a medicine for rashes on babies ♦ Itatne pwepe artnwengarlepe arrenke, aleme angkwarre apmwe ketye aretharrele. Arntetyarremeketye. *People use the charcoal from corkwood trees to paint on children's stomachs to stop them from catching an illness or disease.*

= arake

itatnperre bank, high ground [OLDER SPEAKERS]
SEE itanperre

itelarre ceremonial headband SEE iterlarre
itelhe n.

fat under a kangaroo's kneecap. Also referred to as *antere itelhe*. ♦ Itelhe aherrele angene anteyane, ilepere rengilenke errpepe, iltelhe tyampe rengilenke. *The kneecap fat is found on kangaroos, you cut it out from the thigh, from the knee.*

SEE ALSO *apertaynpe kangaroo thigh fat, karlale kneecap*

Itengwerrpe place name SEE ltwengerrpe
ityentye¹ n.

waist ♦ Wele atnmengenpenhe aylepe wararrantye, aylepe arrenhe itentye arle. *Flash-emaylenye rewenhe. After the hairstring belt was painted in red ochre he put it around his waist to decorate himself.*

= kanpe¹, amarrke SEE ALSO *arlentye hip bone*

ityentye² n.

type of plant (?)

itenye n.

love, sex, romance

= ahentyepenhe, mpwenye

itenye alkenhe

someone who is always chasing people of the opposite sex

= atnaperte, mpwenye alkenhe

ityentyewe

(wanting) a lover, boyfriend, girlfriend

♦ Itenyewe re angkerrane alpenke. *She went to find a husband.*

itenye mpwarenke vt.

show off, make yourself flash, get done up, flirt ♦ Relhele atherre itenyewe mpwarenke. *Two girls are making themselves flash.*

itenyarle apenke vi.

look for love, flirt, make eyes at someone

itenye alwenke vt.

look for love, flirt, make eyes at someone

itenyele arenke vt.

make eyes at someone

itenyarrenke vi.

1. really like or want something ♦ Kwetere nharte akeleye arengewe ayenge itenyarrenke. *I really want my aunt's fighting stick.* ♦ Ayengepe itenyarrerrane mweteke nthewarte, repe mamperle arkarle rtame. *I love that car; it's new and goes well.*

2. fall in love, take a fancy to someone

♦ Rewenhe alepeteyayayne, enterkeketye nhamerne Kwerrimpe amerne kwere rtame itenyarrewethe, kwerarte artweye erlkewewe. *He decorated himself so those Kwerrimpe women would fall in love with him even though he was an old man.*

= ahentyarrenke

itenyarrey-arrey-enenke

showing off, being seen, being noticed; draw notice, attracting attention to yourself (+y- ... +y-ene+ 'do continuously while going along')

iteranenke vi.

look around to see if a place is alright. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ iteranteyane ♦ Apertangkwerle iteranewene ngwengewe athathe. *I'll just have a look around first so I know (where to dig) tomorrow.*

iteranteyern-alpenke

go back for something the next day;

come back later for something (+yern-

alpe+ 'do while coming') ♦ Mentye anewene iteranteyern-alpeye kngwere-kngwerwelke. *Leave them there, we'll come back for them another time.*

iterlarre *n.*

a. ceremonial white headband worn by men and women ◆ Iterlarre atyewenhe arrewethe awelyewe athathe ertnewewethe. *I will put on a headband so that I can dance.*

◆ Artnwengareye apeke rewenhe arrewethe wenhe, iterlarrarlante. Arrkayle repe atnarrarrantye, wenhe maranye.

Kwerakakele apeke re ayllarrantywetheth, rrkante. *He will put the feathers in a headband on himself at initiation time. He puts them vertically in a headband, in the proper way. He will wear it, enjoying himself singing songs.* People also put an *iterlarre* on children and babies to keep bad spirits called *tywetye* away from them.

SEE ALSO karlayntene red headband

b. neckbands or markings ◆ Aylpel-aylpelpepe iterlarre kwereyenge entweyane errpwelre arlttere kwereyenge, awelengke ethwe akake re. Apanpe anteyane apmere, aylpelaylpelpe. *The yellow-faced whip snake has black and white bands on its neck and is poisonous. It lives anywhere.*

iterlarr-iterlarrarrenke *vi.*

be visible in the distance (of hills)

◆ Arreteme Apewempe iterlarr-iterlarrarrenke. *You can just see the hills at Taylor Crossing in the distance.* ◆ Arlenge nhartaye, arnttepe iterlarr-iterlarr-arrerrane arlenge. Weye atntheyaytenke artnte theye tyampe, arenke artnte nte arenhe 'Aye, arnttepe iterlarr-iterlarr-arrerrane arlenge.' *That is far away, I can just see that rock in the distance. An animal might climb from a rock and you might see that rock. 'Oh in the distance, there's the rock.'* = alyeyel-alyeyelarrenke SEE ALSO arlenge¹ far

iterrke, iterrk-iterrke *n.*

1. wart ◆ Ngkwerneerrpe etnewentyle ilwekere iterrke aytmeketye. *You can't say the name of your son-in-law or else you will get warts.*

2. rough, bumpy = pelpe-pelpe

3. cracks or knots in the wood of a tree. The medicine *arnanpe* comes out of the cracks of the bloodwood tree *arke*.

4. grumpy, uncooperative; someone who always humbugs people for things,



greedy, mean, stubborn; someone who doesn't do what they are told; someone who does not adhere to standard social behaviour ◆ Nyartepe awerrepe iterrke repe intemartelke ankeye angkey-alpenhe ampwale atyewarte. *This boy is a humbug, he's been here for a long time asking for that thing.* SEE ALSO tywekerarrenke dislike

5. someone who marries someone of the wrong skin group ◆ Iterrkepe nhartape, ayletye nhengele atherre alwenke awe, menhengele atherre apeke, mpelartape iterrke akerrantyenkepe. *Someone who marries the wrong way, like a woman and someone in her son-in-law or mother category, that's what we call iterrke.* = errpaty-errpaty

6. black lump on *errkwale* feather-top spinifex

atne iterrke, atne iterrk-iterrke

1. married the wrong way

2. greedy person [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE] ◆ Arrere apeyatentyele atne iterrk-iterrke. *Don't come near here, you greedy person!*

= ngwaynewene, elapenye aynewene SEE ALSO ertntere greedy

iterrke atherre

two people married the wrong way

= ikwe errpaty atherre

iterrkarrenke *vi.*

cry, sob uncontrollably, uncontrollable child, naughty child ◆ Artnwenge iterrkarrenane. *The child is crying non-stop.*

iterrk-iterrke *n.*

soakage south-west of Alekarenge on Wake country

iterrtye *n.*

1. body, torso ◆ Pmerkele kwere pwewethe, iterrtyepe. *Cook the body on the hot coals.*

◆ Apmeyayne aynenantherre arekenyele, angengele ertwepe eletnheyayne. Ltywere angkwarrre thakeyayne kwere iterrtyelke kwere areyayne, artnangkepe. Iterrtyepe areyayne altyanteyane wenhe artnangkepe kwerartepe. *We would dig and dig with a shovel, throwing away the damp soil. Then we would dig out the entrance and see the body crouched inside, the bilby. You could see his body all crouched up.* SEE ALSO arlike body

2. person, figure, human form, people

◆ Iterrtye nharte arlenge etnnyarrenharle atye arenherre. *I saw a figure go across in the distance.* ◆ Arreme iterrtye arlenge re anteyane akenge. *Lice live on people's heads.*

3. Aboriginal people or person

◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenga katye atnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. *A long time ago people used dogs to help find and kill meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna.*

4. real, existing, in the flesh, something you can see ◆ Arrentyelke re aren'yey-enenhe kaperle iperrenye iterrtye arrentyelke. *Then she sees it, a sort of lizard, it's real, in the flesh.* SEE ALSO *angwerrme true, -nyayne proper, erlwe² real*

= teretye [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

iterrtye alkenhe

1. adult
2. big person

itetherre anenke *vi.*

hang, dangle ◆ Ilparengelke atyeyenge itetherre anter-aperrane. *My earrings are dangling down.*

itetherre arrtyenke *vt.*

holding something so it hangs down
= aynterarrenke

itet-itete *n.*

small shrub with hairy branches and purple flowers, used as a medicine *Eremophila obovata*. Also referred to as *arwele* *itet-itete*.

itetnhenke *vt.*

1. leave, resign, give something up, knock off ◆ Ngkwarlé atye itetnhenhe atnakaperte. *I gave up drinking a while ago.*
- ◆ Mentye itetnhene arnkentye aren'e. *Let him be a single man.* ◆ Warrkepe elweme itetnhenhelke rlwampele atherre, *Bill Riley-le Kennedy-le elweme itetnhenherre. Those two whitefellas left their jobs then, those two, Bill Riley and Kennedy, left.*
2. leave something alone ◆ Mentye nharte itetnhene, atyeyenge rtame nhartepe. *Leave it alone – it's mine, that one.*
3. leave something unfinished ◆ Nhartinje itetnhenhepenhe. *The one you left unfinished before.*
4. release someone, let someone go
◆ Rntarryentyele ntethe itetnhenhe! *Don't hold me, let me go!*
5. separate, divorce ◆ Itetnhenhe mpwewehanthe. *You two separated from each other.* The reflexive pronoun (*rewenhe*, *ntewenhe* etc) is used for the people who are separating, see Table 5, p. 813.

itetnhel-aytenke

leave something half-done (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Mentyelke nyartepawe, warrkarrerrane mentyelke atye itetnhel-aytenke. *I'll leave it now, I'll leave the work half-done and go.*

itewe *n.*

loose, slack, baggy ◆ Errtywerne nyartepae atyeyenge itewe rtame. *This tooth of mine is loose.* OPPOSITE OF *elperterre*

itewarrenke *vi.*

1. get slack, go loose
2. give into someone, change your mind (?) ◆ Iterrye nharte aytnane kwere alewetnherrantye atye, iterrye nhartepe proper elperterre anteyane, elperterre itewe arrenge-wanenye iterrye. *I asked that person in vain for a lift, but he is very stubborn, he won't budge.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tewarrenke reheat, atewarrenke accompany halfway*

itewinenke *vt.*

1. make something loose, loosen something by twisting or wobbling it
2. make someone change their mind

iteye *n.*

1. track, road, line ◆ Artweye apenke arlelke weyewe. *Iteye amperlarenke. Ampilenke iteye. A man goes hunting for meat. He sees a beaten trail. He follows that trail.*

2. animal's tracks SEE ALSO *iwerre tracks*
3. Dreaming track SEE ALSO *Altyerre Dreaming*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *ateye tree*

iteye althenke *vt.*

grade a road

iteye arenke *vt.*

watch in waiting for someone or something to come; look down the road to see if someone or something is coming ◆ Aherrickelke iteye ararrantye kngerake atheke, kwerrele inengene. *The girls looked out to the east, watching for the sun to rise.*

iteye arlpawe

big wide road

iteye atnarrenke *vt.*

make a track, make a road or path (*lit. put down a track*) ◆ Intemarte iteye atnarrarrantye iterrye tyelamernarte awenyerrele angene aperte. *These people are making a track by going back and forth on that one path.* ◆ Mwetekaye akakele atye iteye atnarreyaynenke kwerarle pape

warlepe. *With the car I made a road going back and forth to the pub.*

iteye atnenke, iteye anenke *vi.*

go back and forth (*lit. be a track*) ♦ Aperte nhamernartepe iteye anteyane intemaperte Barrow Creek arlepe. *That mob there are always going back and forth to Barrow Creek.* ♦ Nthetheyarte apeyayne ape iteye atneyayne, kwerrimpe inengepe. *From there the ancestral women made a track, going back and forth.*

iteye ketye

no room, blocked ♦ Iteye ketye nge apenawe! *Get out of the way!* ♦ Iteye ketye atyenge ketye, arnangarrewenawae ayenge apewethe ketye. *Move out of my way, I have to go through.*

itnarrenke *vt.*

make a tree fall down, cut a tree down
♦ Arwelepe kwere akake ngkwarle akakepe itnarrenkepe, atnthenke ahernarle. *He cuts off the tree that has that honey and it falls to the ground.*
= etnarrenke

itnmerre frost, dew, ice SEE ipmerre

itntenke

1. *vt.* smell something ♦ Artntwe itntelp-
itntenke atye. *I can smell the rain.* ♦ Weye nharte itntene nte pwewethe athathe. *Smell that meat before you cook it.*
2. *vi.* give off a smell, give off a scent. With the +rrane ending the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *itnterane.* ♦ Elhe angkwarre itnterane. *The smell is getting up my nose.*
♦ Atwakeye tyampe itntenke manyweme itntenke ahene itnterane ye, ampenhe penhe rlwene ahene itnterane, ntingke kwere itntenke arretemawe mamperle itnterane mpele. *Wild oranges and banana-flavoured bush tomatoes have a lovely smell when they are ripe. You can smell them in the distance, they are lovely.*

alekele itntenke

be warned about something by a dog sniffing (*lit. dog is smelling it*). With the +rrantye ending, the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *itnterrantye.* ♦ Alekele itnterrantye wanterteyange. Nthangkwarre atye arewethe mpele. *The dog is sniffing something or other. I'll look over that way.*

SEE ALSO rlwarrinenke

itwengerrpe *n.*

place west of Barrow Creek in the

Arelparenge area ♦ Apmere nharte Itwengerrpe ltemarle *Barrow Creek* theye; repe awatnkepe aneyayne tene alkenhe; iterrye inenge makwerle kwerele aneyayne. *The place Itwengerrpe is west of Barrow Creek. In the olden days there was a big camp with lots of people living there.*

iwe small coolamon SEE errkwe¹

iwa *n.* [BABY TALK]

kurdaitcha
= artweye¹, rlwaylpe

iwere *n.*

type of small animal rarely seen today, probably golden bandicoot *Isoodon auratus.* Also referred to as weye iwere. ♦ Tharrkarre rtame etntetele anter-anter-enyerrane tharrkarrele, ngkwarlepe angkwarerrrantye rtame atanthe, iwere. *These small animals would be sitting at the base of all the honey grevilleas, eating the honey.*

iwerre *n.*

tracks ♦ Kngwerelkepe tyelarte apeyayne, kengkarreyeneyayne, tyelarte iteye anteyane iwerrepe, iwerrepe kwereyengen. *Others went over that way, so we sneaked up on them, where the tracks were, the animal's tracks.* ♦ Apeyaynenkeee ngkwarlepe elerapineyayne kwerartepe tharrkarrepe, rntwer-aperineyayne atyeyengaye. Rntwer-aperineyayne nharte altharr-akwinterrantye iwerre. *We would pick the honey from the honey grevillea as we went along, breaking off the branches as we went along. We would be breaking off the branches and we would see his tracks.*
= iteye

iwerrarrkwe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. gidgee wild orange, narrow-leaved bumble *Capparis loranthifolia.* Shrub to 3 m with rough bark and creamy flowers. Also referred to as arwele iwerrarrkwe.

2. edible fruit of the gidgee wild orange.

Also referred to as rlwene iwerrarrkwe.

♦ Iwerrarrkwe repe sweet one rtame, atwakeye apenye aperte rtame alkenhewaty. Akarletye apenye tyampe re Sandover side arenyle. *The gidgee wild orange is very sweet and is like the wild orange, only a bit bigger. It is also like the northern wild orange. It grows in the Sandover area.*

= angerterrke SEE ALSO atwakeye wild orange

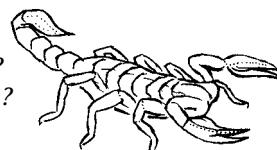
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kakeye *n.*

1. older brother (NOTE Anmatyerr *kakey*)
2. father's older brother's son; mother's older sister's son. For some speakers this is baby talk for 'older brother.' Adults use *arlkerere*. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *kakeye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+: ♦ *kakeye ngkeyenge your older brother*
= *arlkerere*

kakitatherre *n.*

- scorpion
Cercophonius spp. ?
Isometroides vescus ?
Urodacus sp. ?
♦ *Kakitatherre*
atnhewene awelengke aytnewene
kantye nthelarte etnkwelthele. *Scorpions are biters, vicious stabbers with that long tail.*



kakweke *n.*

- woman's father-in-law
= *apmarleye*

kakwerte *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

barn owl *Tyto alba*. Nocturnal bird with white heart-shaped face, 32–35 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kakwerte*.
= *arrkarre*

kale *conj.*

1. however, but ♦ *Ane errpe akenge, errpatye tyampe ayenge ertnwemere aperte, kale errpe akenge. And my bad knee, I would still dance even though I am old, but I can't because of this bad knee.*
 2. what about . . . ? ♦ *kale arntwe-rteye? And what about water? ♦ 'Nthekangkwarre aynanthe apeyerre ngwetyanpepe?' 'Kale nyarte ltemarle?' 'Where will we go tomorrow?' 'What about west?'*
 3. for a little while
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *kele* *alright*

kalamp-atywert-atywerte *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. native morning glory *Ipomoea muelleri*. A vine with branches that creep along the ground and pink trumpet-like flowers.
2. Australian bindweed, pink bindweed, blushing bindweed *Convolvulus clementii* (*Convolvulus erubescens*). Also referred to as

arwele kalamp-atywert-atywerte.

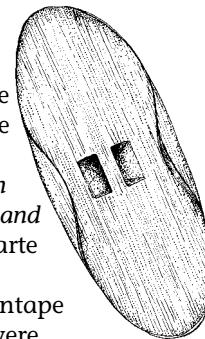
= *atywert-atywerte*

kalapemaylenke *vt.*

make something or someone run (from English 'gallop') ♦ *Atanthe tangkwerle makwerle etntetele akgngwarreyayne, nhartepa atye atewanthe bag-le eletnheyayne artepe warle. Renhelelke kalapemayleyayne artepewe, elperaytenge. The goats went first and if some lagged behind not wanting to go on, I would hit them across their backs with a bag. That would make them go faster then.*

kalarte *n.*

shield ♦ *Kalarte nyarte artweyle arrtyenke rewenhe aylkewethe kayle ketye apeke kape errtyarte ketye apeke ahengarreye. This shield is used by a man to block off the boomerang and spear during a fight. ♦ Kalarte arpanteye mpwarerrantyengele, karntape arwele ampelengarte ltywere angkwarre kwerrantyengele, karntape apertame eletnheyayne errwele warle. Children made pretend shields out of bark from river red gums. They put four holes in the bark and thread two sticks through the holes to make a handle.*



kalartenge-kalarte, kalarte-kalarte *n.*
toy shield used by children ♦ *Kalartenge-kalarte rrkante werrantyewethe amwareyayne. The toy shield is made by children for fun, to use when throwing something at each other.*

Kalart-ampenke *n.*

place name

kalarte-kalarte *n.*

shoulderblade, top of the shoulder
= *kwatye-kwatye*

kalawerre *n.*

Spencer's monitor *Varanus spenceri*. Also referred to as *weye kalawerre*. ♦ *Kalawerre nyartepe anteyane arlenge apmere kngwerele ayerrerrake. Kalawerre nyartepe ware elpelhe openye kape arkeny-arkeny, repe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Kalawerre nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. The Spencer's monitor is a grey and light yellow striped monitor which lives only in the north-eastern area near Lake*

Nash. It eats little insects such as grasshoppers and caterpillars. The Spencer's monitor is good to eat. ♦ Kalawerre ahaltyerrele anteyane. *The Spencer's Monitor lives in cracks in the ground.*

= artelhelkere SEE ALSO lerrperetye yellow spotted monitor

Kalentherlkwere n.

1. People of the Mt Allen and Napperby area; Central Anmatyerr. Also referred to as *iterrye Nthwelkere*.

2. Central Anmatyerr language. Also referred to as *angke Nthwelkere*.

kalikwe, kalikewe n.

tent, swag, canvas, camp sheet (from English 'calico')

SEE ALSO pantye bed

kalkarenge n.

1. holly-leaf grevillea *Grevillea wickhamii* ssp. *apraca*. Shrub to 2.5 m with dull green holly-like leaves and bright red flowers. Also referred to as *arwele kalkarenge*.

♦ Arwele nyarte kalkarenge arnttene arre anteyane repe alperre arrilp-arrilpe akake. *The holly-leaf grevillea grows on the hills and it has sharp spiky leaves.*

2. sweet gum on the holly-leaf grevillea. Also referred to as *ngkwarle kalkarenge*.

♦ Kalkarenge ngkwarle arlperlampenopenye. *The sweet gum on the holly-leaf grevillea is similar to the sweet mulga sap.*

kalpare n.

1. small plants used as medicine. These are

a. rat-tail goosefoot, green crumbweed, kalpari *Dysphania kalpari*

b. alpara, rat-tail *Dysphania rhadinostachya*. Also referred to as *athe arrelange*.

♦ Kalpare atantherre yeayayne antere warle yathayayne metethenelke

mpwareyayne. *People used to grind kalpari and pour in melted fat to make a medicine.*

2. edible seeds of these plants

♦ Nterrenge rtame re, nterrenge errpwerle kalparepe, yeayayne kwere atantherre yengele wenhe kwere. Nterrenge awerrkenke rtame akwerre warle apeke, aympenkelke kwere *clean-emaylengelepe*.



The green crumbweed has black edible seeds that people used to grind to eat. The alpara is twisted so that the seeds fall off into the coolamon and then they are yandied to make them clean.

= arrelange¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO Akalperre (Country name)

kalte, akalte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. long hair ♦ Kwerre nhartepa kalte alkenhe. *That girl has long hair.*

2. hair tied up in a bun ♦ Kalte ntewenhe nyarte warenawe atnarrrene. *Tie your hair up in a bun and stand it up straight.*

SEE ALSO entye hair

kaltye, akaltye n.

1. wise, knowing, learned, knowledgeable ♦ Artweye nyarte awenyerrarte

Ihangkelewepe kaltyepe Ithartewepe. *This is the only man who knows how to perform 'Ihangkele' and 'Itharte' ceremonies.*

2. be aware of something ♦ Erkwe amerne kaltye amerne arnttwenhe, 'Alewertame nyartepe akwertitenge mpele.' *The old people said, 'Ah, that's the rainbow snake there'. The thing you know about or know how to do has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).*

OPPOSITE OF akwerrepe

kaltyarrenke vi.

learn, know about something ♦ Ayenge ahentye anteyane kaltyarrewethe. *I want to learn.* ♦ Re kaltyarrengele arewethe arwele, akwerrepe. *He should see it to learn about it.*

kaltyinenke, kaltyetnyenke vt.

teach ♦ Alperninewene tyewarlarte, alarrewethe inteme kaltyinengele. *They should bring them back here to give them a real hiding and teach them a lesson.*

kaltyarenye n.

wise, knowledgeable ♦ Ngarrpe, artweye erlkwety-erlkwe kaltyarenyelepe, ngkengarle atnhenke, antyarnepe aperinenye aylepe apeke. *In case you are on your own and get bitten by a snake, wise old men carried a hairstring belt (to tie around the snake bite).*

kaltyinewene n.

teacher

kalyalkerre n.

name of two mythical women from Atyertepentye country

kalyampe from SEE kalyeyampe

kalyarre

kalyarre *n.*

a sharp piece of wood attached to a spear or woomera with spinifex resin and then bound with sinews ◆ Errtyarte amerre kalyarre akake aytnewethe atnwenthe. A woomera has a hook and a spear has a barb to spear meat.

- a.** hook on woomera = ipe, welatyē
- b.** barb on spear ◆ Kalyarre arrilpe wenhe mpelarte rtame elhe openye wenhe amerrele arlenge atrtneyane. *The barb on a spear is very sharp and it is the shape of a nose, like the hook on a woomera.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kalyarte** show-off

kalyarte *n.*

show-off, smart-arse

kalyarte-kalyarte *n.*

show-offs, smart-arses ◆ Kalyarte-kalyarte aperrane marle arrkwentye. *Those three girls are walking around being show-offs.*
= tywenape-tywenape SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kalyarre barb

kalye-kalye *n.*

1. brother-in-law of the person you are in an avoidance relationship with [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ◆ Arrempelarrene tyangkwarre kalye-kalye warle. *Go to your brother-in-law (mother speaking to her son about her son-in-law).* = pantyeye, mpwerneye
2. woman's young brother-in-law; man's younger sister-in-law
3. boyfriend, girlfriend, lover, spouse, husband, wife [SOME SPEAKERS] = mite-mite, mpwerneye, arrkare

kalyeyampe, kalyampe *n.*

type of small frog. Possibly Spencer's burrowing frog; desert burrowing frog *Limnodynastes spenceri*. Also referred to as weye kalyeyampe. ◆ Kalyeyampe artnwepe arenye, elerele arle kwene anteyane elpayele. Kalyeyampe nyartepe kelye aherne openye kape ware elpalhapenyte intetyeng-intetye. Kalyeyampelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye elpayele arle anteyane. *Spencer's burrowing frog is found on claypans and in holes in the creek bed. It is small and can be grey or brown with little black spots. This small frog eats very little insects that are found along the creek bed.*

kalyeyampele apenke *vi.*

paddle, swim ◆ Arnwenge atye artntwemere atyeyenge kalyeyampele nge openawe, drown-arremeketye, errwelaperte.

I tell my child, 'Swim or else you might drown in the water' ◆ Apmwepe aperrane rtame alenyele, kalyeyampe re aperrane. Snakes travel in running water, they can swim on the surface. For some speakers +le³ on kalyeyampe is optional with apenke.

kamantharre *n.*

big (of clothes on someone) ◆ Artnwenge kelye nharte kngwere kamantharre akake aperrane. *That little child has very big clothes on.*

kamele *n.*

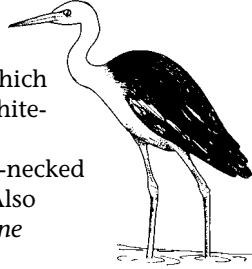
camel ◆ Kamelele awatnkakerre iterryewe arntwe yatheyayne Apewempele akerre arrtyeyayne. *Camels used to draw water from the well for people at Taylor Crossing.*

◆ Rlwampe inenge arrwekele inengele alperninenyē kamel Adelaide theye. *The first whitefellas brought the camel back from Adelaide.*

= artepempwre

kamparengkwe *n.*

heron. Large long-necked waterbird of which there are two types: white-faced heron *Ardea novaehollandiae*; white-necked heron *Ardea pacifica*. Also referred to as *thangkerne kamparengkwe*.



◆ Kamparengkwe thangkerne ware elpalhapenyte rlttere etnkwelthe, arntwe arenye. Repe aynenke pwele-pwele, aylperre kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe arenye. Atnwarengelepe re aperrane. *The heron is grey and has long legs and a sharp bill. It is found always standing in the water where it feeds on fish, tadpoles and other water insects. It goes about at night-time.* ◆ Kamparwengke angketye awenyerrelangerne anteyane. *The heron stands on one leg.*

kampethe *n.*

canvas for painting on (from English 'canvas')

kanketye bush tomato SEE **karnaketye**

kangathweke northern snapping frog SEE **kangwetheke**

kangkale *n.*

1. nasal mucus, snot, phlegm ◆ Kangkale ayenge elhe theye erretarrerrane. *I have a runny nose.*

2. head cold ◆ Kangkale atyenge

alarrenhawe kwenyele lwenge-lwenge
aperte. Yesterday I got a cold.
= etnkwerre

kangkalele alarrenke *vt.*

get struck down with a cold or flu ♦ Nawe kangkalele alarreyayne. Kangkale wanenye, aparte, apawerre aneyayne clean malangke aynanthe pwetye angkwarre aneyaynenke. We never got colds. We were healthy, we lived really healthy then. The person who catches a cold has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

kangkale akake

having a cold or a flu ♦ Kangkale akake, ngkwengkarerrane arntwelke kwatherrantye ahentyewewe kangkale akakelepe. If you have a cold you might cough and have a drink of water for your throat.

kangkere *n.*

blue-tongue lizard *Tiliqua multifasciata*. Also referred to as *weye kangkere*. ♦ Kangkerele arelp-areyayne artweye kwereyenge. Ware rtame repe pweayayne. Ahentyepenhele boyfriend-lepe. Ware rtame arrel-arrel-arreyayne arrpeyayne repe. Mpelarte re akelp-akeyayne relhepe kwerarlathike. Tyarlenye atherre errpwerle kangkere, black one side atherre mpelarte. ErRpwerle atherre, mpelarte re errkwelp-errkweyayne. Erlwe tyampe mpelarte. Still re mpelarte entweyane kangkere. The blue-tongue looked behind for her boyfriend. He was lighting a fire, her boyfriend, setting the bush alight as he went along. And so she cried. Her two front legs were black, she went along wiping her eyes. And so her eyes were black too. That's how blue-tongues are today.

= elparnkwere

kangwetheke *n.*

northern snapping frog, giant frog *Cyclorana australis*. Also referred to as *weye kangwetheke*. ♦ Kangwethekepe kalyeyampe openye alkenhe ware elpalhapeny, arre elperr-elpperre kape ilepere alkenhe. Kangwethekelepe aynenke nterrenge kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Kangwetheke nyartepe elkeparre atnywenke lyermewepe. Nyartepe ahene aynewethepe. This is a large type of frog. It is grey with a big flat mouth and big long legs. It eats seeds from grass and little insects. This

frog hibernates in the winter months. It is good to eat. ♦ Makwerle kangwetheke elkeparre alhwenge awenyerrele, makwerlinge, arntwegianenyele mpwenge arlewenepe. Lots of frogs hibernate in one hole when there is no water, and they make the soil wet with their piss.

SEE ALSO *kalyeyampe desert burrowing frog*

kankaperte *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

earlier, before, long time ago
= awatnke, atnake

kanpe¹ *n.*

waist
= amarrke, itentye¹ SEE ALSO *arlenye hip bone*

kanpe² *n.*

the red surface of the bloodwood blossom cup. The trees *arke* and *arlangkwe* have this.

kanpere straight past, without stopping, straight through SEE *akanpere*

kante *conj.*

can't, won't, not allowed to (do an action) (from English 'can't') ♦ Kante ayenge apeme nthelarte atyenge ateretnyerrantyeketye apemerepe apmere kngwerarle. I won't go because it scares me if I go to a foreign place. ♦ Kante alyepe elpatheme. She is talking too soft, I can't hear her.

SEE ALSO *-wanenye not*

kantine *n.*

containers used for carrying water in the early days (from English 'canteen') ♦ Kantine atherre aine pack-saddle, camp oven, atrwenthe pweveth, atrwenthe paketele. There were two water drums and a water pack-saddle, a camp oven and a bucket for cooking meat in.

kantye *n.*

1. tail ♦ Kantye anewene erlkewe. Leave the tail for the old man.

2. tip, edge, verge ♦ Ateye kantye. Tip of a branch. ♦ arlperre kantye tip of a leaf ♦ Lyermewe kantye. End or beginning of winter. SEE ALSO *akerte¹ tip*

3. tray at the back of a vehicle

angketye kantye toes SEE UNDER *angketye*

kantye altyarrenke, kantye

akngwakarrenke *vt.*

wag its tail (of a dog)

kantye angwarlparrenke *vi.*

fluff up its tail, as a cat does when it's angry

kantye-kantye

kantye atnywenke vi.

have its tail between its legs, as a dog that has been yelled at ◆ Aleke kantye atnywenke, ilepere kwereyenge angkwarre ateretnyenhepenhe, rlwylpe arenhepenhe apeke. *A dog puts its tail between its legs when it is scared, such as when it has seen a kurdaitcha.*

kantye kwertare

fat kangaroo, euro or wallaby

kantye-kantye n.

edge, end, tip ◆ Ateye warle atntheyaytenke kantye-kantyelelke anenke. *He climbs to the very top of the tree and sits there.*

kanyengarre n.

chisel or adze made from a stone chip elperle attached to a spear-thrower with atnkere wax. It can also be made from a car spring or file. SEE ALSO atnkere¹ stone knife

cape conj.

1. and, as well as, also. Used to join two things together in a sentence. ◆ Artweye-cape relhe tyampe openhe. *The man and woman went.* ◆ Artnwerelepe aynenke kaperle, ilkwennge, mangwe artntareneye kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The dingo eats lizards, mice, wild cat and small things that live in the hills.* Can also occur with -tyampe, which also means 'and': ◆ Atherrarte alatyite tyampe kape alywelpe. *I had two, the spinifex and the Normanton box tree.*

2. Can also be used to start a sentence, where it often translates as 'also, as well, furthermore, too' ◆ Kape elpaye warle aynenanthe alpeyaynenke, elpaye warle. Elpayelelke rtame ayantherre aneyayne. *We also went back to the creeks. We camped at the creeks too.*

SEE ALSO -tyampe

kapale arenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. look longingly at something you want ◆ Pertipelawe re kapale areyayne arel-arel-arreyayne mpelarte intemarte. *She looked longingly at the pretty flowers as she travelled.*

2. feel left out, excluded, jealous or distrustful of others ◆ Marle atherre angkerrane ake kngwerale kapale arerrantye. 'Atyenge apeke ketyle angkerrane' mpele. *Two women are talking and another woman is feeling left out. 'I think they are whispering about me' she thinks.*

3. look at something that you're not supposed to look at

cape-cape calf [BABY TALK] SEE kapeye-kapeye

kapenke get lost, lose your way, go bush SEE akapenke

kapennge sandhill canegrass VARIANT OF karrapennge

kaperle n.

1. central netted dragon *Ctenophorus nuchalis* ◆ Kaperlepe kelyamperle arwelele arle atnneyane eltyarrerrane arntwewe. Nyartepe arlkeny-arlkenye kape intetyeng-intetye kelye kaperle, nyartepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *This netted dragon can be seen standing on ant hills and shrubs waving which is usually a sign for a big rain. It is a little brown and orange striped and spotted dragon which eats little insects such as butterflies, flies and mosquitoes.*

SEE ALSO arrpwayle big central netted dragon

2. A general word for any kind of small lizard. ◆ Thangkerne kngweramernele aynenke kaperle, perrkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *Some birds eat lizards, grasshoppers, caterpillars and other insects.*

3. A general word for small lizards that goes before a word for a particular type of lizard. ◆ Kaperle ahalyepwenge. *The desert skink lizard.*

Kaperlarenge n.

place on Hanson River

kaperle-kaperle¹ n.

Australian (Richard's) pipit *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. Greyish-brown speckled bird that wags its tail up and down, 15–17 cm. ◆ Kaperl-kaperle thangkerne nyarte ware elpalhapenyre repe athenge re arre artnperr-entweyane kwene. Kaperle-kaperlepe thangkerne kelye aherne openye, arnalke errpwerle. Thangkerne nyartepe aynenke perrkaltye kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The Australian pipit is a grey bird that runs in and out through the grass. This bird is brown and has a black chest. It eats grasshoppers and other little insects. Also referred to as thangkerne kaperle-kaperle.*

kaperle-kaperle² n.

dust, fine dirt. This dirt sticks to things and compacts very hard.

kaperteye n.

cup of tea (from English 'cup of tea')

Kapetye *n.*

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.
 ◆ Ikwe Kapetye aynewangke anenke aweleye rtame. *The skin name 'Kapetye' is uncle for us (my siblings and me who are of Pwerle skin).*
 = Peltharre, Petyarre SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

kapeye-kapeye, kape-kape *n.* [BABY TALK]
calf = pweleke**kare** *n.*

sea, ocean, open expanse of water. Also referred to as *arntwe kare*.
 = alaye'

karanenke *vi.*

sit in shallow water, half submerged; soak. With the *+yane* ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': karanteyane ◆ Artnwenge kelye nhartepe ahentye anteyane arntwenge karanteyanewethe. *That little child likes to sit in the shallow water.* ◆ Kangwethake arntwenge kwene anteyane, arrkerarre. Karanteyane arntwenge. *The giant frog stays in the water, at the side. It stays in a little bit of water.*

karlakwerte, karlekwerte *n.*

clever, smart, talented; a person or animal who is good at doing something; a hero or legend ◆ Karlekwerte ayenge anteyane, karlekwerte ayengepe ahewe tyampe arlelke tyampe apewethe ayenge karlekwerte. Karlekwertele rtame atnwenthе atye artarrenhe. *I feel very smart when I fight. I am also very good at getting meat.* ◆ Karlekwerte mpele nhartepe arlengale apewene, arlengе apmere kngwerarlepe apenke angketye apeke arlelke apeke re apenke. *A clever person goes a long way to a place far away, they go hunting a long way on foot.* ◆ Aleke atyeyenge karlakwerte re, atnwenthе re atnhewethe. *My dog is clever, he can catch animals.*

SEE ALSO elweye tough, tyake clever, ake atnawerre knowledgeable, kwerrnge ltywere knowledgeable SOUNDS SIMILAR TO karlekerte kidney

karlale, karlarlwе *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

kneecap. Also referred to as *errpe karlarlwе*.
 ◆ Karlale ayenge errpatyarrenhe. *My knees are sore.*

SEE ALSO errpe knee

karlantye *n.*

a. canegrass dragon, blue-lined dragon, bicycle lizard *Diporiphora winneckeи*
 ◆ Karlantyepe ware elpalhapenyе arkenye errpwerle akake. Karlantye nyartepе elpayele arle anteyane repe aynenke wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye elpaye arenye, kape arntwe arrkerarre arle anteyane.

Karlantye nyartelepe kwartape kwereyengе arrenke elere warle elpaye warle. *The canegrass dragon is grey with a black stripe and black head. It lives in the creek and it eats little insects that are found along the water and in the creek bed. This lizard lays its eggs in sand in the creek bed.*

- b. Gilbert's lashtail *Lophognathus gilberti*
 c. long-snouted lashtail *Lophognathus longirostris*

Karlantye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

Southern Cross star constellation
 = Awele

Karlantyarengе *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

karlapetnhenke *vt.*

drain liquid

karlarrangkerne *n.*

western collared frog; Main's frog *Cyclorana maini* ◆ Pwele-pwelepenhe kngwerelayethelk-arrenke angketye akakelke eltyakakelke, kantye wanenylke. Kantyepe nhartepe arnneyelke rtame re, karlarrangkernelke anteyane. *From a tadpole he changes, he gets feet, hands and loses his tail. His tail will break off and he becomes a frog.* ◆ Alenyelkelke angkerr-angkerr-enyerrane karlarrangkerne. *Nanny goat kelye apenye akerrane. The western collared frog calls all the time while the river is running. It makes a noise like a baby goat.* SEE ALSO kalyeyampe desert burrowing frog, mpwekenhe rattling frog, alemerre Spencers burrowing frog

karlateye *n.*

checked material worn in the olden days ◆ Elkjemene inenge *line up*-arreyayne wele karlateye atanthe ileyaynenke. *The old women would line up to get their piece of checked material.*

karlatwerreye *n.*

a. red-capped robin *Petroica goodenovii* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Red-breasted bird up to 11.5 cm. Females are brown. ◆ Karlartwerreye arenkerne wele artweye arenge enke

karlayntene

kngwere angkwarre apewethe. If you see this bird you know to go the other way, because this bird is found near kurdaitchas.

b. mistletoe bird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum*.

Grey bird with a red breast, pinkish-red undertail and black back, 10–11 cm.

◆ Karlatwerreye arnalke rrtere-rrtere kelyamperle. The karlatwerreye is a small bird with a red chest. ◆ Karlatwerreye makwerle aperrane, him enwenge aperte rrtere-rrtere. There are lots of mistletoe birds, only their chest is red.

c. crimson chat (?) *Ephthianura tricolor*. Red-breasted bird with white neck up to 12 cm. Females are brown with faint reddish chest. Also referred to as *thangkerne karlatwerreye*.

karlayntene, karlayntenhe n.

ceremonial headband rubbed with red ochre *atnme* and worn by women. For some speakers this can also be used to describe men's headband. Traditionally these were made from hairstring and more recently string or wool. ◆ Akarenge akarlayntene. Artnwenge ngareye ertntweyane akarlayntene arrenke arrengkwеле ane arrkaylpe atnarrenke akarlayntene warle. Karlayntene marle inengele arreyayne awelyewe tyampe. Mothers wear the karlayntene on their head when they dance during initiation ceremonies. Feathers called arrkaylpe are put in it. It is also worn for women's ceremonies.

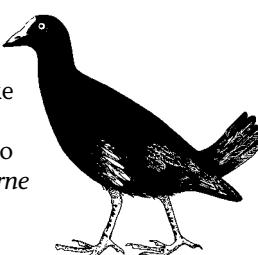
SEE ALSO *iterlarre white headband*

karlayntenhe ceremonial headband worn by women SEE *karlayntene*

karlayteng-aytenge n.

black-tailed native hen *Gallinula ventralis*. Dark hen-like waterbird with white tail tip, 30–37 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne karlaytengaytenge*.

◆ Karlaytengaytenge thangkerne nyartepe errpwerle rllerre atherrepe rrtere-rrtere. Nyartepe thangkerne arntwe arrkerarrele anteyane. Thangkerne nyartepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe arenye. The native hen is black with red legs. It lives in bushes or under trees on the sides of waterholes or dams. It eats little insects that live in and on the water.



karlekerte n.

kidney ◆ Nhartepe apmwenge kwere karlekerte atherrarte kwere ilenke, atherraperte. Ilel-aytenke apmwe nthelartee. Karlekerte wanenye antenge entwewayane. Iterrye rtame antenge ampwarr-antethenenke. A snake (sent by sorcery) can take the two kidneys out. It takes them and goes away. The person is left lying there with no kidneys. The person left behind dies then.

karlerrkwe soft, doughy, mushy SEE *karlwerrkwe*

karlerrkwelh-errkwelhe turkey, European turkey VARIANT OF *karlwerrke-lywerke*

karleyakwerre, karleyakwe n.

pebble bush, nut bush *Stylobasium spathulatum*. A shrub about 2 m with hard brown nuts about the size of a pea. People make necklaces from the seeds of *karleyakwerre*. Also referred to as *arwele karleyakwerre*. ◆ Karleyakwerre nyarte nterrenge errpwerle rtame re oynterrkepe arletyepre re atherrk-atherreke rtame. Rarre errpwerle arrenke wele kwere mpwarende tyweretyele arlenga. The karleyakwerre has seeds which are black when old and green when new or young. When they turn black they are then used with other beans for decorations.

karlkarle n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cold, cool ◆ Karlkarle warle ayenge arntwe warle atnyewewethe. I want to jump into the cold water.

= arlkarle [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

karlkalarrenke vi.

1. cool down ◆ Aye alele, weye nharte atye arrenherre mentye tangkwerle karlkalarrenke. Hey wait, let that meat that I put there cool down first. ◆ Aylanthe elyenge anewene karlkalarrewethe. You and I should sit in the shade to get a cold breeze.

2. relax, calm down after being worked up
= arlkarlarrenke

karlkalininke vt.

1. make someone cold
2. calm or settle someone down after they have been angry

= arlkarlininke

karlkerrnge n.

1. cooked meat blood ◆ Atnwenthe aherrepene karlkerrnge kwathewethe; artepe angkwarre ape repe karlkerrnge anenke. The meat juice from a cooked

kangaroo that you can drink is called karlkwerrnge. It is around the back bone of the kangaroo. ♦ Arrngelke tyampetarle yathenke, karlkwerrngepe. *He pours the cooked blood, the meat juices, into a tin.* SEE ALSO apint-apinte cooked emu blood

2. stew, soup, gravy. Also referred to as arntwe karlkwerrnge.

karlwe *n.*

1. round, circular ♦ Enewaylenga, angketye karlwe. *The echidna has round feet.* ♦ Nhartepe karlwepe kwerele twetnherrantyepe tyanywenge tyampe, nhartee. *We crush tobacco with a round stone.*
2. ball, lump of something SEE ALSO partwele ball

karlwe tyelperre

round and flat (as in damper)

karlwinenke, kwarlinenke *vt.*

1. coil something up, wrap something up ♦ Karlwinenke rope apeke. *Yeah, you can make a rope into a coil.*
2. make round, make a ball or plug of something ♦ Kwerarlarelle aynanthe wenhe terpenke, tyanywengepe. Nhartepe kwere karlwinengelelke aynewethelke. *We mix tobacco with ashes. Then, after making it into a plug we will chew it.*

Karlwakake *n.*

soakage on Barrow Creek near Thangkenharenge

karlwale kneecap SEE karlale

karlwe-karlwe *n.*

1. lumpy, curdled
2. round thing ♦ Atye arnte ilenhe, artnte kelye, karlwe-karlwe. *I picked up a stone, a little stone, a round one.*
3. round bits of crystallised sugar in honey ♦ Karlwe-karlwe atye aynenye mamperle. *I ate the delicious crystallised sugar.*

Karlwe-Karlwe *n.*

Devils Marbles ♦ Ampere nyarte Karlwe-Karlwepe ayerrere rtame Alekarenge theye nthenayne. *Devils Marbles is north of Ali-Curung.*

karlwerrke, arlwerrke *n.*

1. soft, doughy, mushy ♦ Weye aherre nhartepe kngwere karlwerrke mamperle. *That kangaroo meat is nice and soft.*
2. Rlwerne karlwerrke aylenke. *The damper was made soft.*
3. fragile ♦ Athe karlwerrke nte ilene ware

lywekekewethe kwerele. *Get some small sticks to start a fire with.* ♦ Ateyepe nhartepe karlwerrke, arntenherre. *This stick is fragile, it broke.*

OPPOSITE OF elperterre

karlwerrke-lywerrke, karlerrkwelh-errkwelhe *n.*

turkey, European turkey. Also referred to as weye karlwerrke-lywerrke. ♦ Karlwerrke-lywerrke weye rlwampele arre aynterrantye. *White people eat turkeys.*

Karne *n.*

place name

karnaketye *n.*

1. bush tomato (hill form) *Solanum chippendalei (hill form).* Plant about 80cm (though it may grow to 1.5m) with purple flowers and fruits which are pale yellow when ripe. The black seeds inside the fruit called *karrnge* are inedible and are cleaned out with a tool called *karrete*. It is similar to *antyewarle* but has larger fruit. Also referred to as *arwele karnaketye*. ♦ Karnaketye artntarenye, elpayarenye. *The bush tomato grows in the hills and near creeks.*

2. edible fruit of the bush tomato.

Also referred to as *rlwene karnaketye*.

♦ Karnaketyepe kwemangkerrepe akweyaynenke amelege akweyaynenke. Nthelarte kenge atneyayne kwene arreyaynenke. *We used to put bush tomatoes in a shallow hole in the ground. We would put them there for later.*

karnawilkere *n.*

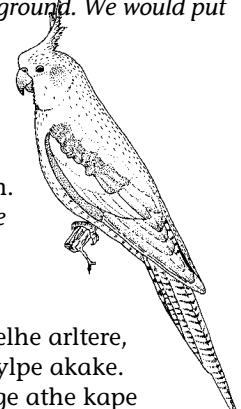
cockatiel, quarrion *Nymphicus hollandicus.*

Grey crested parrot with yellow face, 32 cm.

Also referred to as weye karnawilkere.

♦ Karnawilkerepe thangkerne ware elpalhapeny, paympelhe arltre, ake marlaperre arrkaylpe akake. Repe aynenke nterrenge athe kape arwele arenye. Karnawilkere nyartepe anteyane arwele ilperele kape repe weye ahene aynewethe. *The cockatiel is a grey bird with white wings and a yellow crested head. It eats seeds from grass, plants and trees and nests in tree hollows. It is good to eat.*

♦ Akenge re anteyane alpite, Altyerrelampenyre re akngananhe. Pelkere



Karnawilkere

openye akepe re etnkwelthe. *There is a tuft on the top of the cockatiel's head; it was made like that in the Dreamtime. Its head is long like a crested pigeon.* ♦ Atnwenthewe kwere ayneyayne arrwekele nyele ilperewe alarreyayne karnawilkwere. *In the early days people ate the cockatiel, killing them in hollow trees.*

Karnawilkere n.

place name

+k-arnenge SEE -arnenge

karntape, arntape n.

1. bark ♦ Karntape atyenge etnyewene atyepewethe re arlparrewethe. *Give me some of that bark so I can burn it and turn it into ashes.* ♦ Karntape aynterrke atrthenke. *Dry bark falls off trees.*

2. medicine from the beefwood tree *piltentye Grevillea striata*. The bark of this plant is boiled to make a medicine for scabies and sores.

3. long coolamon ♦ Nhartepe rntweye, arrnge tangkwerle re wenhe maranye erretineyerre karntape warlepe. *He will cut the meat and like always, will pour the blood into the coolamon.* SEE ALSO akwerre coolamon, kartetye deep coolamon, ertnwe large coolamon, arne deep coolamon

4. boy's toy boomerang ♦ Nyarte karntape awerre inengele atewehanthe rrkantele arlenge weyayne kwerle. *When playing, boys used to hit each other by throwing a toy boomerang made from a piece of bark.* = rltimpe SEE ALSO kwentelye boy's grass toy

karntape artnnge

fresh bark, green bark

karntape aynterrke

dry bark ♦ Arlpe mpwarende karntape aynterrke atrkerre arenye. *Ashes can be made from the dry bark of a coolibah tree.*

karntawarre n.

yellow ochre

= marlalperre, arrkite SEE ALSO atmme¹ red ochre, ngwentye-ngwentye SEE ALSO arake black ochre

karntayarrenke vi.

cool yourself down, relax ♦ Itertye paperte karntayarrenke arlekke penhe. *People cool down when they come back from hunting.*

SEE ALSO arlkarlarrenke cool down

karntenge n.

1. short, stocky, squat ♦ Kangare ware elpalhapenyte, erlwe errpwelte, intetyeng-

intetye, karntenge, kantye mwate. *The blue-tongue lizard is a grey lizard with black eyes, thick light-orange stripes, and is short and fat with a fat stumpy tail.*

2. pair of shorts, cut-off trousers

karntenge-karntenge n.

short things, lots of short things, bits and pieces ♦ Enterkelpe re ilenke athe, athinenge, karntenge-karntenge. *Termites get grass, short pieces of grass.*

karntenge-karntenge alarrenke vt.

hit something so that it breaks into small pieces = lwethe alarrenke

karntenge-karntenginenke vt.

cut into small bits and pieces

SEE ALSO lwethe rntwenke

karntety-arntetye types of geckos SEE akarntety-arntetye

karrapenng, kapenng n.

1. sandhill canegrass *Zygochloa paradoxa*. Hard-stemmed grass that forms dense clumps and grows to 1.5 m and wide. = lentye

2. curly wiregrass, firegrass *Aristida inaequiglumis*. Grass to 1 m with sharp seed heads. Also referred to as *athe karrapenng*.

♦ Mantarrepe aytneyaytenke arlekkarle aperrane karrapenngle. *The curly wiregrass pierces your clothes when you go hunting.* = arre², arrapere, apenng

karrarrampe n.

evil spirit that lives in a thick bunch of leaves hanging from a bloodwood tree arke or ghost gum tyelkenhe. This spirit alters a child's behaviour and appearance. It also causes deformities or disabilities in an unborn baby. ♦ Karrarrampe inenge arrentye inenge arke alperrele arle anteyanepe atanthe kwakaylarrantye, arrentye arrkengeyarre. *The evil beings that live in the leaves of the bloodwood, karrarrampe, make a depression in the ground (by making the leaves sway and sweep the ground).*

= arrkengeyarre

karrarenke vi.

1. gather together, congregate, cluster ♦ Enthwerr-enthwerr-enyerrane, arenke 'Aye, ngimarrawe arrwekele. Arntwenge atanthe wenhe karrarrane, arntwe warle.' *He is looking all around and sees them, 'Ah, there are zebra finches ahead. They must be gathering together at some water.'*

2. hold a meeting or gathering

karrete, arrete *n.*

1. emu leg bone ◆ Karrete nyartepe kwerne atnhelwenke arenge aynanthe etnewenke. ◆ Karretelepe aynanthe etnewenke atnhelengkwe arenge rlterre arenge ngkwerne. Karretele nyartepe rlwene kwenemangkerre kape karnaketye kwerele ipeyayne. *This is a special name used only for the emu's leg bone. This leg bone was once used as a tool in the olden days to clean out the black sticky seeds of the bush tomato.*
2. tool made from emu bone which is used to clean out the bitter seeds from the bush tomato *kwenemangkerre* ◆ Karrete tyelartre atnakakerre atanthe karnaketye kape antyewarle tyampe ipeyayne aynewethe athathe. *The tool karrete is used to clean out the seeds from bush tomatoes before eating them.* SEE ALSO alywele stone scraper, alyweke stone scraper

Karrilpere, Akarrilpere *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek

karrinenke, akarrinenke *vt.*

1. gather, collect, bring things together, pack things up ◆ Ware karrinenke weye pwewethe. *He gathers wood to cook the meat.*
2. muster cattle ◆ Nharte ngwetyanpe aynanthe apelapenke, ngwetyanpe aynanthe nantewe inengepe karrinenke ngwetyanpe. 'Mpe, arreteme apelapeye rlengke.' *We went and mustered the cattle in the morning, 'Hey, we've got to go now'.*

karre-karrinenke

gather lots of things into a heap, bring people together ◆ Iterrtye inenge apeke meeting-we apeke, wele karrekarrinenke. *If there is a meeting someone goes out and brings all the people together.*

karrmathe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

content, satisfied; especially after having eaten ◆ Karrmathelke anteyane aynenyerrepene. *I feel fine now that I have eaten.* ◆ Etnkwele arwelelape re antetheney-alpenke, aylpelewe, aynterrantye. Atnew-atnewelke nhartepe kwerepenhartepe, karrmathelke re aperraneye, atnew-atnewepe. *The black kite sits down (after going back up), in a river red gum and eats. Then after that, once it is full, it will be alright.* ◆ Angkerranelke wenheyeye angkelke. Karrmathelke. *They have a yarn. There is no worry then, it is alright.*

SEE ALSO alkaperte enough, katye-katye content

karrnge *n.*

black seeds of the *karnaketye* and *antyewarle* fruits *Solanum chippendalei* (*hill form*). These are not edible.

karrytenke care for someone who is sick; nurse someone SEE akarrytenke

karte¹ *pv.*

crossed. Goes before verbs that describe a position to mean crossed or bent over.

karte anteyane *vi.*

1. lie on back with knees up
2. sit on chair with one leg crossed over the other.

karte atnenke *vi.*

1. sit on chair with one leg crossed over the other.

2. lie on back with knees bent up ◆ Ayenge karte atnenke mpelarte. *I lie face-up like this.* ◆ Erlkwe karte atnneyane. *The old man is lying on his back with his knees bent up.*

karte atnthenke *vi.*

fall over and end with your legs sticking up ◆ Artnwenge ilwekere karte atnthenke. *That poor child fell on its back.*

karte elethnenke *vt.*

1. push something out of the way ◆ Relhele artnwenge atherre karte elethnenke atere. *The frightened woman pushed two kids out of her way.*

2. accidentally knock something over, spill something ◆ Relhele pakete arntwe akake karte elethnenke. *The woman knocked over a bucket of water.*

karte entweyane *vi.*

lie with knees bent up ◆ Artweye erlkwe nharte karte entweyane ilyenge. *That old man is lying on his back with his knees up in the shade.*

karte² *n.*

playing cards (from English 'card')

kartawarre *n.*

root ◆ Kartawarre penhe mpwarenke arlengarre kelye ane kwerre kelye kwere mpwarenke ane apmwelke kwerarle arlewatyerre akerre mpwarenke. *People make little coolamons, dolls, snakes and goannas out of the roots of trees.* ◆ Kartawarrewe ertwep-ertwepe aynte-rapinterrantye atnkwarengele, artnangkepe. Aherrk-aherrkele alpenkerne; alhwenge warle kwereyenge warle

Kartawarre

atnywey-alpenke. *Bilbies go around eating roots at night-time. Before sunrise they return and go back into their holes.*

Kartawarre *n.*

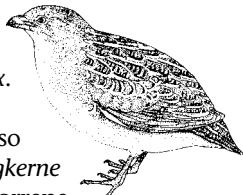
place on Arnerre country

kartawarrarenye *n.*

grub from the roots of the river red gum *aylpele*, which some people eat
SEE ALSO *aylpelaye grub in river red gum branches*

kartelkwarre *n.*

little button-quail,
button quail *Turnix velox*.



For many speakers this word is *kwementyaye*. Also referred to as *weye thangkerne kartelkwarre*. ♦ Kartwelkarrepe *thangkerne kelye athenge arre anteyane. thangkerne nyartelepe oynenke nterrenge athe arenye. Kartelwarre nyartape aherne apenyne kape ayntwerretete apenyne. The quail is a little brown bird that looks like the spinifex pigeon. It lives in the grass where it feeds on seeds.*

kartene *n.*

garden (from English 'garden')

kartetye *n.*

deep coolamon used for carrying water. It is carried under the arm with a strap called *twatyele*. Similar to *ernwe*. ♦ Kwakelele, kwarrengkwelepe ileyayne kwaypmerrelepe ileyayne kartetyele ernwenge rtame ileyayne arntwepe. *Their aunties, mothers and grandmothers used to get water in deep coolamons called kartetye and carry them back to camp, you see.*
SEE ALSO *arne deep coolamon, errkwe¹ ladle, akwerre coolamon for baby, karntape long coolamon* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *katetye bullet*

Kartetye-kartetye *n.*

Barrow Creek telegraph station (from English 'cottage') ♦ Tyarlarte ampere Kartetye-Kartetyarle atnakakerre atanthe arrwekelenyele ileyarde rlwene ratyene. *Here, at this place, Barrow Creek telegraph station, our old people used to get their rations.*

kartnwenthe *n.*

crack in ground made by a swollen root, raised ground made by yam roots ♦ Anatyele, apitele apeke kartnwenthe wenke. *Yams or perhaps pencil yams can make cracks in the ground.* ♦ Apitepe

aneyayne kartnwenthe rtame. *Where there are pencil yams there are cracks in the ground.*
= kwerrpere SEE ALSO alkwide large crack in ground

kartwelkarre little button-quail SEE kartelkwarre

katake *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

billycan (NOTE Warlpiri *kataku*) ♦ Alwerre akerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke alwerre, akarletye, atwakeye, renhakerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke. Aynewanthe kwene amperranewethe mpele, arleyepe aynanthe enweyaynenke katake warle aynanthe arreyayne. *We used to eat split-jack fruit, northern wild oranges and wild oranges. If they were not quite ripe we picked them and took them back in a billycan to put them in the ground to ripen.* SEE tyampete, pelikante

katake *n.*

1. slow, unhurried ♦ Atye iparerrantye katatele atye yenge bookdown-pe, thewe atye iparerrantye katatele. *I'm paying my bookdown off gradually to the store.*
2. calm, relaxed, patiently, carefully, gentle ♦ Katate nge apene apmweketye. *Go carefully on account of snakes.*

katake anenke *vi.*

sit still

katake anenge-wanenye *vi.*

be worried or upset; feel nervous, anxious or unsettled

katatapenyne *adv.*

1. slower
2. calmer, gentler, calmly ♦ Katatapenyne nge angkewethe. *Wait, just stay calm.*
- ♦ Katate apenyne nge aweparrone. *Take it easy, wait.*

katatele aperte *adv.*

gently, slowly, carefully ♦ Tyapenpe nharte katatele aperte rwelharrewethe. *That boil needs to be squeezed out gently.* ♦ Katatele aperte aylanthe kweteyayne alpeyayne. *We went along slowly picking up people as we went back.*

katatarrenke *vi.*

1. go slow, calm down ♦ Kwene arrer-arrerenyenke katatarrenke, kwenarrenke. *(Sing) it slower and not so high.*
2. calm down

katatinenke, katataylenke *vt.*

settle someone down, calm down someone

katate-kataste *adv.*

(do something) slowly ◆ Nawe, katate-kataste. *No, we'll sing slowly.* ◆ Katate-kataste aperrane. *Go slowly.*

katetye *n.*

bullet, cartridge (from English 'cartridge')

◆ Nhartepe relke rtame, wenhe maranye, akwenke, katetyepe. *Then he in turn inserts a cartridge into the gun.*

= erlwe¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kartetye *deep coolamon, Kartetye*

kathete *n.*

cassette, tape (from English 'casette')

◆ Artnwengele amerne kathete tharrinterrantye. *The kids are pulling out the tape from the cassette.*

kathipe *n.*

1. edible grub found in the bush coconut arrkwerlperpe. Also referred to as *kayne kathipe*. ◆ Kathipe anteyane kwene kwerlperlepe arwele arrkengen. Kathipe nyartepe ahene aynewethe. Kwerlperpe tyarrpinenke kathipe kwere ilpilewethope. Aynenkepe kwere mpelaperte. *The edible grub kathipe is found inside the gall on bloodwood trees. It is good to eat. You split the gall in half to get the grub out. It is eaten just as it is.* = kwerlpwerlpayte

2. bush coconut [SOME SPEAKERS]. Edible gall on the bloodwood tree *arke* – *Corymbia opaca*. The gall is about the size of an apple and has an edible grub inside. Both the grub and the white flesh of the bush coconut are eaten. = arrkwerlperpe

kathiparenye

edible grub found in the bush coconut arrkwerlperpe. = kwerlpwerlpayte

katnywenke go inside, vanish (plural) SEE akatnywenke**katye** *pv.*

do something for someone. Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done on behalf of someone or to help someone. Pronouns and some endings such as +lke and -rtame can go in between katye and the verb.

katye alarrenke *vt.*

kill or hunt something for someone

◆ Nharte aynekanthe katye alarreyaynenke everything-pe elkwemeninengele. *The old women used to hunt lots of food for us.*

katye alperinenke *vt.*

bring something back for someone

◆ Erlkwety-erlkewewe katye alperineyayne apmere warle weye. *They would bring the meat back to camp for the old men.*

katye anteyane *vi.*

sit around waiting for someone to grab you ◆ Ntepe katye anteyane ngkenge iley-etyewethe eltyemwerneyele? *What are you doing just sitting there letting the police get you?* This is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the continuous endings +yane or +yayne. OPPOSITE OF tyerte anenke

katye arrenke *vt.*

put something down for someone; give

◆ Anatye alkenh-alkenhepe arreyayne akwerkewe atewantheyengewe atewanthe mpwernewe katye arreyayne. *We would put the big yams to one side for our children and their spouses.*

katye atnarrenke *vt.*

place or set something down for someone

◆ Elkwmene otherre elweme tyewarlarte elwewe katye atnarreyaynepe. *The two old women used to set (the food) down right here for the two of them.*

katye atnhenke *vt.*

hunt meat for people (of dogs)

◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenge katye atnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna.*

katye atnteyane *vi.*

receive punishment ◆ Relhe nthelarte rewenhe katye atnteyane ngkwarlepenhele ipmarrerantye kngwere inenge. *That drunk woman will get punished by all the people that she is bad-mouthing.* The reflexive pronoun is used for the person receiving punishment (e.g. rewenhe 'himself').

katye aylanke *vt.*

sing for someone ◆ Katye aylankepe ertneweteh athathe awelye katye aylanke ertnwenkelke. *Sing us a women's song so we can dance.*

katye aytnenke *vt.*

sew or spear something for someone

◆ Waylpele erlkwenge kngwerelepe shirt aytneyayne shirt penhe katye aytneyayne aynekanthe clothes-pe. Kngwerepe erlteye

katye-katye

singlet warle akwerelh-ayleyayne. One of the old white man was sewing up his shirt. After that he sewed up ours for us. He gave us his singlet to put on while he sewed up our clothes.

katye ilenke *vt.*

get things for someone ◆ Ayengepe apeyayne nantewe rtame atye katye ileyaynewethe. *I used to have to go and get the horses for other people.* ◆ Pwerte nyartepe arntenhawe, kwerelke atyenge katye ilewene. *These boots are old, get me some others.*

katye ipenke *vt.*

clean bush tomatoes for someone ◆ Kwenemangkerre rtame rntwene nte kwere. Katye ipene nte kwere. *Pick the bush fruit and clean them for me.*

katye mpwarenke *vt.*

make something for someone ◆ Rlwakitele ayenge anteyane atyerreyele arre atyenge katye mpwarenhele. *I am sitting in the windbreak that my brother made for me.*

katye pwenke *vt.*

cook something for someone ◆ Erkwetyerkwe inengewe katye pweyayne, arlelke angkwarre penhewe. *The old women would cook for the old men after they came back from hunting.*

katye rlwarrinenke *vt.*

discover something for someone else, find something and show someone else. Reveal something to someone, show someone else the way or where something is ◆ Atyelke nyartepe katye rlwarrilenhe alekinengewe atye arle angwerrmilenhepenhe. *I found those puppies and now everybody wants them.* ◆ Atye arre katye rlwarrinenye nyartepe kngwerinengelke atanthe *rush-arrerherre.* *I found it but everyone is rushing around wanting it too.*

katye rntwenke *vt.*

cut something up for someone ◆ Ape atye rlwampewane atye katye rntwenherre, re kwere etelarewethe, ilenyenpe kwerartape. *I just broke some off for the whitefella, so he can know about the plant.*

katye yenke *vt.*

grind seeds for someone else ◆ Nharte nte kwere katye yene! *Grind the seeds for me!*

katye-katye *adv.*

no worries, no concerns, content, happy. Goes with verbs that describe a position,

such as 'sit' or 'stand.' ◆ Katye-katye entwewaye artweyewe etarreng-anenye. *That man doesn't worry about kardaitchas.* ◆ Mweteke rlengkenye ilenyne katye-katye aperrane. *We will have no worries travelling in this new car.* SEE ALSO **karrmathe** content

katyerre *n.* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

1. desert raisin, bush tomato *Solanum centrale* (from Anmatyerr *katyerr*)

2. edible fruit of the desert raisin = arlkerre

katyerre elhe

brown, dry fruit of the desert raisin which is eaten (*lit. desert raisin nose*)

katyerre kwarde

yellow, ripe fruit of the desert raisin (*lit. desert raisin egg*)

SEE ALSO **kwarde egg**, ntingke ripe

katyerre mpwarenke *vt.*

have a ring around the moon. The ring around the moon means that the desert raisins *arlkerre* are ripe. ◆ Katyerre mpwarenke, nhartepe apiwarrenke atherrkenye aneyerrewe athathe. *The ring around the moon reveals that the country will soon be green.* Usually there is no word in the sentence with the +*le²* ending, although the word for 'water' can have the +*le²* ending. = arlkerre mpwarenke

katyerre pwarre

unripe fruit of the desert raisin = elhe SEE ALSO **arletye¹** raw

katyerre twenye

old and dry fruit of the desert raisin

katywertarre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. pencil yam (narrow leaf variety) *Vigna lanceolata* var. *filiformis* or var. *lanceolata* (?). Creeping plant with bright green leaves, yellow flowers and edible roots.

2. edible root of this yam ◆ Elkwemene inengele apite atanthe apmeyayne, atanwelarre. Wante-mpange? Katywarterre mpange atanthe apmeyaynenke, katywarterre. Apite apenye apertame. *The old women would get pencil yams then and they would get yams called 'atanwelarre' and katywarterre too, which are like pencil yams.* = arnampe SEE ALSO **atanwelarre**, arlatyeye, apite

kayaye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. older sister ◆ Kayaye atyeyengepe Artarrele rtame re anteyane, aletharrepe. *My older sister lives at Tara; she is the eldest*

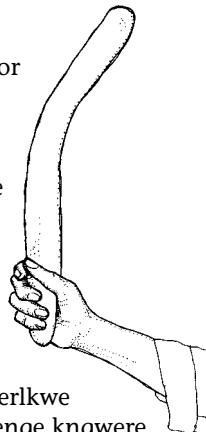
sibling. = arrereye

2. husband's brother's wife

kayle *n.*

boomerang. Wooden implement used by men for hunting and also to beat rhythm accompanying singing. It does not return when thrown. ♦ Awetnthe kayle kwere mpwarenke, awetnthe theye, artetye theye piltentye theye.

People make boomerangs from the wood of the dogwood, mulga and beefwood trees. ♦ Artweye erlkwe nthelartepe kayle kwereyenge kngwere marlineterantye. That old man is making his boomerang very smooth. ♦ Kaylele lterreple aylarrantye artweye amernele, arrerr-arerre marle artnwenge. Men sing while they rattle boomerangs together; the women and children are nearby.



kayle artepe

curved side of boomerang, back of boomerang

kayle aleme

flat side of a boomerang ♦ Kayle aleme ntharlarte arkenye nte arrenawe. *You put stripes on the flat side of that boomerang.*

kayle ilepere

ordinary hunting boomerang (*lit. boomerang thigh*)

kayle ilke

hooked boomerang ♦ ERLWE nthelartepe mpwararrantye kayle ilke kwereyenge. *That old man is making himself a number 7 boomerang.*

kaylelengkwe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. young boy (*lit. associated with boomerangs*) ♦ Tyelarte awerre atye atyerrantyelkawe, 'kaylelengkwe.' *I call a boy who is about that size over there kaylelengkwe.*

2. respectful way to refer to a son

= errtyartakake OPPOSITE OF atnemelengkwe

Kaylenga Atwatinyenyerre, Kaylenga

Atwatinyenye *n.*

Indian Bore, Claypan Bore. Place north-west of Barrow Creek.

kaylenga-kayle *n.*

children's toy boomerang ♦ Weyaynelke artnwenge inengele kaylenga-kayle

kelye-kelyele. *Children used to throw toy boomerangs for fun.*

kaylkwere *n.*

1. improper, half done, not done well, any old way, not concentrating ♦ *Proper way* kwere eletnherrantye awelyepe nate kaylkwere. Awelye nyangartepe etakte arenge, *proper way* arenge, arleyale. *You have to perform women's ceremonies properly, not just any old way. It has got to be done carefully and properly. It's important for everybody.*

2. bad, mischievous, promiscuous

♦ Atnwenge nthelarte elpatheng-anenye artnperrentweyane mpwekare, kaylkwere. *That child doesn't listen and runs around making a noise, he's mischievous.*

= mpwekare

3. show-off, flirtatious, lover-girl, lover-boy, larrikin ♦ Kaylkwere nhartepe atyeyenge young fella. *That son of mine is a real larrikin.*

kaylkwerinenke *vt.*

get someone worked up, upset someone, unsettle someone, torment someone, be humbugged by someone ♦ Artnwenge kaylkwerinenkyele arntetyarremeketye. *Don't get the child worked up, he might get sick.*

kaylkwere-kaylkwere *n.*

a man who is always trying to seduce women, always flirting

kayltwelthe, ayltwelthe *n.*

toothache ♦ Errtywerne ayenge etnweyenteyane kayltwelthe akake. *My tooth is hurting, I have a toothache.*

kayltwelthe aynenke *vt.*

have a toothache ♦ Errpwerle arrenke rtame re errtywerne aytarrantyelke re, kayletwelthele. *Toothaches cause pain and make your teeth go black.*

kayne *n.*

1. edible grub found in the roots of trees and in some other places ♦ Kaytepe etne aynanthe artnwenke kayte inenge twerarte kartawarrele arre anteyane arwele makwerlele. *This is a name we use to call all the grubs that live in the roots of many different trees.* ♦ Ngkwepeye areyenengele, atnemele alpwartengele. Kayte inenge ilengele. *He finds an ant bed and digs it up with a yamstick. He gets out the edible grubs.* ♦ Wetyenye arwele kayte etnwerrengayte. *The emu bush has a grub*

Kaytetye

called 'etnwerrengayte'.

2. A general word for an edible grub that goes before the name of a particular kind of edible grub. ♦ Kayte ayepayte. *The edible tar vine grub.* ♦ Kayte ngkwepeye arenyle. *Termites at the larval stage, when they first get wings, can be eaten.*

Kaytetye n.

1. Kaytetye people

2. Kaytetye language ♦ Angke Kaytetye angkerrane apmere Artarrele, Arnerrele, Barrow Creek, Ankweleyelengkwele and Elewarrele. *Kaytetye is spoken at these places: Artarre, Arnerre, Barrow Creek, Ankweleyelwengke and Elewarre.* ♦ Angke ayenge Kaytetye. *My language is Kaytetye.*

kele okay, alright (NOTE Anmatyerr kel) SEE alkaperte

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *kale* however

kelathe n.

window, glass (from English 'glass')

kelelkelelke, elkelelke n.

galah *Cacatua roseicapilla*. Pink and grey cockatoo with pale head, usually in noisy flocks, 36 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kelelkelelke*. ♦ Kelelkelelkepe thangkerne ware elpalhapenye kape rntere-rntere. *Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke nterrenge athe arenyle kape arwele arenyle.* Thangkerne nyartepe anteyane arwele ilperele, kape nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. *The galah is a grey and pink bird. It eats seed from grass, plants and trees and nests in tree hollows. It is good to eat.*

= elentye

kelengkwarrenke vi.

get dizzy, spin (of head) ♦ Ake ayenge kelengkwarrenke. *I am feeling dizzy.*

= akngwepangarrenke, atwatyarrenke

kelerrke sparse, thin, patchy, bare, skinny, weak, not much left [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE errkerlerrke

kelyte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. respectful way for a women to address her older sister SEE ALSO arrereye *older sister*
2. woman who you are fond of or close to [SOME SPEAKERS]

kelye n.

1. small, little, low ♦ Alkaperte, kelye aperte atye ampilenye. *Alright, I have told a little story.*

2. high pitched voice ♦ Angke kelyele mpwarenke, kelyele aylenke ahenepe. *Sing*

it in a high voice, it's better if you sing it in a high voice. OPPOSITE OF arwerpe

3. soft sound ♦ Kelye openye angkewene, kngwerele amerne elpathemeketye. *Speak softly so others can't hear.*

4. toy, pretend thing ♦ Kartawarre penhe mpwarenke arlengarre kelye ake kwerre kelye kwere mpwarenke. *People make little coolamons and dolls out of the roots of trees.*

kelyarrenke vi.

1. get smaller, shrivel up

2. run low, run out of something, get less of something ♦ Arlente alynterryepe, wantelke aynanthe alynterryepe mpele, ngayelepe nyarte kelyelkarrar-arrer-nyenye mpele. *It's a long time (until we get food); what are we going to eat now that the food is running out?* ♦ Arrnge atyeyenge kelyarrenhe. *My blood pressure decreased.*

kelyinenke vt.

make something small

kelyamperle n.

small or young thing or person ♦ Ilwekere atyeyenge kelyamperle. *My poor child.*

♦ Bag kelye aynanthe apernineyaynenke erlteye, enyepe ratyene kelyamperle. *We used to take little bags when it was time to get rations.*

kelye-kelye n.

small things, small ones ♦ Nhartepe weye kelye-kelye aynenke rtame. *Then he eats the small pieces of meat.*

kelyam-akelye, kelyam-akelyame adv.

one at a time, bit by bit; evenly

♦ Kwerepenhe arnewetye ertwep-ertwepe rntwenkeeee. Kelyame-kelye kwere rntwerrantye, rntwenke kwere. *Then she picks all around the conkerberry bush. One at a time she picks them off.* ♦ Ayneyayne nthelakerrarte kelyam-akelyame aynanthe, ileyaynenke atantherre erlkwyerlkw inengelepe. *We ate the little bit of rations that the old men got.*

kelye-kelyinenke, kelye-kelyaylenke vt.

make something into small bits or pieces

♦ Rlwenepa atye kelye-kelyinengle rntwenke. *I broke the bread up into pieces.*

kelyengenyne n.

youngest, smallest ♦ Kelyengenyne otherre apeyayterane antenge theye. *The two youngest one are coming behind.*

kelyepenhe n.

1. grown-up, older

2. promised wife

kelyinenke make something small SEE UNDER
kelye

Kemarre *n.*

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.
◆ Ikwe nyarte Kemarre atyeyenge arlweye apenye. *The skin name Kemarre is the same as my father's (Pwerle speaking).*

SEE ALSO Watyale, Tyakarre, ikwe skin name

kemparle *n.*

1. clever, talented person ◆ Kemparle mpwarenhe marle nthelarte. *The talented woman made it.*
2. show-off, know-all ◆ Kemparle re apenke errwelaperte. *She thinks she's smart, showing off.* = tywenape-tywenape

kenge *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that an action involves lots of things in one spot, or is done to lots of things together. ◆ Pweleke inenge kenge atnteyane elyenge. *There's lots of cattle standing under a shade.*

kenge alperinenke *vt.*

bring or take lots of things back ◆ Rlengke ngwetyanpe atanthe rlwene makwerle tyethyarte kenge alperinenyerre. *This morning they took a big lot of food out there.*

SEE ALSO alperinenke bring back

kenge anenke *vi.*

1. be in a safe spot. Only used to describe fruits such as *karnaketye* and *kwenemangkerre* which are placed carefully in a particular spot for later.
2. stay fresh by being kept in the ground. Only the foods *antyewarle*, *karnaketye* and *kwenemangkerre* are kept like this.
◆ Karnaketyepe kwenemangkerrepe akwewayaynenke amelele. Amele warle akwewayaynenke kwene. Nthelarte kenge aneyayne kwene arreyaynenke. *Bush tomatoes used to be kept in a shallow hole in the ground and covered up to keep them fresh. People put lots of fruit away in there for later.* The place where things are has the +le¹ or -warle ending.

3. go to sleep, go off to bed [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
◆ Kenge anteyane errwanthe nthelakerre arnkentyele mpele. *You young fellas go and sleep in the single men's camp.*

kenge arenke *vt.*

save something for someone else ◆ Rlwene kenge arerrantye kenge arenke dinner

penhe. (*I'm*) saving some food for when they come back after dinner. The person you are saving something for has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Rlwene atye kenge arenke arlengarle arlelke aperranewe. *I'll save some food for when (he) comes back from hunting.* = arnanginenke

kenge arenke *vt.*

throw lots of things down, unpack things without giving thought to where they are put ◆ Awetnthe kwerarte rntwenke, warelke lywekenke alperre kenge arrenke errwelenge. Pwenkelke warenge alperrele. *You pick dogwood seeds, pile up the dry leaves and light them. Then you cook the seeds on the fire of dry leaves.*

SEE ALSO mpwerilenke pile up, akwethinenke pile up

kenge atnarrenke *vt.*

stack or set lots of things up in a particular spot ◆ Nyartepe atyeyenge atye kenge atnarrenhe rlengke ayenge alpeyayteyewe. *I've hidden my food so that I can eat it when I come back.* The place where you heap the thing up has the -warle ending: ◆ Errwenye twerarte re rntwarrantyepe, martekwere tyampe. Nharte re kenge atnarrarrantye aherne warle. *He is picking out all the feathers and down. Then he piles them onto a heap on the ground.*

kengkarrenke *vi.*

1. move along quietly, sneak or creep up on ◆ Apeyayne ayleneee atwerrpelke aylene kengkarreyern-alpeyayne. *In the late afternoon we snuck back, travelling a long way.* The thing you sneak up on has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Aherre nthewarte artweye nhetherrarte kengkarrerrane. *Those two men are sneaking up on that kangaroo.*

2. special way of collecting certain foods such as coolibah seeds ◆ Kengkarrelp-arreyayne nterrenge aleye alhewere apewethepe peyake rtame. Kengkarrelp-arreyayneee elkwel-etnyeyayne ngkwarlle nterrenge ape. *We used to collect coolibah seeds in a special way, because you can't walk in making noise. We would go quietly and then surprise the seeds all of a sudden.* ◆ Nterrenge aleye atnkerre arenye. Yerrantye kwere arntenge nterrenge antere kwere awntyerrantye nterrenge antere ape re.

kenhe

Aherrkelethhenke rtame kwere aherrkarle aherrkele ampeye renharte kwere tete-rleyelke kwere nharte kwerarle kengkarrey-entnyeye ngwetyanpe apeke. *The seed from the coolibah tree can be ground with stones. It is oily and is licked. It is collected and put out in the sun to dry and then collected in a special way when it is ready.*

kengkarrer-arrer-enyerrane

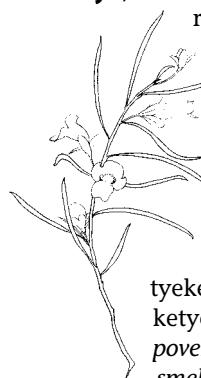
walk along sneaking up on something (+rr... +rr-enye+ 'do all the way') ♦ Mwetekaye theye ertwenkepe aherre arenherre, kengkarrar-arre-nyerrane. *He sees a kangaroo, gets out of the car and sneaks up on it.* This form of the verb is not usually heard with the endings +nhe or +nke; more common are the continuous endings +rrane or +yayne.

kenhe (NOTE Anmatyerr *kenh*) like if, if, say, I might SEE ALSO *ane*¹ and, apeke perhaps

kenke vt.

1. call something by its name (NOTE Anmatyerr *akem*) ♦ Altyerre atye kenherre ertwerrpe. *My mother's country is called Rtwerre.* = etnewenke SEE ALSO artntwenke tell
2. call someone by their kin term ♦ Atyepe akeleye kenke rtame marle Kemarrepe. *My relationship to a Kemarre woman is that she is my aunt.*

kenthelye, kwenthelye n.



red poverty bush *Eremophila duttonii*. Sticky shrub to 2.5 m with narrow bright green leaves and red flowers, called *akampe*, that birds eat. Also referred to as *arwele kenthelye*.
♦ Arwele nyarte kenthelyepe kngwere tyekerte ikwe alkenhe, ngilke ketye ampenke kwere. *The red poverty bush has a very strong smell and is used as medicine. It can be burnt to keep mozzies away.*

Kenthelye-kenthelye n.

Stirling community. Lots of red poverty bush grows around Stirling community.
= Elewarre

Kenthelye-kenthelye amerne, Kentheye amerne

people from Stirling community

♦ Kentheye-kenthelye arenye inengele

ayntel-alpenherre. *The mob from Stirling won the game.*

kere meat (NOTE Alyawarr *ker*) SEE atnwenthe, weye¹

kerle pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action was done quickly or that it didn't take long.

kerle ampenke vi.

burn quickly (because it is hot) ♦ Kite atyenge kerle ampewenawae. *The stick is burning quickly.* ♦ Coat wanenye ayenge aherrkele kerle ampenke. *I'm not wearing a coat, the sun is burning me.*

kerle artenke vt.

chop something up quickly ♦ Weye kantye kerle artenke. *Cut the tail up quickly.*

kerle aytnenke vt.

1. spear, jab or stab something quickly
♦ Kerle aytnenhe rtame nhartepe, alkaperte kerle aytnenhe rtame errtyartele rtame. *He stabbed it quickly with a spear and it died.*

2. poke someone by accident ♦ Etnwethale atyenawae, alepalele kerlaynterwenenhe, etnwethale atyene kerle aytnterwenenhe alepalele ilwekere. *Sorry, poor thing, I poked you with my elbow accidentally.*

3. cut the back of an emu in half. Special words are used to describe the way an emu is cooked and prepared. ♦ Artepe kerle aynewethelke kwere. *Cut the emu back in half.*

kerle pwenke vt.

1. cook something quickly ♦ Nthelaperte warepe arrpeyaynenke, arlelke angkwarre aperte. Alhwengepe aynanthe kwere angeyaynenke. Nthelarte aynanthe kerle pweyaynenke. *We made the fire there at the dinner camp. We dug a hole and there we cooked the yams quickly.*

2. overcook something, burn something [SOME SPEAKERS]

3. get angry at someone

4. burn someone in a jealous fight

♦ Nthelarte atewehanthe erlkwetyerkwelle ahenge alarrayayne. Erlkwetyerkwelle atewehanthe alarrayayne, nthakerrewarlarte. Imayelepe. Atyeyengele nyanyele kerle pwenhe kwere nyanye kngwerepe. *All the old people fought each other in a big jealous fight at that place there. My nanna burnt her sister (in the jealous fight).*

kerle rntwenke *vt.*

1. cut quickly ♦ Weye kantye kerle rntwenke. *Cut the tail quickly.*
2. cut someone in a fight ♦ Iterryele atherre kerle rntwewethe atewenhanthele atherre. *Those two people cut each other in a fight.*

kerlang-aynenke *vt.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

always eating ♦ Atnwenthawie rlwene apeke nte kerlang-aynterantye. *You are always eating meat or bread.*

kerraneye *nanna*, granny (from English 'granny') ♦ Kerraneye atyeyengele arlenge ayenge apeyayne. *I used to travel with my grandmother.* SEE aypmenhe, aypmerre, nyanye, aperleye

kerre-kerre *n.*

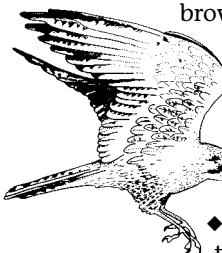
rough-tailed goanna, ridge-tailed monitor *Varanus acanthurus*. Also referred to as weye kerre-kerre. ♦ Kerre-kerrepe arlewatyerre openye ilek-ileke. Kerre-kerre nyartepe anteyane alhwengelle, elpayele kape artntenge. Kerre-kerre nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. Kerre-kerrelepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Kerre-kerre nyartepe atnilenke, pwenke, kape rntwenke kwere arlewatyerre openye. *This goanna looks like the sand monitor but has spikes. It lives in a hole which can be along the creek or hillside. This monitor eats little insects such as crickets, grasshoppers, bugs, beetles etc. It is also good to eat. It is gutted, cooked and cut up in the same way as the sand goanna.*

SEE ALSO arlewatyerre sand goana

kerrentye the appropriate behaviour of people who are in an avoidance relationship SEE ikerrentye

kerrkerlantye *n.*

brown falcon *Falco berigora*. Bird varying from pale brown to almost black with long dark legs and pale underwings, 45–55 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kerrkerlantye*. ♦ Kerrkerlantype thangkerne weye aynewene, repe aynenke kaperle, perrkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Thangkerne nyartepe iterrye kape ake errpwerle arnalke arltere. *This bird is a meat-eater that eats lizards, grasshoppers, caterpillars and other insects. It has a black*



head and body with a white chest.

kert-arenke *vt.*

peep, look down, look into, sneak a look ♦ Elkwmemenele kert-arrrantye. *The old woman is peeping from behind the corner.*

♦ Kert-arenke kwere nharte apeyayterane renhepe, knngwere apeyayterane wele kert-arenke 'aye, nharte apeyayterane mpele, aynewanthewarle.' *I looked from the corner of the house and saw someone coming, 'Hey, someone's coming this way.'* ♦ Erlkwaye, nharte ngkenge kert-arrrantye. *Hey old man, someone's watching you!*

= akwitakenke SEE ALSO tyerte arenke peep

ketare *n.*

guitar (from English 'guitar') ♦ Artweyele aylarrantye ketare okake. *The man is singing with the guitar.*

ketye *n.end.*

1. because of (something bad or unwanted), on account of, in case there is

♦ Elkwatherre peranne mpele ayengepe akenherrelke ayengepe. Twematye Alyawarre inengepe aperte arre aneyayne ketye. *I was crying, homesick for family, because all the people there were Alyawarr.*

♦ Katafe nge apene apmwe**ketye**. Go slow and carefully, in case there are snakes. ♦ Re aherre artperr-aytenhe kwere ketye. *The kangaroo ran away because of him.*

2. afraid of, scared of, have a bad feeling because of this ♦ Kwerre nharte nyerrarrerrane alethange inenge ketye. *That girl is shy of strangers.* ♦ Atyenge**ketye** nyerrarrrenke apmere knngwerethye arre openkerne, alethange. *If someone comes here from another place, that person feels embarrassed in front of me.* ♦ Artnwere nyartepe awelengke ware **ketyel**kepe atere. *The dingo can be ferocious and dangerous; the only thing that it is afraid of is fire.*

3. ignore, be unfriendly towards ♦ Wantewe atyenge ketye akerlite arrerrane? *Why are you mob ignoring me?*

4. keep away from something, avoid something ♦ Re ertwep-ertwepe openhe kwayletye ketye. *He went a long way from his mother-in-law.* ♦ Artweyelepe arritnepe kwereyenge, re apertame etelarengele, kwereyenge ampilenke, apmerepe. Apmere knngwere arenge **ketye**pe re wenheyne atewarrenke rtame, elkwerre theye. *A man knowing his own songs tells the story of his*

ketyel-angkenke

own country. To avoid telling about another person's country he leaves the story halfway.

5. Shows that a situation is too bad or unwanted for this thing or person ◆ Aleke ketye aherne warapenyē amperrane, eltyewe. *The ground is too hot for my dog's paws.* ◆ Mentye rtame nharte etnewenke, ilwekere akeleye ketye. *I'm not going to say it because of my aunty here.* ◆ Nthelarte ngayele atyenge ketye arrewaynenhe. *That person gobbled all my food (lit. gobbled all the food on me).* ◆ Ware nyartepe intemarte ayerrane atyenge ketye. *This fire is always going out on me.*

6. before (something happens that makes it difficult to do what you want to do); earlier ◆ Arkarlewatye aynanthe elye altyarrenke aherre ketye. *We should build a shelter in the cool of the day before it gets hot.*

- ◆ Tyewalhele arrarrantye enye apmere kwereyengarle arkarle lyerrmewe ketye rtame. *The ants put food in their nest before the cold weather comes.*

7. unlike something; different from something. When comparing two things -ketye shows that the word with this quality is different from the other thing it is being compared to. ◆ Artnwere nyartepe kngwerelayethe elpathenkepe aleke apmere arenye **ketye**pe. *The dingo is recognised by the howling noise it makes which is very different to that of a camp dog.* ◆ Arinenge nyartepe karntenge aherre **ketye**pe kape artntenge arre errwele anteyane kape lthele-lthele. *Unlike the plains kangaroo, the euro is a lot furrier, shorter and lives only up in the hills.*

8. Goes on place names to refer to someone whose name cannot be said because they have passed away. ◆ Ape akeleye angwen-angwene aynewantheyenge Atnmarnepentye ketye, renhewarleke ayenge tyerte alpenhe. *I ran away to our aunty from Atnmarnepentye, who has since passed away.*

9. v.end. in case (something happens or something might happen), so something bad doesn't happen; lest. Goes on verb stems after the +me ending. ◆ Akwetyakinterrantyenke apmere, ayneme ketye rlwene. *He is looking after the camp in case something eats the food.* ◆ Pwertaye apmwe ntheketyarte awelengke

ketye atnheme ketye ngkenge. *Watch out or that dangerous snake over there might bite you.* ◆ Apenerne nge, ngkenge elethnel-ayteme ketye! *Come here so you don't get left behind!*

10. because of something that happened. Goes on the end of verbs after the past tense +nhe or +yayne endings. ◆ Arnwengenenge artweyele ilel-ayteme yaye, kwenyele arenhe ketye. *Someone saw a kurdaitcha yesterday, he might come and steal the kids.*

11. as, while, because (something else is happening). Goes on the end of verbs after the continuous tense ending such as +rrane, +yayne. ◆ Angkwetye shutem up-aylene nte enthwerrane ketye. *Turn it off just while we try to remember it.*

+wethe-ketye whilst, before SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

ketyel-angkenke vi.

1. say bad things about someone, criticise, run someone down, back-stab, slander ◆ Iterrye kngwerewe arre ketyel-angkerrane arlenge apeke arre anteyanewe wele kwere ketyel-angkerrane tyerte-tyerte angkerrane kngwerewepe alepalarle anteyane. *A person might say bad things about someone who is far away, so that person doesn't know about it.*

OPPOSITE OF tnakenke

2. talk rubbish, say things that are not true ◆ Ketyel-angkerrane atyenge iterrye inenge ketyel-angkerrane. *Those people are saying things about me that are not true.*

3. talk quietly, whisper ◆ Ayleme ketyel-angkerrane. *We two are whispering* = tyayeke-tyayarrenke, tyelangkenke

ketyele-tyele n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

crimson chat (?) *Ephthianura tricolor.* Brown or red bird with red breast, 10–12 cm. Also referred to as *thangerne ketyele-tyele*.

kewe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

hole for cooking food in ◆ Enapewe, aherrewe kewe apmenke, lkwarre kewarle arrenke. *Echidna, kangaroo and bush bananas are cooked in cooking holes.*

SEE ALSO alhwenge hole

keye part.

1. come on, ready. Way of telling someone to hurry up or check if they are ready. ◆ Keye, etnyene nte! *Come on, give it to me!* ◆ Keye, mpwele tangkwerle! *Come on, you two sisters first!* ◆ Keye nte-rtepange aye!

Come on, you too! SEE ALSO **aperteye what's up?**

2. An exclamation of disbelief or uncertainty. ♦ Keye? Nyartepē aytnarrenhawē, arntwepē! Wele aynanthe alpwethelke mpele. *Hey, the water has all dried up! We'll have to go somewhere else.*

kikarre *n.*

sweet gum from the gidgee tree *errwenyenke* ♦ Athimpe ngkwärle nthapenyarte kikarre errwenyenke arenē. *The sap on gidgee trees is like the sap on ironwood trees.*

kilpangkwerle¹ *n.*

a. wallflower poison bush, heart leaf poison *Gastrolobium grandiflorum*
 b. poison sage (?) *Isotropis atropurpurea*. Also referred to as *arwele kilpangkwerle*. ♦ Kilpangkwerle Arnerrele aknganenherre. Kilpangkwerle ethwelke re. Aleke alarrenke re, nantewe alarrenke, pweleke alarrenke. Angwertarengē rtame re aknganenherre. *The wallflower poison bush originates from Arnerre. It is a poisonous plant and can kill dogs, horses and cattle. It comes from Angwertarengē.*

kilpangkwerle² *n.*

type of bad spirit that lives in trees and alters babies [SOME SPEAKERS]. For some speakers this spirit is associated with bush bananas. People are not allowed to pick bush bananas if the tree is laden with them because this is where the *kilpangkwerle* spirit resides.

SEE ALSO *arrkengeyare type of evil spirit*

kinteltyewe *n.*

flower of the bush potato *anatyē*. For many speakers this word is *kwementyaye*. ♦ Nhartepe anatyē alpite kinteltyewe. *The Yam flower is called kinteltyewe.*
 = nalale

kite *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

burning stick, firestick ♦ Ware nharte kite ilengele arrenye, lywekeyenene, athe. *Get a firestick from over there and set fire to some grass.* = warekite

kite athenke *vt.*

put a stick in the fire to make a firestick ♦ Kite athel-ayteyayne rtame kwere atnyere arle arwele atnyere arle ware kitelke aperineyayne. *A stick was put into the fire before they left, to make a firestick. It was supplejack wood and they carried it around with them.*

kitarrenke *vi.*

glow (of fire), turn into embers ♦ Kitarrenke ware. *The fire has become hot embers.*

= arrpenke

kitinenke *vt.*

put a stick in the fire to make a firestick

Kitepentye *n.*

place on Ntarrengeñye

kngapetyarrenke change, metamorphise SEE akngapetyarrenke

kngapetyinenke turn something over SEE akngapetyinenke

kngerrake, akngerrake *n.dir.*

east ♦ Alpwene kngerrakelke aynanthe, apmerelke angwerrminewethe pweleke aynanthe station-like aynanthe mpwarewethe. *Let's go east in order to to find a place to make a station.* With the ending -angkwerre it means in the east or on the eastern side: ♦ Arwele nyarte errwenyenke anenke kngerrake angkwarre paperte. *Georgina gidgees grow only in the east.*

SEE ALSO akngwerrelenye eastern

kngerrake-kngerrake *n.dir.*

south-east or north-east, not due east

Kngwarraye, Kngwarreye *n.*

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

kngwarraye-kngwarraye, kngwarreye-

kngwarreye *n.*

wild tobacco, velvet tobacco *Nicotiana velutina, N. megalosiphon, N. simulans*. Also referred to as *tyanywenge kngwarraye-kngwarraye*. ♦ Tyanywengapenyē apertame re, kngwarraye-kngwarraye rtame re etnepe. Ahenepe kwere etnewarrantye, kwerartepē alkenhe rtame, kngwarraye-kngwarrayepe tyanywengepe. *This plant looks like pituri; its name is kngwarraye-kngwarraye. It is called by an important name (features in Dreamtime narratives), the kngwarraye-kngwarraye tobacco.*

kngwere *n.*

1. other, another ♦ Eltyemwerneyele atyenge ankeyewe elpenhe kngwerelke. *The policeman blamed me for something another person did.*

2. anyone, someone ♦ Kngwere atye arenge-wanenye. *I didn't see anyone.*

3. strange, different ♦ Kngwere wanenye aylewantheyenge atherreyene, elwanthe anewethe. *Our children are not really*

kngwerame-kngwerame

strangers so let them be a couple. ♦ Aney-alpenhe re apmere kngwerarle. *The person settled in another country.*

4. very, really ♦ Yekaye rlengkepe nyartep aynanthe errkwere anenkelke kngwere thepethele errkweremp-errkwerele. *Today it was very hot, we felt hot and sticky.* ♦ Ipipe nhartepe kngwere artere. *That sheep is very white.* ♦ Arwele nyarte kentheyep kngwere tyekerte ikwe alkenhe. *The red poverty bush has a very strong smell.* ♦ Alethange nharte kngwere, aynanthepe lwengk-arenge-wanenye. *We thought that person was a complete stranger, we didn't recognise them.*

kngweramerne

others ♦ Kngweramernelepe erlwarey-ayteyayne. *The others would see them when they arrived.*

kngweramerne kngweramerne

all different sorts of, lots of different ones ♦ Atnyemaye aynanthe ayneyaynenke, aylpelate atnyeme penhe arawelate. Atnyemayepe aye aylpelepenhe atnkerrepene aynenanthe ayneyaynenke atnyemaye ateye kngweramerne kngweramerne penhe. *We used to eat different sorts of grubs, ones from the river red gum, the witchetty bush and the waxy wattle. The witchetty bush and river red gum and coolibah, we ate grubs from all different sorts of trees.*

kngwere angkwarre, kngwere angkwerre

1. some, each, the rest, others ♦ Kngwere angkwarrewe weye kelye etnyewethe. *Give meat to each of the others.* = kngweranthelke
2. everywhere, anywhere
3. with the other, another way, other direction ♦ Atye athelpathenke ilpe kngwere angkwarrelepe ilpe kngwerekerelepe atye elpathenke rtame. *I misunderstood because I listened with my bad ear, the other one is okay.*

kngweranthelke

others, some ♦ Wepe kngweranthelkepe atnkwarengelle arle lwemanteyane kape angkerrane kalyeyampe aopenye. Kngweranthelkepe arleyale awelengke. *Some spiders come out at night and can be heard making a sound like the croaking of a frog. Some can be very dangerous.* ♦ Angke elperterre angkerrane kngweranthelke. *Some people speak very strongly.*

kngwere inenge

others, different ones ♦ Nhartepe kngwere inenge, apmere kngwere arenye rtame kngwere inenge. *That's another place, they're different people.* = kngwerentyenge

kngwere rtame

someone else, not that one but a different one, others

kngwerelke rtame

another one, next, in turn

kngwerepenhe

then, another one after that ♦ Yakwethe kngwerepenhe aperte aynewanthe etnyenhe, yakwethe kngwere anteyane alele aperte. *After he had given us all the things from the bag, there was still another full bag to go.*

kngwerame-kngwerame n.

others, other ones, different ones ♦ Ye, kngwerame-kngweramelke errwanthe aylene. *Sing some others now (you two).*

kngwere-kngwere n.

one day soon, another day, another time; other times ♦ Athenge entweyane kngwere-kngwerekerepe entweyane ntyerele errpaty-errpatyele openye, pwekerrenyepe, kwere angkwarre opemeketye. *The king brown snake lies in the grass; or at other times in a patch of twigs, in all the debris, so don't walk through it.*

kngwerelayethe n.

other way, another way ♦ Artnwere nyartep avelengke ware ketyelkepe atere kape artnwere nyartep kngwerelayethe elpathenkepe aleke apmere arenye ketyepe. *The dingo can be ferocious and dangerous, the only thing that it is afraid of is fire. The dingo is recognised by the howlings it makes which is very different to that of a camp dog.*

kngwerelayetharrenke vi.

change into, become

SEE ALSO akngapetyinenke *turn over*

kngwerelayethinenke vt.

1. make something change, turn something into something else; transform = akngapetyinenke
2. do something differently, make something a different way ♦ Atye nyarte kngwerelayethinenye. *I'll make it a different way.*

kngwerentye, akngwerentye n.

someone who wasn't involved; someone

else, a different one ♦ Ahenge althileng-anenye nhamernarte kngwerentye amerne rtame. *He wasn't involved in that fight.*

kngwerentyenge *n.*

others, a different group of people ♦ Ratyenepe aynekanthe kngwerentyengele katye ileyaynenke, erlkwetyerkwe, renharte aynanthe lwenga-lwenge ayneyaynenke. Ayneyaynenke, enye ayneyayne aynekanthe. *Another lot of people would go and get the rations for us and the old men. We would be given the rations and eat them, we would eat our rations.*
 ♦ Kngwerentyengelepe weye alarrewene arlewatyerre. *Others would go and kill goannas for meat.*

kwe+ pre.

Goes on the front of words for relations to mean 'his', 'her', 'its' (relation). ♦ Re aperinenye **kwempwerne** tyangkwerre. *She took her husband away with her.* ♦ Marle arenge **kwarlweye** **kwarrengkwe** kwarkere, artweye arenge **kwarlweye** **kwarrengkwe** **kwaypmerre** **kwaytewaleye** karrarrengel atantherre. *The woman's father, mother and older brother, and the man's father, mother, mother's mother and mother's father gather together.* For ownership of things the word **kwereyenge** is used (e.g. 'his car'); for ownership of parts of the body **kwere** or **re** is used (e.g. 'his arm').

SEE ALSO **kwereyenge**

kwahanterre his or her father-in-law SEE UNDER **ahanterre**

kwake *n.*

- 1a. a naturally-occurring hole in the ground; declivity, depression, ditch
 ♦ Arntwe kwakele entweyane. *There's water in the depression in the ground.*
- b. concave or bowel-like shape of something ♦ Atnyemaytelke rtame, rntweyayne apmengele atanthe rntweyayne, atnyemaytewe. Arnarle aptame atanthe arreyaynenke kwakarle arnarle kelye-kelye warle. *They would dig and cut the roots to get the witchetty grubs out. They would put them in the hollow of small coolamons.* ♦ Kartwelkarre, athenge anteyane kwakele. *The quail lives in a hole in the grass.*
2. corrugations ♦ Rwepe nyartep errpatye kwake akake. *This road is bad, it's corrugated.* SEE ALSO **alhwenge hole**

3. track, foot track

kwake kwene

deep hole

kwakinene, kwakaylenke *vt.*

1. make a hole, dig something out, hollow something out ♦ Apmere kwakaylenke aynanthe enwewethe. *Make a depression in the ground, we want to lie down.* ♦ Alhwenge kwakinene kwere pwenkelke kwere pmerrkelelke. *Now make a hole in the coals to cook the goanna in.*

2. make something rough or bumpy

♦ Arntwenge iteye kwakinene. *The rain made the road bumpy.*

kwakapenyinenke *vt.*

hollow something out more

= arlpawinenke

kwake-kwake *n.*

lots of holes, corrugations ♦ Aherne kwake-kwake. *Bumpy ground.*

kwake-kwakarrenke *vi.*

get lumpy

SEE ALSO **wangkenke** swell

kwaltyele his or her cousin SEE UNDER **altyeleye**

kwalyeye his or her age-mate SEE UNDER **alyeye**

-kwange *end.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

you know. Shows that you think the person you are talking to should know this thing.

♦ Ilentye wenhe etnkwelth-etnkwelthe.

Athapenyne athe kwange. *Cane grass is that tall plant. You know, it's a kind of grass.*

♦ Arntetye-kwange re errngerrngarrenke atnpeng-anenye. Aterarrerrane atnpemeketye. *You know, a sick person is sensitive. You can't touch them, they get scared when you touch them.*

SEE ALSO **-pange**

kwanherre her daughter-in-law SEE UNDER **anherreye**

kwanth-arryyenke *vt.*

go to hit someone with something, raise an instrument ready to hit, brandish

♦ Kwanth-arryyenke ngkenge apeke alarrewethe kweterele ahenge. *She's ready to hit you with a nulla-nulla.*

kwapeke *n.*

off, bad, sour

kngwapekarrenke *vi.*

go off, turn sour, go bad ♦ Atnwenthe nyarte kwapekarrenhawe atnwenthe errpatyarenhe aherrkele. *This meat is going off, it's gone rotten in the sun.*

SEE ALSO **tyekerte** bad taste

kwaperle

kwaperle his or her father's mother SEE UNDER
aperleye

kwapmarle his or her mother's older sibling
SEE UNDER apmarle

kwaratetherre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

desert cassia, broom bush *Senna artemisioides* ssp.; *Senna nemophila* ssp. Also referred to as *arwele kwaretetherre*.
= pwerethe, pwetne

kwarle round SEE karlwé

kwarle-kwarle lumpy SEE karlwé-karlwe

kwarlkere his or her older brother SEE UNDER
arkereye

kwarlpe spectacled hare-wallaby; sandhill
wallaby *Lagorchestes conspicillatus leichardti*
(NOTE Anmatyerr *kwarlp*) SEE ilerakwe

kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye,
kwarlpatyarnterneye, kwarlpatyart-
elkelyelkelye *n.*

a. red-browed pardalote *Pardalotus rubricatus*. Bird with spotted crown, yellow rump and red eyebrow, 10–12 cm.
= tyenyepenye

b. striated pardalote (western form)
Pardalotus striatus. Grey and yellow bird with broad white stripes on wing and red spot, 9–11.5 cm.

kwarlweye his or her father SEE UNDER arlweye

kwarnawerre his or her father's older brother
SEE UNDER arnawerre

kwarntenge her sister-in-law SEE UNDER
arntengeye

kwarralkentye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

respectful term for a girl just past puberty.
Also referred to as *marle kwarralkentye*.

kwarrenge his or her grandfather SEE UNDER
arrengeye

kwarrengkwe his or her mother SEE UNDER
arrengkwe

kwarrere his or her sister SEE UNDER arrereye

kwarrkare his or her spouse (in some
generation group) SEE UNDER arrkare

kwarrwempe his or her sibling of the
opposite sex SEE UNDER arrwempe

kwarte *n.*

1. egg (not of an emu, which is *athermenga*).
Also referred to as *weye kwarte*. ♦ Kwartepé twerarte thangkerne inengele kape kaperle inengele arrenke, akwerrkelke kweretheye lwematnenke, kngwere inengepe ahene aynewethe kngwere inengepe errpatye.

Eggs are laid by all birds and lizards; some of them are edible and some are not. Little chicks

and lizards hatch out of the eggs.

2. desert raisin when it has turned yellow.

When it is dried and turned brown it is called *elhe*. ♦ Kwarté nyarte aynanthe etnewenke arlkerre rarle marlapperre anenke nhartepe re aynterrkarrewethe athathe. *We call the yellow fruit of the desert raisin kwarte before it turns brown.*

3. eyeball = erlwe kwarte

kwarte arltere

white of eye. Also referred to as *weye kwarte*.

kwarte errpwerle

pupil of eye

kwarte etnyenke *vt.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
pick on someone, tease someone ♦ Kwarté etnyerrantye artnwengèle amerne erwewehanthe! *You children are swearing at one another!*

kwarte ike

shell ♦ Kwarté ike akake. Ikelke kwere perrnyilenke kwartepe, aynenkelke kwere. *An egg has a shell. You peel off the shell and eat the egg.*

kwarde-kwarte *n.*

1. lymph nodes ♦ Artnwenge nhartepe apekape ilwekere kwarte-kwarte arre amarrenherre. *That poor child is crippled because his groin is swollen.*

2. in first stages of pregnancy ♦ Aleke marle nhartepe kwarte-kwarte. *That female dog is pregnant.* = eltyantewanenye

kwartemperre his son, daughter, niece or nephew; her brother's son, daughter, niece or nephew SEE UNDER artemperreye

kwartnmane his or her spouse's mother or uncle SEE UNDER artmane²

kwartwaleye her child, his niece or nephew SEE UNDER artwaleye

kwathenke *vt.*

1. drink, sip, suck ♦ Arntwe atye kwathenhe. *I drank water.*

2. drink grog, drink alcohol, be an alcoholic ♦ Tneyele atye alkenhelelke kwathenherre. R lengke itetnhewethe. *Later I became a drinker, but now I've given it up.*

3. take liquid medicine

4. smoke cigarettes or a pipe

♦ Awatnkakerre atanthe kwatheyayne tyakelpayepaye. *In the olden days people smoked pipes.*

kwathenkwathenke *vt.*

drink (plural) ♦ Teye kwathenkawathenke entwethenenke aynanthe atnkwelke. *We all*

drank tea and lay down to sleep.

kwatnkele his or her cousin SEE UNDER
atnkeleye

kwatye water (NOTE Alyawarr *kwaty*) SEE
arntwe

kwatyarle ntyenyenye-ntyenyenye *n.*

1. ant-lion, lacewing larvae *Neuroptera*
spp. (*larvae*) ♦ Kwatyarle ntyenyenye-
atnepethengele rarle artnperrane nharteee,
kwatyarle ntyenyenye-ntyenyenye, kelye. *Ant-lions
are little insects that go backwards.*

= tyarlikwingeckwingke, angkwerey-
angkwereye

2. dry gumnut of *entyenye* red-bud mallee

kwatye-kwatye *n.*

soft part between the collarbones; part
below neck ♦ Kwatye-kwatye ayenge
artnwewenteyane. *The part below my neck is
hurting.*

= arerre

kwatyerre his or her younger sibling SEE UNDER
atyerreye

kwatyewaleye his or her mother's father SEE
UNDER atywaleye

kwawele his or her uncle SEE UNDER aweleye

kwayekwaye *n.*

Australian raven *corvus coronoides*. Glossy
black bird with prominent neck feathers,
52 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne*
kwayekwaye. ♦ Kwayekwayepe thangkerne
nganke openye erlwe atherrepe errpwerele.
Nganke ake alkenhe, kwayekwaye ake
kelye. *The Australian Raven looks very similar
to the crow but it has black eyes which the
crow doesn't have. The crow is big-headed
whereas the raven is small-headed.* ♦ Nganke
angkerrane re, angkepe nganke apartame.
Kwayekwayepe angkerrane angke
kngwerelayethe rtame, kwayekwayepe. *The
crow and the raven talk a different language.
The two of them are similar.*

SEE ALSO nganke crow

kwayletye his mother-in law; her son-in-law
SEE UNDER ayletyeye

kwaypmenhe his or her mother's mother SEE
UNDER aypmenheyeye

kweke *n.* [BABY TALK]

water ♦ Kwekawe nte kwathene. *Drink some
water.* = arntwe

kwekwe, kwekweke *n.* [BABY TALK]

devil, monster. Evil monster in children's
stories ♦ Arlenge apentyelawe, kwekwe
ketyawe! *Don't go far because there could be*

a monster!

= kwerrkwerke² [BABY TALK], arrentye

kwekweke devil, monster VARIANT OF kwekwe

kwele school SEE thekwele

kwelarte *n.*

clean food. Food or water without debris
or dirt in it ♦ Nterrenge aympenke
tangkwerle, kwelartelke akwerre warle
arrenke. *You yandy seeds first until they are
clean, then you put them in a coolamon.*

kwelartaylenke, kwelartinenke *vt.*

clean something of debris and twigs

♦ Relhe inengelepe akwerrele aympenke
wele kwelartaylenke. *The women yandied
them until they were clean of dirt and twigs.*

Kwelaynte Singleton Station SEE Kwerlaynte

kwelatynenke get sulky SEE ikwelatynenke

kwelenge *n.*

cold-weather rains, steady rain without
thunder and lightning. Also referred to
as arntwe *kwelenge*. ♦ Pwertaye, nyartepe
arntwe kwelengelke openkerne. *Look out,
here comes the cold-weather rains.*

SEE ALSO thawelarrenke rain heavily,
perlerarrenke raining, tyetye¹ light rain

kwelentyerre *n.*

wooden dish, large coolamon. Made from
bean tree *tyweretye*. This is not as deep as
arne, which is for water ♦ Kwelentyerre,
arne openye. *The coolamon called
kwelentyerre is a bit like the coolamon called
'arne'.*

SEE ALSO akwerre coolamon, karntape long
coolamon

kwelharre *n.*

black-footed

rock wallaby

Petrogale

lateralis. Also

referred to as

weye

kwelharre.

♦ Kwelharre weye ahene aynewethe, repe
aherre openye kape arinenge openye
artntenge anteyane atherreke aynengele
cape arntwe kwathengele. Kwelharre
nyartepe pwenke aherre openye angketye
arlewenepe. *The rock wallaby is food and good
to eat. It looks a bit like a kangaroo and a bit
like a euro, and lives in the hills. It eats grass
and drinks water. The rock wallaby is prepared
and cooked in the same way as the kangaroo,
but with its feet and tail left on.* ♦ Weye



kwelhe-kwelhe

kwelharre kngwere tyerkerte rtame ikwe alkenhe. *The black-footed rock wallaby meat is very strong in taste and smell.* = arratyē SEE ALSO *ratnēye purple-necked rock wallaby* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *akwelherre pouch*

kwelhe-kwelhe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

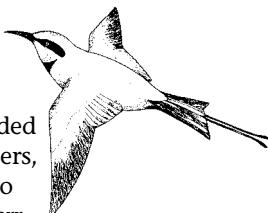
water. You make the hand sign for water by slapping your chest with your hands. ◆ Kwelhe-kwelhe aynanthe kwathewethe. *Let's drink some water.*

= arntwe, ntyerrelē

kwelinterr-interre n.

rainbow bee-eater
Merops ornatus.

Colourful bird with long beak and extended shafts from tail feathers, 23 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kwelinterr-*



interre. ◆ Kwelinterr-interrepe thangkerne alhwengele re arre anteyane. Thangkerne nyartepe atherrke atherrke, repe aynenke perkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The rainbow bird lives in a hole that it digs like a tunnel. It is a green bird and has lots of other colours on it. This bird eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and other insects.* ◆ Tneyele atanthe arkarlele lweme-lwematnenhe kwelinterr-interre inenge. Nyarte re arre anteyane arwelele, lwepelaytenhe rlengkelke arkarlele. *The rainbow bee-eaters come out later in the cold weather. Then they can be seen in the trees, having come out in the cold weather.*

kwelke n.

soft voice

kwelke angkenke vi.

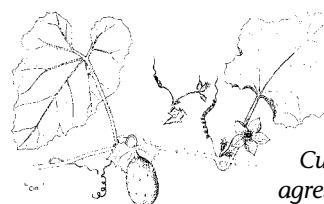
whisper, talk softly ◆ Kwelke angkentylawē! errwelaperte angkene nge. *Don't whisper, talk louder!*
= tyerte-tyerte angkenke, tyayeke-tyayarrenke

kwelkarrenke vi.

make noise, coo (of a baby). ◆ Artnwenge kwerrele arre entwewayne kwelkarrerane alethangewe. Erlwaytey-alpeyayne angwerrme alethange. *A small baby in a coolamon makes noises when a stranger is going to come. Then that stranger actually comes.* ◆ Awatnkakerre artnwenge kelyamperle kwelkarreyayne atnwenthewe Rlwarre arlweyele alpernineyayne. *In the olden days when a small baby made noises*

it meant that meat had been killed. Then the father actually would come back with meat.

kwelkarte n.



1. native gooseberry, native melon, ulcardo melon, bush cucumber

Cucumis melo ssp. agrestis. Also referred to as *arwele kwelkarte.*

◆ Rlwene kwelkarte atye arenhe rtame Bottom Bore-le awatnke. Thatnkwe. *I saw native gooseberries a long time ago at Bottom Bore, near Thatnkwe.* ◆ Kwelkarte kelye-kelye aynterrantyepē kwere alkaptame kwelkarte atnakepe ayneyayne ngaye anteyanange repe. Elkwartepē wenhe anteyane rtame nhakarte elpayele anter-anteryerrane. *Native gooseberry is a type of small edible melon. It used to be prolific but is not seen today. It grew along in the creekbed.*

2. edible fruit of the native gooseberry. Also referred to as *rlwene kwelkarte.*

kwelparre n.

military dragon *Ctenophorus isolepis*

◆ Kwelparrepe aherne openye, arlpawele anteyane. Kwelparrelepe arrenke kwartepē kwereyenge alhwenge arle, kape repe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The military dragon is brown in colour and lives in the grass and spinifex country. It lays its egg in a special hole that it digs in the ground; and it eats little insects that are found in this particular area.* ◆ Kwelparre kwerretyetyarle arnperrane. *The military dragon runs very fast.*

Kwelparrepentye n.

place west of Taylor Crossing. ◆ Apmere nyarte Kwelparrepentye *Taylor Crossing* theye itemarle. *This place is to the west of Taylor Crossing.*

kwelpe-kwelpe n.

hanging back ◆ Altyerre apeke re arewethē kwelpe-kwelpe arrerrane re. *She wants to stay back and watch a picture.* ◆ Nyartepe atyenge ketye kwelpe-kwelpe arrerrane. *She's hanging back from me, she must want to do something else.*

kwelteringke n.

soft drink, lemonade (from English 'cool drink') ◆ Kwelteringke kwere etnyene nte raytenga kwathewethe. *Pass her the soft*

drink so that she can have some.

kweltetye *n.*

school teacher (from English ‘school teacher’) ◆ Kweltetyele kaltyinterrantye artnwenge inenge. *A school teacher teaches children.*
= kaltyinewene

kwelyelyarrenke *vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

chirp, twitter (of budgerigars)

kwemarre *n.*

can’t, unable, useless ◆ Kwemarre nte angketyele albewe the. *You won’t be able to catch up with it by running.* ◆ Kwemarre nte alarreyenewethe enape! *You won’t be able to get any echidna!*

SEE ALSO *aytnane in vain, peyakele nothing*

kwememaylenke *vt.*

brush, comb something (from English ‘comb’) ◆ Akalpertry-alpertry kwememaylenge-wanenye. *If you don’t comb your hair it will be messy.*

kwementyaye *n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]*

A name used out of respect instead of the name of a person or thing when another person with that name or a similar sounding name has passed away; ‘no-name’. ◆ Kwementyayele werrtye pweyern-alperrantye arrerelke. *A kwementyaye (whirlwind) is coming close, making a lot of noise.* SEE ALSO *ahaylenge no-name place*

kwemeye, ikwemeye *n.*

1. yummy, nice-tasting meat ◆ Atnwenthe kwemeye. *Delicious meat.*
2. any sort of nice-tasting food [SOME SPEAKERS]
◆ Kwemeye aynewethe mamperle. *I want to eat something yummy.*
= ikwe malangke, mamperle

kwempwene his, her brother-in-law; his wife, her husband SEE UNDER *mpwerneye*

kwene *n.*

1. down ◆ Aynanthe ngwenge alpwethet tyangkwerrarte kwenele. *Tomorrow we’ll go down into the gully over there.*

OPPOSITE OF *errwele*

2. inside, in ◆ Kwene nge atnyewewene. *Go inside.* ◆ Artnwepele, arntwe, entweyane kwene artnwepe. *There is water in the claypan.*
3. the inside part or hollow part of something
4. deep ◆ Elpaye kwene nhartep. *That creek is deep.*
5. deep voice

kwene akwenke *vt.*

put something inside, insert

kwene arenke *vt.*

look in

kwene atnywelp-atnywenke *vi.*

go inside

kwenapenye *adv.*

1. lower, deeper ◆ Kwenapenye atnarrewene arwele. *Stand the sticks a bit lower.*

2. softer voice ◆ Kwenapenye nge angkerranawé akerlite. *Talk softer! Keep it down.*

kwenele

downwards, further down, deeper

◆ Kwenelepe etnkwelepe arenke, alkerethyelepe. *The black kite sees it down below, from the sky.*

kwenele aperte

very deep down ◆ Kwere theyarte kwere apmenke kwenele aperte. *From there he digs right down.*

kwenele atheke

downwards, face down, downstream, underneath ◆ Antere ape wethe kwenele atheke akweyayne, tharretharrinengele ayneyayne. Entelparreyayne mangwe. *The fat of the cat is underneath, but you have to pull the guts apart (as you take it out). You pull the meat together again (with a skewer).*

kwenele atheke apenke *vi.*

1. head downstream
2. go downhill = ertwenke

kwenarrenke *vi.*

1. duck or bob down, hide ◆ Kayle ketye kwenarrene nge. *Duck – there is a boomerang.* ◆ Ateralthe kelye-kelyelepe aynanthe areyayne. ‘Wantarte repe nhartep arltere? Arltere nhartep!’ Wele aynanthe kwene-kwen-arreyayne. *We saw something and us kids were scared. ‘What’s that white thing? It’s really white!’ We were crouched down, hiding.* = altyanenke

2. die down, get low (of fire) ◆ Ware kwenarreyerre. *The fire will burn low.*

3. slow down

4. get lower in pitch ◆ Kwene arrer-arrerenyenke katatarrenke, kwenarrenke. (*Sing it slower and not so high.*)

kwenarrelp-arrenke *vi.*

duck or bob down once while moving

◆ Pelyakwe arntwe arle kwenarrelp-arrenke. *The Pacific black duck dips down into*

kwene-kwene

the water.

kwenarrenkerne *vi.*

land on the ground ◆ Thangkerne alkere theye kwenarrenkerne. *The bird landed from the sky.*

kwenaylenke, kweninenke *vt.*

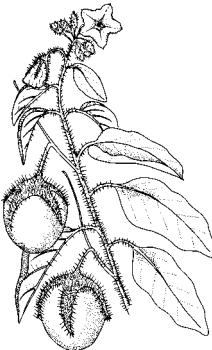
1. lower something, bend something down ◆ Kwenaylenke wenheye arntwepe, atherrengwerarte rewenhe aytnenke. *He lowers the water level, he washes himself twice.* ◆ Atnake mpelaperte aneyayne Altyerrepe. Arwele nyarte openye. Mpelarte kwenayleyayne. *That's what kids did in the Dreamtime, they'd bounce on a low tree, bending it down.*
2. settle someone down ◆ Arlkepe rewenhe kwenaylenke. *He settles himself down.*

kwene-kwene *n.*

1. low
2. soft voice ◆ Kwene-kwene nte aylerrantye. *You're singing softly.*

kwenemangkerre *n.*

1. bush tomato (sandhill form) *Solanum chippendalei* (sandhill form). Plant about 80 cm (though it may grow to 1.5 m) with purple flowers and fruits which are pale yellow when ripe. The black seeds inside the fruit, *karrnge*, are inedible and are cleaned out with a tool, *karrete*. Also referred to as *arwele kwenemangkerre*. ◆ Kwenemangkerre apmerele aknganenherrepe Angkangkerele rtame. Rartape enye aynekantheyenge. *The kwenemangkerre fruit originated at Angkangkere. It is one of our foods.* ◆ Enye kwenemangkerre arlpawele anteyane. Arwele awenyerrartepe kwere rntwenke makwerle rtame. Makwerle kwere rntwenke yakwethe warle. Kwerepenharte arwele kngwerewelke rtame rntwenke. Makwerle rtame re iteyele anteyane. Arlpawelepe rtame re anter-anter-enyerranepe. Enye aynekantheyenge, kwerame aynanthe aynterrantype, kwenemangkerre. Enye arrwelthe, ahene. *Bush tomatoes are found in the desert. From one shrub you pick a lot and put them into a bag. After that you pick them off another*



shrub. There is a lot of it along the road. It is all around in desert country. It is our tucker, we eat it, the bush tomato. It is good, sweet tucker.

2. edible fruit of the bush tomato (sandhill form). Also referred to as *rlwene kwenemangkerre*. The seeds inside *kwenemangkerre* are cleaned out with a tool called *karrete*. ◆ Kwenemangkerre ipenhe penhe. *The bush tomato is put on a skewer after it has been cleaned.*

SEE ALSO *antyewarle bush tomato (hill form)*

kwenemarnte, enwemarnte *n.*

very ripe fruit of the wild orange, *atwakeye*, and northern wild orange *akarletye*, that has fallen off. Fruit at this stage has a strong, sweet smell. For some speakers this can also include fruit of the native currant *ahakeye*. ◆ Akarletye kwenemarnte pwerre re atnthenke. *The ripe northern wild orange fruits are falling on the ground.*

= kwenempwe

kwenempwe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

very ripe fruit of the wild orange, *atwakeye*, and northern wild orange *akarletye*, that has fallen off. Fruit at this stage has a strong, sweet smell.
◆ Ayengepe artpenheee akarletyewelke kwenempwarle ayenge artpenhe kwenempwe wethapenyre rarre atntheyayne thalpe. Atnthenherre re. *I went looking for northern wild oranges which might have fallen on the ground, knocked down by the wind. Some had fallen.*

= kwenemarnte

kwenenge *n.*

1. under ◆ Arrpwantye arntenge kwenenge. *The centipede is under the rock.*
2. low, below ◆ Arwelele ilenke yerrampe makwerle, enkwewepe. Kngwere errwelenge kngwere kwenenge. *She gets lots of honeyants out with a stick from the shelves. Some shelves are high and some are lower down.*
3. underneath ◆ Kwenenge atye, kayle arenhe. *I put the boomerang underneath.*

kwenenge arrenke *vt.*

put underneath, place below something
◆ Artnwenge akeyayne wele elitnepe kwenenge arreyayne kwerre warle, pelangkete warle. Apelke re artnwenge atnkwatthewet. *When a baby won't stop crying people put a pygmy monitor under the blanket to make the baby go to sleep.*

kwenengarrenke vi.

go on ahead, get somewhere first
 ♦ Kwenengarrenke ayenge akanpere arremeketye. *I'll get there first in case she goes past.* ♦ Kwenenge arreyenene nge. Ayengepe openke antenge theye. *You get there first, I'll come later.*

SEE ALSO aweparenke wait

kwenengetheye

from below, from underneath ♦ Atyepe areyayne kwenenge theyele rtame. *I watched from below.*

kwenengenenge n.

narrow slit, gap ♦ Erlwe atye ngkenge arrantyie kwenengenengele. *I'm looking at you through a narrow gap.*

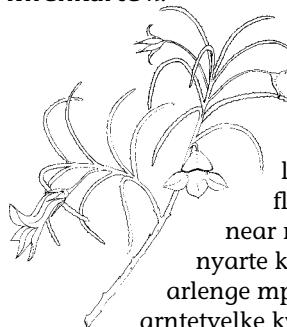
kwengele Goes before certain verbs to show that the person does the action in someone else's company. SEE errkwengele

kweninenke lower something, bend something down VARIANT OF kwenaylenke

kwenke vt.

1. swallow ♦ Alekele nthelarte kwarrantye ngkwerne. *That dog is swallowing a bone.*
2. eat native currants ahakeye and wild currants yernte. You do not 'eat' native currants, you kwenke 'swallow' them. Kwenke is used in relation to ahakeye and yernte only. Also referred to as ngayele ahakeye. ♦ Kwenkepe atye ngayele. *I am eating native currants.*

SEE ALSO ilkwenke wash down SOUNDS SIMILAR TO akwenke insert

kwenkarte n.

1. turkey bush, mulga fuchsia *Eremophila gilesii*. A small shrub with narrow leaves and blue flowers. Always grows near mulga. ♦ Arwele nyarte kwenkarte arntwenge arlenge mpwarenke nhartepe arntetylke kwerele aytnenke.

Turkey bush is boiled in water and used to wash a sick person. = kwenkenayte

2. type of grass sp [SOME SPEAKERS] *Urochloa gilesii* (*Brachiaria gilesii* ssp. *gilesii*), *Urochloa piligera* (*Brachiaria miliiformis*) (?). Also referred to as athe kwenkarte.

kwenkenayte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. turkey bush, mulga bush, weeping emu

bush *Eremophila gilesii*. A small shrub with narrow leaves and blue flowers. Always grows near mulga. ♦ Arwele apertame re kwenkenaytepe kelye rtame. *Turkey bush is a small bush too.* = kwenkarte

2. type of acacia or senna (?). For some speakers kwenkarte and kwenkenayte are different plants. Also referred to as arwele kwenkenayte.

kwenkenke sit quietly thinking SEE kwetnkenke

kwenpe n.

1. lower leg, calf muscle ♦ Aye mentye errwanthe openawe, anteyane ayengepe kwenpe ngkerrke akake alekele arre atyene atnhenherre penhe. *Hey, I'll let you mob go, I'm staying because my calf muscle is sore from the dog bite.*

2. back of knees

kwenpe alwerrnge

Achilles tendon

kwenparre n.

cuts and resulting scars on breasts, arms and stomach from going through ceremony
 SEE ALSO amarre women's scars

kwenpaye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

fan-flowers. Various plants about 30 cm, with hairy branches, small dark blue flowers in the shape of a fan and pale orange fruits. These are:

- a. fan-flower *Scaevola parvifolia*
- b. bushy fan-flower *Scaevola ovalifolia*
- c. skeleton fan-flower *Scaevola depauperata*
- d. *Scaevola basedowii*
- e. *Scaevola parvibarbata*. Also referred to as arwele kwenpaye. SEE ALSO akwen-akwene fan-flower

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwetnpaye rain cloud

kwenpaye thick rain clouds, thunder clouds

[YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE kwetnpaye

kwente, kwente-kwente n.

card game

kwentanyerre n.

with hands behind your back, sometimes holding a long object such as a yamstick

♦ Kwentanyerre olpeyenteyane atneme akake, artepe errpatye. *She is walking with her hands behind her back holding a yamstick, her back might be bad.*

kwenteltye n.

1. oat kangaroo grass; tall oat grass

Themeda avenacea. This grass has an edible grub called kwenteltyayte ♦ Athetnkwelth-

Kwenteltye

etnkwelthe kwenteltye kayte kwerele anteyane. *Kangaroo grass is tall and has an edible grub at its base.*

2. traditional boy's toy made from kangaroo grass. Also referred to as *athe kwenteltye*. ♦ Angwerretye inengepe arrpanenhepe atanthe mentye rtame. Arwele rtame kwenteltye arntwenge arre errtyart-errtyarte arpartetye aytneyayne kwenteltyele. *The boys would be playing separately. They made spears out of the long kangaroo grass.* SEE ALSO karntape bark

kwenteltyaye n.

1. edible grub that lives in kangaroo grass *kwenteltye*. Also referred to as *kayte kwenteltyaye*. ♦ Etntetele anteyane kwenteltyaye. *The edible grub from kangaroo grass lives in the root of this grass.*

2. moth stage of the edible grub found in the kangaroo grass

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *akwelyayte mistletoe grub*

Kwenteltye n.

place on Jarra-Jarra country

kwentente n.

emu feathers (not tail feathers)

SEE ALSO *artarre emu tail feathers*, *atnhe emu down*

kwenterarre n.

tree grave

= wimparre

kwenterrnge small goanna [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SEE *akwerterrenge*

kwentewale n.

1. flower of bloodwood trees *arke* and *arlangkwe*. ♦ Arlangkwe re alpite rtame re kwentewalane re enwenkepe alpite. Nhartepe re ampengelepe, eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. Nhartepe re alpitelke anenke arpankelelke. Nhartepe kwerarle karrarrenke ilperalke rtame artelhe. Ngkwarle rtame re ilerantye kwerartepe. *The bloodwood tree's flower is called kwentewale. When it is ripe it breaks open its gum-nut and its flower is exposed. Then the honey bees gather around the flowers. They get the honey from the flowers.*

2. gumnut flowers (of any eucalypt) [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Entyenye kwentewale akake. *The red-bud mallee has gumnuts.* ♦ Aylpele arenye kwentewale alpite theye oympaympele kwatherrantye. *The yellow-throated miner drinks nectar from the river red gum flowers.*

kwentharre water in the trunk of bloodwood

arke and bean tree *tyweretye* [YOUNGER

SPEAKERS] SEE *kwetntherre*

kwentheye red poverty bush SEE *kentheye*

kwentye, kwentye-kwentye n.

lots of non-meat food, piles of fruit, vegetables or damper ♦ Marle nthelatherrelepe aparte rlwenepe *store-arlé kwentye* ilenyerre kwenyelepe. *Those two women got lots of food at the store yesterday.*

♦ Nyanye inengelepe apmeyaynenke aperleye inengelepe apmeyaynenke kwentye apmeyaynenke, rlwenepe. *All the grandfathers and grandmothers would dig and dig and dig for lots of tucker.*

SEE ALSO *makwerle lots*, *alkenthalerle mob of*, *arkwe lots*, *ayamalke everywhere* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *errkwentye policeman*, *arrkwentye several*

kwentye atnarrenke vt.

unload things ♦ Apmerewarle atye kwentye atnarrey-alpeyayne. *I came home and unloaded everything.*

kwentyatherre

1. side by side ♦ Kwentyatherre ape atnenke wante otherre arwele atherre. *Side by side, maybe two trees grow side by side.*

2. equal, two things that are similar

♦ Kwentyatherre aleke atherre apeke. *Two dogs who are nearly the same are kwentyatherre.*

3. twins = *rwerppatherre*

Kwentyatherre, Kwenyatherre n.

place north of Barrow Creek

kwentyelerrpere n.

stacked, layered ♦ Kwentyelerrpere artnte kelye, alim-alime. *All the mica rock is stacked up.* ♦ Mpwelarre wethopenye atneyayne mpwelarrepe atneyayne, kwentyelerrpere. *Then a rainbow shone there, a rainbow was in the sky, there were three of them.*

kwenyakerre n.

1. day before yesterday
2. several days ago, the other day, few days ago ♦ Kwenyakwerre nhetherarrte apenhengerne. *A few days ago those two came here.*

kwenyakerrepene n.

after a few days

kwenyele adv.

1. yesterday ♦ Kwenyele ayenge alpenhengerne. *I came back yesterday.*

2. recently, not long ago ♦ Alele nhartepe

Awekantye bore kwenyele aytneyayne. We went to Coulter's Camp, to where they put down a bore not too long ago.

SEE ALSO kwenyakerre day before yesterday

kwenyelepenhe n.

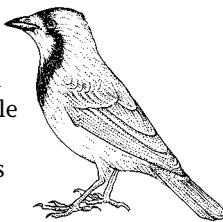
since yesterday, from (what happened) yesterday ◆ Kwerekene re openhengerne, kwenyelepenhewe. Since then he has come here, about yesterday's business.

kwenyele-kwenyele adv.

recently, not so long ago; the other day = arlwetyer-arlwetyere

kwepalepale n.

crested bellbird *Oreocica gutturalis*. Greyish brown bird with white face; male has a black crest, 20–23 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kwepalepale*.



◆ Kwepalepale thangkerne aherne openye rterre rntere-rntere. Thangkerne nyartape ahene aynewethe. Thangkerne nyartape ayenke perlkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. The bellbird is a brown bird with a black chest. This bird eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and other little insects. ◆ Artetyele anteyane repe kwepalepale ape. Bellbirds live in mulga country.

kwepe-kwepe n.

1. caustic vine, milk bush, milk vine *Sarcostemma viminale* ssp. *australe*. Shrub with leafless tangled branches, cream flowers and milky sap. Very poisonous. ◆ Arntenge re anteyane kwepe-kwepe. Kante pweleke aynemere ampwarrenke rtame re. Nanikwete ampwarrenke akeyene. Caustic weed grows in the hills. If cattle and goats eat it they die.

2. caustic weed, mat spurge [SOME SPEAKERS] *Euphorbia drummondii*. A ground-hugging herb that has small flowers and leaves and milky sap. Also referred to as *athe kwepe-kwepe*. ◆ Arntetyewe kwepe-kwepe mpwarenke anterarle pwitinenke atmamarle tyampe. Arntetyepe rntwenkelke, arntetyarle rtame nyarteee. Caustic weed can be made into a medicine by mixing it with fat and red ochre which you then rub on the sick person.

kweperte n.

insistently, relentlessly, without giving up, take no notice and keep doing something, stubbornly ◆ Nhaperte kweperame angkerr-angkerr-nyerrane, elpathenganenyele. That person keeps asking all the time and won't listen to anyone else. = pelpe, arlelte

kweperte anenke vi.

not want to move, refuse to go

kweperte alwenke vt.

always fighting, insist on fighting ◆ Nharte atyenge errwanthe arntarryerrantye atyenge artwerinterrantye atye kweperte alwarrantye, ahewepe. You lot are trying to stop me from going but I'm going anyway, to fight that person.

kweperte angkenke vi.

keep talking about something ◆ Ayengepe kweperte angkerrane ngayelete arlunge, rlwenele arlunge nthewarte. I'm going to keep on talking because I am hungry and I want some food.

kweperte artntwenke vt.

keep talking about something ◆ Kweperte atye artntwarrantye. I will keep on telling them about it (until they do something).

kweperte elpathenke vt.

still listening, keep listening

kwepertarrenke vi.

keep on about something, go on about something ◆ Awerre nhartape kwepertarrane mwetek-mwetek kelye nthewarte rtame. That boy really wants that little toy car. ◆ Kwepertarranentye, itetnhene mpwewehanthe. You two don't stay together, separate.

SEE ALSO elarrenke stubborn, akngwarrenke stubborn

kwere, kwerarte pr. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1a. him, her, it ◆ Kwere alarrenhe artweyele. The man hit him.

b. this, that, it. After a word referring to a person or thing *kwere* shows a particular one which the listener should know about. It is often something that has been introduced or mentioned before.

◆ Areyenenhe arnwenge *kwere* akeyayne kwarrengkewe. (They) found a child crying for its mother.

2. for him, her, it. *Kwere* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending.

◆ Atye *kwere* weye katye alperinewethe.

Kwerantye

I'll bring back some food for him. ♦ Ayenge amperrnge arrerrane iterrtyewe. Aleke atyeyenge apeke ayenge kwere ampermngae arreme. *I feel sorry for other people. My dog too, I feel sorry for it.*

3. off him, off her, off it; off there. Used to refer to the place where a transitive verb happens. ♦ Atherrkenyelepe kwere rntwenke enye rtame kwerewe. *In the green season we pick the fruit off the tree.* Younger speakers sometimes put +we on the end of *kwere* to mean 'for' or 'to' 'him', 'her', 'it': ♦ Nhardtape re aperte re aperte angkerranenke kwere**we** ilpwewe atnengenanye. *That person keeps on talking, not listening to anyone.*

4. The form of *re* 'he, she, it' that other endings such as -warle 'to' go on: ♦ Repe artnpenherre, kwere warle. *He ran all the way up to there.*

5. Goes before some kinship words and words for people to mean 'his', 'her' or 'its' relative or friend. ♦ kweremite *his girlfriend; her boyfriend* ♦ kwerepeltye *his, her or its friend.* *kwere+* is more restricted in use than *kwe+*

kwere ketye

1. because of him, her or it ♦ Ayenge kwere ketye nyarrarrenke. *I feel ashamed because of him.* ♦ Re aherre artperr-aytenhe kwere ketye. *The kangaroo ran away because of him.*
2. but not her, him or it ♦ Alanty-alantye etnyerrantye atyenge angkwarre, kwere ketye. *Somebody gave something to me but not to her.*

kwerele, kwerelarte

1. at it, on it, at this, on this ♦ Apmere nyarte Artarre. Awatnkenye apmere Artarre kwerele oynenantheaneyayne awatnkakerre. *This place is called Artarre. We lived at this place a long time ago.*
2. with it, with this

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errkwerele hot

kwerepenhe

1. after that, then, after ♦ Kangwethike arntwe theye re lwemanenke, enye re aynewethe wanterteyange kwereyenge. Kwerepenhartepe arntwearle apertame alperrnenyeye, arntwarle apertame atnywey-alpenke. *The frog comes out of the water to eat some kind of tucker that is for frogs. After that it will come back again and go in the water.*

2. from there

kwerepenhelarte, kwerelepenharte

by then, after some time, after that

♦ Kwerepenhartepe re, mayete wethapenyne aherrke atwerrpelkarrenhe aperte kwere. *By that time it might be mid afternoon.*

kweretheye

after that, then ♦ Ikarle anteyane arntwenge. Kweretheyartepe, arntwe arre aynterkarrenkelepe, alhwengepe kwereyenge apmelerre rtame, alhwenge kwerarle apertame re atnywenkepe. *A crab lives in the water. Then, when the water dries up, its hole is still there, it goes into the hole again.*

= kwerepenhe

kwerengareye

at the same time, at that time

Kwerantye n.

place on Hatches Creek country

kweremite n.

his girlfriend, her boyfriend, its playmate
= mite-mite

kwerengkwerne n.

pimple ♦ Elharenye rrwete arenye akwerengkwerne. *You get pimples on your nose and chin.*

kwerentye adv.

wrong way, wrongly ♦ Nhamernartepe apenherre kwerentye. *Those mob went the wrong way.* ♦ Nthekartame repe kwerentyepe? *Which one is the wrong one?*
♦ Atye artnarrenhe kwerentye, waley. *I built the house wrong.*

OPPOSITE OF atnawerre SEE ALSO errpatye bad
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errkwerrentye arm in arm

kwerentye angkenke vi.

say something wrong or untrue ♦ Marle nhamernarte kwerentye angkerrane atyenge tangkwerle elpatheng-anenye. *Those women are saying things that aren't true, they should listen to me first.*

kwerentye-kwerentye adv.

(do things) the wrong way, wrongly
♦ Kwerentye-kwerentye angkerrane. *He's saying the wrong things.*

kwerepeltye n.

his, her, its friend

Kwereye n.

place on Arnerre country

kwereyenge pr.

1. his, her, its. The form of *kwere* that is

equivalent to having the *-areng* ‘belonging to’ ending ◆ Arntwe arre aynterrk-arrenkelepe ikarle re anteyane intemarte rtame, alhwengale rtame kwereyengele. *A crab lives in the water. When the water dries up it stays for good in its hole.*

2. his, her close relatives, especially parents or children ◆ Ntharengarte kwereyenge rlengke ngwetyanpe ayterwenenhe. *That person’s relative went this morning.* For older speakers, to say ‘his’ or ‘her’ uncle, aunt and most other kin terms, *kwe+* goes on the front of the particular kin term and *kwereyenge* is not used.

kwereyenge inenge

- 1.** his, her or its relatives
- 2.** things belonging to him or her or it.

Kwerlaynte n.

Singleton Station. Place on Akwerlpe country.

kwerlekweke n.

a. diamond dove *Geopelia cuneata*. Common grey bird with white spots on wing and red around eye, 20 cm. ◆ Kwerlekwekepe thangkerne ware elpalhapenyelrterre rntere-rntere. Thangkerne nyarteppe ahene aynewethe. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke nterrenge athe makwerle arenye, thangkerne nyartelepe arntwe warle atheke tywengerlenke. *The diamond dove is a grey bird with red legs and it is good to eat. It eats seeds from all different grasses and is known to show people the way to the nearest waterhole or soakage.* ◆ Kwerlekwekele aperrane elpayarle apeke arntwe areyenkenre tnakey-alpenke akene. *When the diamond dove finds water in the creek, it will come back and call out to you.*

b. peaceful dove *Geopelia striata*. Common grey bird with white spots on wing and blue around eye, 20 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kwerlekweke*.

kwerlepe n.

shallow hole

SEE ALSO *kwake ditch*

kwerlepinenke vt.

hollow something out; chisel something out

kwerlkaffenke vi.

sounds that babies make before they can talk. When babies make this noise it means something is going to happen,

such as a stranger coming, or someone is sick, or that someone is going to give their mother something. ◆ Artnwenge kelye kwerlkaffenhe ahewe, alethangewe. *When a baby makes this noise something is going to happen, such as a fight, or a stranger will come.*

kwerlpe-kwerlpe n.

someone who doesn’t go anywhere, someone who always stays behind ◆ Kwerlpe-kwerlpe anteyane re. *He is staying behind.* ◆ Anteyane kwerlpe-kwerlpe nhartepe apmelerre. *That person has always been frightened to go with people he doesn’t know.* SEE ALSO *ngarpparenye loner*

kwerlpe-kwerlparrnke vi.

- 1.** not want to go anywhere
- 2.** not want to have anything to do with others. The thing or person you dislike or don’t want has the *-ketye* ending: ◆ Kwerlpe-kwerlparrnke atyenge ketye relhe nharte. *That woman doesn’t want to have anything to do with me.*

kwerlperle n.

bush coconut. Edible gall on the bloodwood tree *arke* – *Corymbia opaca*. The gall is about the size of an apple and has an edible grub inside. Both the grub and the white flesh of the bush coconut are eaten. A bush coconut with an *erlwe* ‘eye’ is ready to eat. If it hasn’t got an *erlwe* it is too old.

◆ Kwerlperle nyarteppe anteyane arwele arrkenge repe kathipe akake. *Kathipe nyarteppe kwere aynenke rtame. The bush coconut grows on the bloodwood tree and it has edible grubs in it called ‘kathipe’.*

= arrkwerlperle [OLDER SPEAKERS]

kwerlpwerlpayte [SOME SPEAKERS]

edible grub found in the bush coconut

= kathiparenye

kwerre n.

1. young girl ◆ Artnwenge nhartepe kwerre rtame. *That child is a girl.*

2. female animal ◆ Aleke nhartepe kwerre rtame. *That dog is a female dog.*

3. Goes before a word for a person to show that she is a young girl. ◆ Ya apene errwanthe rrkantele kwerre aleyake inenge aperte. *Yes, all you young girls go and play.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *akwerre coolamon*

kwerre malangke

beautiful girl

Kwerrakwerre

kwerretyekwerre

girls ♦ Awelyepe ertntweyane marlele papertame ane kwerretyekwerre alkenh-alkenhele. *Only women and teenage girls dance at women's ceremonies.*

Kwerrakwerre *n.*

place east of Thangkenharenge

kwerralye *n.*

stars ♦ Nharte rlwampe erlkwe, atnkwarengel aharlaytnewene, kwerralye wenharte lwematnenkepe. *In the early hours of the morning, when the morning star was just coming up, that old white man would call out for breakfast. I ran there with my eyes still closed. I bumped into the dish of water that the old man used to wash his face.*

SEE ALSO arnkentye, arlwekere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ngkerralye ribs

kwerralye atnthenke *vi.*

shooting star, falling star ♦ Kwerralye alkenhe atnthenke wele aherne rtame alarrenke. *When we see a large falling star we hit the ground (with a stick).*

kwerralye Awele

Southern Cross

= Karlantye

kwerralyele aytnenke *vi.*

shooting star, falling star

kwerralye erltwe

daylight star, Venus, evening star

= Arwetnpenge

kwerraye apenke *vi.*

go round in circles ♦ Kwenyele aeroplane alkerele kwerraye aveyayne, nhartepa anpatyarrenhelke re. *The plane went round and round in the sky and then flew off.*
♦ Thangkerne alkerelartinge kwerraye aperrane errwele alkerelepe. Akwerraye aperraneee nhartepa re antethenenkelke atnwenthape ilenkelke angketyele. *Birds fly in circles high up in the sky, then they swoop down and land on some meat, grabbing it with their claws.*

kwerrenenke, kwerre-kwerrenenke *vi.*

gobble down food, eat quickly. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': kwerre-kwerrenenke ♦ Enwekele arrelke tyampe apenke. Mwetekaye must be ready now ready to go kwerre-kwerrenenkelke. Kwerre-kwerrenenke elperapeny. *If people are in a car ready to go hunting and you want to go with them, then you eat fast, gobble up the food before you get in the car, because*

you're in a hurry.

SEE ALSO aynenke eat

kwerrene *n.*

spirit. If you get a big fright your kwerrene can leave you. ♦ Kwerrene atyeyenge alpenherre. *My spirit came back.* ♦ Kwerrene aperrane. *A spirit walks.*

= enwenge SEE ALSO merlalpe ghost-like being, anngerrentye spirit

kwerretyetye *n.*

fast, (move) fast ♦ Kwelparre arlpawé arenje kwerretyetye artnperrane. *The dragon lizard lives in desert country and it moves very fast.*

= awere, elpere

kwerrimpe *n.*

1. type of ancestral spirit women from the Dreamtime ♦ Tyempelkere nyartepa apmire Thangkenharengel rtame altwelenye angkwarre Kwerrimpe amerne arenge Altyerrepene. *The site Tyempelkere is just west of Barrow Creek; it has been the place where the Kwerrimpe women live since the Dreamtime.* ♦ Rewenhe alepeteyayne, enterrkeketye anhamerne Kwerrimpe amerne kwere rtame itenyarrewethe, kwerarte artweye erlkewe. *The moon man decorated himself so those Kwerrimpe women would fall in love with him even though he was an old man.*

2. spring (of water) [SOME SPEAKERS] = apinte SEE ALSO alekelpaltherre spring water

Kwerrimpe, Kwerrimpilkere *n.*

spring near Barrow Creek

kwerre *n.*

depression, shallow hole. Babies that are too small to crawl used to be put in a kwerrre to make their backs strong. These days people put them in a tyre. ♦ Enkwe kwentyelrerpere wenheye, enkwamern-enkwamernewape kwere ilenke. Nhartepa re kwerrkewepa kwere ilenke eltyengepe. Nhape arrenke akwerrarle. *The honeyant nest shelves are in layers; and she gets them (honeyants) out from all the shelves. Then she takes them from the shallow place with her hand and puts them into coolamons.* ♦ Arnewetye, kelye-kelye alperre, alperrakake kwerakake enyakake, rntwenke. Ahernarrelke kwere kwerrkarle arrenke. *The conkerberry has rather small leaves; you break off a branch that has leaves and fruit. You put them onto the ground in a*

shallow hole, in a heap.

= kwake SOUNDS SIMILAR TO akwerrke baby

Kwerrke *n.*

place on Kwerrkepentye country

Kwerrkepentye *n.*

1. country north-east of Rtwerre associated with Kapetye and Kngwarraye skin groups (*lit. place belonging to babies*). East of the Stuart Highway, Osborne Ranges area.

2. Osborne Dam

kwerrkwerrke¹ *n.* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

southern boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*. Brown owl with greenish-yellow eyes with pale edges around the face, 30–35 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr kwerrkwerrk). Also referred to as *thangkerne kwerrkwerrke*. ♦ Pwelerrnge atnkwarengele ‘kwerrkwerrke’ arrerrane. *At night-time the owl goes ‘kwerrkwerrke.’ SEE pwellerrnge*

kwerrkwerrke² *n.* [BABY TALK]

devil, monster. Evil monster in children’s stories ♦ Artnwenge inengepe ayanthe ateretnyenke kwerrkwerrke-ketyawe! Artnwenge aynewanthe erlye ateretnyenke artnwenge apeke akerranenke. Aperane apeke re atnkwarenge tyampe wethapenye, wele angkenke ayanthe Alpenerne nge kwerrkwerrke ketye! *We scare children by saying, ‘Stop it kids, or that monster will come and get you!’ They might be running around all night, so we say: ‘Come back or that monster will get you!’*

= kwekwe [BABY TALK], arrentye

kwerrme *n.*

1. scar ♦ Kaylepenhe ayenge kwerrme. *I have a scar from a boomerang.*

2. lines, creases ♦ Eltye ayenge kwerrme angketyarre. *The lines on the palm of my hand.* = arlkenye

kwerrmarrenke *vi.*

1. heal, heal up ♦ Kwerrmarrenke ngkerrke tangkwerle anenke ngkerrke penhe apeke aletye apeke arre rntwenhe penhe wele re kwerrmarrenke. *The cut was very red and sore but now it has healed.*

2. scar over

= arterrparrenke

kwerrmaylenke *vt.*

1. make a cut on certain part of your body to take blood from, which is then put on sores to heal them. Women do this.

♦ Wele kwerrmarreyayne ahentye tyampe

kwerrmarreyayne arrnge nthelaperte mother-le kwerrmayleyayne, clean-le rtame. *When a child had sores on her throat the mother would make a cut to take some blood and put it on the sores so that they would heal up.* ♦ Kwerrmayleyayne kwere alenyne ngkerrke aneyayne artnwenge kelye, wele kwerrpayleyayne kwere. *If a child had sores on the tongue a woman would make a cut on her body to take some blood to heal the sores.*

2. make something heal and scar

kwerrme-kwerrme *n.*

scars, stripes, marks ♦ Arlpernaytepe, kayte rtame. Akepe re, ake elperr-elpperre rtame, akepe, alkenhe rtame. Kwerrme-kwerrme rtame re, kngwerelayethe apertame. *The whitewood grub has a flat, wide head, its head is big. Its body has horizontal stripes, making it different from other grubs.*

kwerrnge *n.*

brains ♦ Weye apeke re kwerrngepe wenhe aynenke, akepe. *He eats the brains himself.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO akerrnge young tobacco plant, arlkwerrnge² stew

kwerrnge Itywore

knowledgeable, smart, intelligent
= ake atnawerre SEE ALSO karlakwerte clever, tyake clever

Kwerrnge, Akwerrnge *n.*

place on Crawford Range near Crawford outstation

kwerrpanenke *vi.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

unable to talk (of a person in the company of certain relatives, or who is in mourning). With the +yane ending ‘t’ is inserted after the ‘n’: kwerrpan~~t~~yane ♦ Ayenge kwerrpanenke rtwaltye ketye. *I can’t talk because I am in mourning and my son-in-law is near.*

kwerrpare *n.*

women’s dancing stick ♦ Kwerrpare wenhe arrtyel-arrtyel-arrerrantye nharte mpelarte. Kwerrpare awelye-arenge. *You hold the dancing stick as you move. It is used in women’s ceremonies.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwerrpere crack made by yam

kwerrpere *n.*

crack in ground made by a swollen root underneath; raised ground made by the yam roots ♦ Anatyepe arenke kwere kwerrpere arre re wenke ahernarle. *You*

kwertakwere

can see where the yam is in the ground by this crack in the soil. ♦ Kwerrperele wenke, kaytele, anatyele, pengele. A root makes a crack, or a witchetty or yam or kurrajong root. = kartnwente SEE ALSO alkwite large crack in ground SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwerrpare women's dancing stick

kwerrpere wenke *vt.*

make a crack in ground (of yams)

♦ Anatye rtame elperlaynterane paripepe, nhartepe anatyarle kwerrperarle warrantye warle yewe. Anatayalewene. *The legless lizard whistles yams up where the yam cracks have been made. He sings yams.*

♦ Kwerrperele wenke aherne warle. *The root cracks the ground.* = akarnthewenke

kwertakwere *n.*

cave, corner, nook ♦ Kwertakwerelepe nyarte anteyane. *That person is sitting in the corner.*

kwertamerle *n.*

quinine bush *Petalostigma nummularium*. Also referred to as *arwele kwertamerle*.

♦ Kwertamelepane mpele atnhelengkwe arenge. *Quinine bush is what emus eat.*

kwartare *n.*

1. men's ceremonial cone-shaped hat made of grass and bushes and tied up with hairstring ♦ Kwartare akake atye artweye arenherre lharte ethnengewarle. *I saw men with ceremonial hats on dancing a public men's ceremony.*



2. a pigeon's crest
♦ Kwartare akake thangkerne pelkerepe kape akngkwene tyampe. *The two birds, the pigeon and the cockatoo, both have crests.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwetere fighting stick

kwertatyé kurdaitcha [ABORIGINAL ENGLISH] SEE rlwaylpe, artweye

kwerte-kwerte *n.*

spotted nightjar *Eurostopodus argus*. Mottled reddish-brown bird with white patch on wing, 29–30cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne kwerte-kwerte*. ♦ Kwerter-kwerte nyartepe thangkerne errpwrele kape arne openye intetyeng-intetye. Thangkerne nyartepe arlpankele arwelele anteyane kape athenge tyampe. Thangkerne nyartepe aynenke perrkaltye, ayepayte kape nterrenge. Atnkwarengale angkenke

'kwerte-kwerte kwerte-kwerte, kwerte-kwerte, kwerte-kwerte.' *The nightjar is a black bird with brown spots. This bird lives on the plains or under trees and grass. It eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and seeds. At night it calls 'kwerte-kwerte, kwerte-kwerte, kwerte-kwerte.'* ♦ Kwerter-kwertele artarrenke, peretye re aperinenke akngke erpatye. *The spotted nightjar performs sorcery and brings bad luck.*

Kwerter-kwerte Angkewene *n.*

soakage on Five Mile Creek south of Barrow Creek

kwertengerle *n.*

1. Certain relatives of the *apmerew-artweye* 'owners' of land, particularly brothers-in-law, mother's brothers, father's sister's children. In Aboriginal English this relationship is often called manager or worker. *Kwertengerle* have different roles in looking after the country and Dreamings to that of the *apmerew-artweye*. A person is *apmerew-artweye* for the land and Dreamings of their father and *kwertengerle* for the land and Dreamings of their mother and spouse. ♦ Kwertengerle atyeyenge Arnerre arenge. *My managers are people whose father is from Arnerre.*

♦ Angkwerrarlepe, anwenger-anne alpenke arlenge, elyenge aney-alpenke. Arrngelke ileyerre. Wele arlwetyerepe wenheye rtame maranye wenhe bottle rtame eltenke, arrilpepe. Nhartepe akwelke rewenhe perryeyerre, kngwerelepe, artweyelpe kwertengerlelane. Nthelarte rewenhe ilenke. Nhartepe kwerepenhartape, kwere ikngethele-wenkkelke re, artweyepe, arntarrtyengele. Atnmenga tangkwerle kwere entwenke. Atnmenginenke kwerepe. Nhartepe kwere ikngethelewenkelke, kwertengerlele atherrepe, makwerlele apeke, kwertengerle makwerlele. *For angkwerre ceremonies they go a long way out and sit in the shade. They take out some blood. These days they break off a piece of a bottle, a sharp one. Then a person will tie up his own arm, rather another man will, his manager. That fellow gets it (blood) from himself. Then, after that, his manager selects a man and decorates him. They first rub him with red ochre. They cover him with red ochre. Then he is decorated by his managers; two, or maybe by many managers.*

2. be responsible for something ◆ Yipe-yipe kwertengerle enkarte arenge. *Jesus looked after the sheep.*

3. donkey

SEE ALSO *apmerew-artweye owners*

kwertenye n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

mate, companion, such as a dog that always accompanies its owner ◆ Aleke altyarrenke aleke kwertenyeewe altyarrenke. *The dog is happy to see its owner.* ◆ Nhartepe aleke atyeyenge kwertenye atyeyenge rtame. *This dog is my companion.*

SEE ALSO *elkwatherre company, -artweye² owner of*

kwertewenke vt.

pluck, remove the fur of an animal by scraping it off. People use the fur of cats, rabbits, possums and euros to make hairstring. ◆ Wampere atantherre alarreyayne, weye wampere. Kwerteweyayne, wampere kngwerelke rtame atanthe alarreyayne. Nharte atantherre kwerteweyayne, entyepe kwerepe. Alkenhelke kwere aperineyayne kwerartepa entyepe, arlpalhewe athathane. *They would kill a possum. They would pluck it, then kill another possum. Then they would pluck this one. They would take the big heap of fur, to make string. Then in preparation for making string they would fluff out the fur.*

SEE ALSO *wenke² spin hairstring, twepewenke burst out*

kwete pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the person does the action confidently or without worrying about what may happen or what other people might think. ◆ Nanikwete alperineyayne atyeyengelepe. Arranywete angkwarre aynekanthe kwete re aperineyayne aynanthe nanikwetepe. *My mother shepherded goats and took me along with her. We travelled around Government Well, we could travel anywhere with the goats.* = alhewere

kwete angkenke vi.

speak confidently, talk to anyone, talk about anything ◆ Iterrye alethangewe ayenge kwete angkerrane. *I don't mind talking to strangers.*

kwete apelapenke vi.

go past without worrying about anything

kwete apenke vi.

go anywhere without worrying about

anything

kwete arenke vt.

look without being concerned or feeling shamed or embarrassed ◆ Kwete arrarryte alethange atye nyerrarreng-anenye. *I don't mind looking at strangers, I don't feel embarrassed.*

kwete artntwenke vt.

tell someone about something confidently

kwete aylene vt.

sing with confidence ◆ Ilwekerewe errwanthe kwete aylene. *Sing confidently you mob, don't be shy.*

kwete aynenke vt.

eat without worrying about what other people may do or think ◆ Kwete aynene nte, nyarranteyele! *Just eat (you don't have to ask)!*

kwete kwathenke vt.

drink without worrying about what other people may do or think

kwete wenke vt.

throw something confidently

kwetange n.

long haired rat, plague rat *Rattus villosissimus*. Also referred to as weye kwetange.

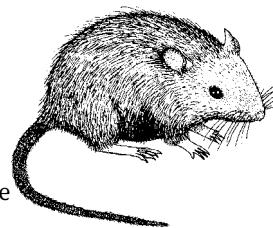
◆ Kwtangepe weye mamperle

aynewethe. Repe ilkennenje apenye alkenhe, alhwengeli anteyane, aynenke payemalane kape arntwe kwathenke. Angketye amperlanenke ilkennenje apenye. *The plague rat is good to eat. It looks like a very big mouse, lives in a hole, eats paddy-melons and drinks water. The footprints are the same as those of a mouse, only bigger.*

◆ Queensland theye atanthe openhengerne akapenhengerne, aperte ethwenherre aynewanthe warle arewethe, akwerrpele aynanthe arewethe. Areyayne atyeye tyakerrewarte, wenhe aynanthe areyayne Artarrewe akerre. Atanthape

openhengerne, *Barrow Creek*-we akerrape openhengerne. Makwerle. *Road-le ape alpantharreyayne.* Apmerepe atantherre mpwareyayne, awenyerre atantherre

twetherrwetherre aneyaynepe, alhwengeli angeyayne ape alyepe. *The plague rat came from Queensland, this way. They got lost and came this way. They were sent to us to see, it*



kwetape arrtyenke

was the first time we had seen them. We had never seen them before. There were lots. I saw them around here, we all saw them around Tara. They came this way through Barrow Creek. They were sent to us, so we could see them. Lots of them. The road was covered with them. They make one shallow hole and they all sit heaped up together in the one hole.

kwetape arrtyenke, kwete arrtyenke vt.

look after lots of animals or children, always have lots of children or animals around you ◆ Elkwemen-elkwemenele pwengetye-pwenge inengelepe atanthe aynekanthe kwetape arrtyeyayne. *The old women used to look after us, all of us kids.* ◆ Aleke atye kwetape arrtyeyayne elkwatherre. *I always have lots of dogs around.*

kwete arrtyenke look after lots of animals or children, always have lots of children or animals around you. VARIANT OF **kwetape arrtyenke**

kwete-kwete adv.

do something confidently lots of times

kwetelhe desert sedge SEE **akwetelhe**

kwetengarre n.

1. water source that has only a bit of water, such as a soakage or rockhole SEE ALSO **arntarrkerte, ikere**

2. small bit of rain, sprinkle of rain = **tyetye¹**

kwetere n.

club for fighting used by both men and women, nulla-nulla ◆ Atyeyengepe atye mpwarenherre kwetere alkenhe rtame artetye theye kwenyelepe. *I made a big nulla-nulla for myself out of mulga yesterday.* ◆ Kweterele arntenhalkele atyenge alarrenhe karntengele. *He hit me with a broken-off nulla-nulla.*

SEE ALSO **akertere** can't talk SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kwertare** ceremonial headdress

kwetethe, twethe n.

lower back bone, rump, hind-quarters, tail-cut of meat ◆ Atnwenthe aherre atyengepe kwetethe rtame etnyewene. *I want the hind-quarters of the kangaroo meat.* ◆ Ayengepe kwetethe rtame arnwneyenteyane arlenge arre ayenge kwenyele openhe penhe. *My lower back is sore because I went for a long walk yesterday.* = **arlentye** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **errkwetethe** speech impediment

Kwetetyeng-atyengarr-anenke n.

place on Rtwerpe country

kwetewenke pluck, remove the fur of an animal SEE **kwertewenke**

kwethe n.

goose (from English 'goose') ◆ Atnwenthe kwethe pelyakwe openye alkenhewatyte rtame. *Geese are bigger than ducks and you can eat them.*

Kwethakwe n.

Boomerang Waterhole. Associated with Arlekwarr block.

kwethe-kwethe n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE] blood = arrnge

kwetne n.

very deep ◆ Kwetne nharte alhwenge kwetne. *That hole is very deep.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kwene below**

kwetnapenyē adv.

deeper ◆ Alhwenge mpwarewethe aherrewe. Angenke kwere kwetnapenyē. *Dig a hole to cook the kangaroo in. Did it deeper.*

Kwetnakerre n.

place west of Barrow Creek ◆ Apmere tyelarte Kwetnakerrele iterryte inenge makwerle tene alkenhele aneyayne. *At Kwetnakerre there used to live many people.*

kwetnamerne n.

very deep ◆ Ngentyepe angeyaynenke. Kwetnamerne angeyaynenke. *We would dig a soakage, we would dig really deep.*

OPPOSITE OF **errwelenyiperre**

kwetnaye n.

tired, exhausted ◆ Mentye errwanthe apene ayenge kwetnaye anteyane. *I'll let you mob go; I'm staying because I'm tired.*

OPPOSITE OF **artnkwerreye, errngerneye**

kwetnayarrenke vi.

1. feel lazy or tired; exhausted

◆ Kwetnayarrenhe ayenge arlenge openhe penhe. *I am tired because I went a long way.*

2. get sick and tired of something; bored

kwetnayinenke, kwetnayalenke vt.

1. tire, exhaust someone

◆ Kwetnayinterrantye awelengkarreranengele. *Someone who is aggressive is very exhausting.*

2. give trouble to someone; bother, annoy, upset, constrain, impede ◆ Arraylentyele aynewethe intemarte, imewarle alarrewethe. *Kwetnayinenke reee. The magic song keeps biting you inside and kills you for good. It constrains you.*

kwetnenyiperre, kwetniperre *n.*

steep, very deep, long way down

kwetnkenke *vi.*

sit quietly thinking about something in particular; contemplate

◆ Kwetnkerranengele anteyanenke akerlite. Ngarrpe apeke re anteyane, angkenge wanenye. *He's sitting quietly wondering what to do. He's on his own, not talking to anyone, just thinking about what to do.*

= kwenkenke SEE ALSO etarrenke think SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pwetnkenke mourn

kwetnpaye *n.*

thick rain clouds, thunder clouds

◆ Kvetnpayelepe etnpey-alpenke mpele, matayele, mpele. *Rain clouds are covering the sky.* = kwenpaye SEE ALSO akwelye rain cloud, rlwetnperre rain cloud, awerrepene storm cloud, mataye cloud, nthwenharre fluffy cloud, inewarre wispy cloud, melperre distant rain clouds

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwenpaye fan-flowers

kwetntharre *n.*

water in the bloodwood *arke* and bean tree *tyweretye*. People used to chop a branch off a healthy bloodwood or bean tree and then water would ooze out. Also referred to as *arntwe kwetntharre*. ◆ Arntwe nyarte kwetntharre atnakakerre atanthe kwatheyayne aherretye ngareyepe. *They used to drink the water from the bloodwood tree in the olden days during the drought.*

= kwentharre

kwetyakwinenke, kwetyakaylenke look after someone SEE akwetyakaylenke**kwetyarenke** *vi.*

cry in mourning ◆ Mpe, kwetyarewethe aynanthe apewene. *Come on, we should join the other mourners and cry with them.*

= akayele akenke SEE ALSO akenke cry

kwetyenke *vt.*

collect or pick things up from the ground ◆ Nthekangkwerrelke aylanthe alperineyayne. Katatele aperte aylanthe kwetyeyayne alpeyayne. *Then we kept taking them, we would go along slowly picking up all the stragglers.* ◆ Kwetyene errwanthe, errwanthe arre ilelthe eletnhenhepenhe. *Pick up all that rubbish you lot threw away.*

kwetyel-etyel-arrenke

collect things while going along (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Rapetye atye kwetyel-etyel-arrarrantye. *I am going around*

collecting rubbish.

kwetyey-enenke

go and pick someone or something up (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

SEE ALSO alpernineneke bring back

kwetyel-aytenke

collect something up and keep going (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Artnwenge nthelarte kwetyel-aytenke artnte elpayarle. *That child collected some stones from the creek.*

kwetyenkwyenyenke

collect things (plural)

kwetyentye *n.*

1. collected things, found things
2. homeless, someone or some animal that doesn't belong anywhere, such as a stray dog

kwetyerre man's classificatory mother-in-law or a woman's classificatory son-in-law who is a child SEE akwetyerre

kwetyerrepene cause bad luck SEE akwetyerrepene

kwetyerre-tyerre bad luck SEE akwetyerre-tyerre

kwetyetye abandoned camp [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE arrkwetyetye

Kwetyitele *n.*

place on Arnerre and Kwerrkepentye countries

kwewe cooking trench SEE kewe

kwememaylenke brush, comb something SEE kwememaylenke

kweye¹ *n.*

food as repayment ◆ Atye kwere kweye katye alperinewethe. *I'll bring back some food for him in return.* ◆ Weye alperninene tyampe tyapenyartape kweyepe kenge arenke. *They would take back all the saved bits of meat to give to people in return.*

kweyele etnyenge-wanenye *vt.*

not share anything ◆ Iterrtye nthelarte ngayele lhertewarrantye ngarrpele kweyele etnyenge-wanenye. *That person over there eats on his own, he doesn't share his food.*

kweyele aynenke *vt.*

eat food that you have been given

kweye² what? what was that? (NOTE Arrernte kweye) SEE nthakenhe

kweye³ young girl (NOTE Anmatyerr kwey) SEE kwerre

kweyakareye, kweyakaye *n.*

People who are in the same generation moiety to the person or persons whose

Kweyenenyē

point of view you are taking. In one generation moiety are *Pwerle*, *Thangale*, *Penangke* and *Kngwarraye* people and in the other *Kemarre*, *Mpetyane*, *Pengarte* and *Kapetye*. People who are in the opposite generation group are called *nywerre*.

◆ Kngweramerne intwelerhe apertame ntharenyarte nywerre inenge apenke arretyelepe pwitarrey-enenke, nywerre kweyakareye inenge ntharenyarte nywerre amerne pwitarrey-enenke apertame, mpelarte. *People from different places meet up and play together. The host group, the people on whose country they are playing, mix with the visitors; and the crowd as a whole divides along the two generation groups. People from the one generation group, from both places, combine as the people in one team, as do the other generation group.*

Kweyenenyē n.

place name

kweyepeye n.

stubble quail *Coturnix novaezealandiae*. Also referred to as *weye thangerne kweyepeye*.

SEE ALSO kartelkwarre button-quail

Kweyepeyarenge n.

soakage on Taylor Creek north of Aytwelkelengkwe



+le¹ n.end.

1. in, at, on, by. Goes on the end of long words to show where somebody or something is, or where an action happens. This ending sounds +rle after the sounds spelt *l*, *rl*, *t*, *rt*, *n m*, *r* or *rr*, for example, *arwelerle* 'on the tree'; however, it is always written +le: ◆ Thangerne anteyane arwele. *The bird is in the tree.*

◆ Anthelaperte Arelporenge Atwatyle antethenenhe re. *He stopped at Moon Gap.*

◆ Entweyane elwanthe parlparle. *The two of them lay on the flat stone.* ◆ Nyarte artnte arrilpele atnneyane mpele. *They are standing here on the steep hill.* On short words the form of this ending is +nge: ◆ athenge in the grass.

2. along, through. In sentences with verbs describing motion, such as *apenke* 'go', +le shows the path along which someone or something travels. The ending +le goes in the middle of words for 'here' and 'there':

◆ Tyelarte arreteme kaperle apeyayne. *Just along here that lizard went.* ◆ Aperrane arinengewepe artnkenge. *He goes on top of the cliffs (looking) for euro.* The ending +le goes after most endings including -theye, -penhe but comes before certain endings such as -amerne, -atherre and -arre: ◆ Alkere theyele etnkwelele arer-aperinterrantye, weyewe. *The black kite flies around looking for animals from the sky.* The -warle ending is used to show the location of a thing or person who has had something done to them rather than +le¹.

3. Used on nominals that describe something extra about the location.

◆ Kwerelaperte aynanthe aneyayne erlteye nanikwete akakele. *So we stayed there all day with the goats.* When two words next to each other describe the time or place of an action only the last word needs to have the +le ending, although both words may: ◆ Mpelanthe itelaremere arlweye atyeyenge arenge apmerele ayenge aneyayne. *You two should have known I was at my father's house.*

- 4.** when, at. Goes on nominals to show when an action happens. ♦ Ntyipere re ankwarengelepe aperrane. *The ghost bat goes about at night.* ♦ Tyangkwe ayenge apenherre, rarre wanenyele. *I went this way when there was no wind.*
- 5.** for (that amount of time). Goes on number words to show that an action happens for that length of time. ♦ Enweke arrkwentyelarte. *I'll stay for three nights.*
- 6.** In a sentence with two clauses, +le goes on the end of a nominal to show the time or place that the main action happens.
♦ Ntyerrme aympenkelke, akwerrele, awatnkepe, atyenge wanenyele. *They used to yandy dogwood seeds in a coolamon, in the old days, before I was born.* ♦ Warle warlepe aynanthe apenke, tyanyweng-anenyele. *We go to the station store when we are out of tobacco.*
- 7.** Goes on verbs when the verb is part of the description of the location of something in a subordinate clause. ♦ Arntwe arre ayntterkarrenkelepe, arntweltepelte rltimpe warle kngwer-angkwerrepe atnywenke. *When the water dries up, the blue dragonflies go in and hide under some bark.*
- 8.** When followed by -aperte it means whenever, wherever, while. ♦ Arlelkelkele aperte aynanthe aneyaynenke elyenge. *Whenever we were out hunting we would sit in the shade.* ♦ Atneyaytenke aherrkewanenyele aperte. *He gets up while it's still dark.*

+le² n.end.

- 1.** Goes on the end of long words to show that the person or thing is the doer of the action of a transitive verb. It is not used on pronouns (I, you, we, them, etc.). ♦ Relhele altherrantye aherne. *The woman is clearing the ground.* This ending sounds +rle after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr*, for example, *marlele*; however, it is written +le. ♦ Marlele pwartryerrantye (ilepere) awelyele tyampe. *Women clap the palm of their hands against the inside of their thighs at women's ceremonies.*
- 2.** Goes on the end of nominals that describe something extra about the person or thing that is the doer of the action of a transitive verb. ♦ Artweye rlwaylepe twele-rntwarrantye akerlitele rtame yipe-yipe apeke kape nanikwete

tyampe ngayelelepe. *The kurdaitcha man strangles a sheep or goat very quietly when he's hungry.* When two words describing the person or thing that is the doer are next to each other, only the last word needs the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words), although both words may: ♦ Artnwenge kelyelepe artntwenke 'ahangeye' alkenh-alkenhelepe artntwenke arrengeye. *Little kids say 'ahangeye' and adults say 'arrengeye'.* On short words the form of this ending is +nge⁵: ♦ Erlkwenge aynenye. *The old man ate.* The ending +le² goes in the middle of words for 'this' and 'that': ♦ tyelarte this (person does an action)

+le³ n.end.

- 1.** using (something); by means of (something). Goes on the end of long words to show the tool or instrument that an action is being done with. This ending sounds +rle after the sounds spelt *l, rl, t, rt, n rn, r or rr*, for example, *arwelerle* 'with a stick'; however, it is written +le. ♦ Kwerrke penhe akwerrele operinterrantye artnwenge kelye twatylele. *Newborn babies are carried in a coolamon using a hairstring strap.*
- 2.** on, by. Shows the means by which something is done. ♦ Mwetekele ayenge alpwetethe. *I'll go home by car.* ♦ Ngayelelepe atyewenhe feed-emayleyayne, ngayele atye ayneyayne apite. *I used to feed myself with that food, I ate pencil yams for food.*
- 3.** Used on nominals that describe something extra about the tool or instrument that an action is being done with. ♦ Kngwerewe enkwewe ilenke, arwelele, kelyele. *From another shelf she gets them out, using a little stick.* ♦ Thangkerne alekapere anteyane arpankele arwelele. *The sparrowhawk is usually found up in the tree tops.*
- 4.** for, because of (a feeling). Goes on words for feelings or states to show that this is the reason for the action. ♦ Angkwetyaye ayenge ertnwewethe rrkantele. *Wait, I'll dance for fun.* ♦ Relhe amerne ahengarrerrane arwelthele. *The women are getting angry because they are jealous.* ♦ Nyerrele atyenge rrkantarrerraneme errwanthe. *You mob might laugh at me and make me ashamed.* +le³ goes in the middle

+le⁴

of words for 'this' and 'that': ◆ *tyelarte* (*at*) *here*. On short words the form of this ending is +nge⁴: ◆ *athenge* with grass.

+le⁴ n.end

Goes on the end of long words before the nominal endings -angene and -arlenge. It has no meaning of its own other than the combined form, e.g. +l-arlenge 'in the company of'.

+le⁵ v.end.

Part of some compound verbs formed with other verbs such as *alpenke* 'go back'. SEE +l-alpe+, +l-arre+, +l-ayte+

+le...+l-arre+ v.end.

1. do all the way along. Goes on transitive verbs to show that the action is done all the time while going along. The ending +l-arre+ goes after a partially repeated verb stem and the partially reduplicated part of the verb stem is separated with +l-. For example, *pwenke* 'cook': ◆ *pwele-pwel-arrerantye* cook while going along ◆ *Tractor-le alpwartel-artel-arrenke arwele inenge*. Tractors are used to lift up trees (while going along). ◆ *Ware arrpanteye, kelye-kelye pwele-pwel-arrerantye artnwengene amerne*. Children used to light little fires as they visited all the cubbies. This ending sounds +rle...+rl-arre+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, t, rt, n rn, r or rr, for example, *ilerl-ilerl-arrerantye*; however, it is written +le...+l-arre+.

2. all around. Goes on transitive verbs to show that the action covers a large area. ◆ *Nhartape enterkele ahernepe kwerarle rtame erntel-erntel-arrerantye errwelarle*. Then the termites build soil onto the wood all the way up.

laleye n.

lolly, sweet (from English 'lolly')

◆ *Alepetyewethe atye laleye apeke tasty-we*. I want to taste that lolly to see if it is nice. ◆ *Laleye akerre atnarreyayne, biscuit akerre atnarreyayne, aynanthepe tyewe!* He put lollies and biscuits down. We took off then.

+l-alpe+ v.end.

do and then go back. Goes on transitive verbs to show that the person or animal does the action and then returns. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. The first part of this ending sounds +rl- after the sounds

spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr, for example, *ilerl-alpenke* 'go back and get'; however, it is written +l-. ◆ *Kelye-kelyewe aynekantheyenge etnyel-alpeayne, anatyeye*. We gave the yams to our small children and went back.

lame-lame, lameye-lameye n.

lamb, young sheep. Also referred to as *weye lame-lame*. (from English 'lamb')

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO leme-leme lame

lamarre man's son-in-law, man's father-in-law [ABORIGINAL ENGLISH] SEE ahanterre

ilanayte blue wattle SEE ilanayte

langke-langke n.

men's pearl shell pendant

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO rlengke-rlengke these days

+l-arre+ v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

do while going along, when there is more than one person or thing doing the action. This ending only goes on some verbs.

◆ *aynenke eat* ◆ *ayntel-arrenke* (lots of people) eat. The first part of this ending sounds +rl- after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr, however, it is written +l-. ◆ *Ngarntatepe angkerrane rtame, re angkengele angkengele alpernintel-arrenke ye akwenyey-alpenke re*. You can hear the bees buzzing when they bring back the pollen from the flower and put it in their nest.

larrere n.

place name on Jarra-Jarra

+l-atherre n.end.

each other, one another. Goes on a reflexive pronoun to show that the people are doing the action to each other or amongst one another. Goes on pronouns for two or more people. ◆ *Atewanthe Kaytetye theye angkenhe, atewehanthel-atherre, marlele amerne Kwerimpele amerne*. The Dreamtime women talked to them in Kaytetye, they talked to one another in Kaytetye.

layeke part.

Way of referring to something you can't say because of a taboo, such as referring to a recent death (from English 'like'). This is often followed by 'm-m'. ◆ *Ayenge rtame aterepe artnperr-aytenye whip-pe atye mentyelke elpathel-athel-arreyayne layeke m'm*. I was scared and ran away, I could hear that person and the whip, you know.

+layle+ SEE +lh-ayle+

layne n.

telegraph line (from English 'line') ◆ Layne

rtame mpwareyayne arntenhalkere
atantherre arenayey-aytneyayne. *They used to go and check up on the telegraph lines and fix any snapped lines and come back.*

laynaparrenke vi.

line up ◆ Elkwmene inenge
laynaparreyayne wele karlateye atanthe
ileyaynenke. *The old women lined up to receive material.*

SEE ALSO *tyaltyarrenke lined up (dancers)*

layte¹ n.

light (from English 'light') SEE *rlwenthe*

+l-ayte+² v.end.

do and then go. Goes on transitive verbs to show that the person or thing does the action and then goes. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. The first part of this ending sounds *+rle* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn, r* or *rr*, for example, *ilerl-aytenke* 'get and then go', however, it is written *le*. ◆ Nhardtape atyenge *ilel-aytenke ambulance-lepe*. *The ambulance picked me up and we went off.* ◆ Thangkerne atye arenhe. Ayenge kengkarrenhe. Wele re atyenge aterele *arel-aytenhe*. *I saw a bird. I sneaked up. It saw me and flew off frightened.*

lelthe tea-leaves SEE *ilelthe***leme-leme** n.

lame, injured (from English 'lame')

◆ Nantewe nhartepe ilwekere leme-leme ilkelke arre arntenherre. *That horse, poor thing, is lame because it broke its ankle.*
= *lerrpe-lerrpe* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lame-lame lamb

+lengen n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

in, at, on, by. Goes after *tye+²* 'here' and *nthe+* 'there' to show where somebody or something is, or where an action happens. It is usually followed by *+arte* or *+aperte*. ◆ *Tyelengarte re aynterr-aperineyayne, rlwenepe kwereyenge, rlwene wethe arrpanete pwerrke-pwerrke inengepe. It ate something here and kept going. It ate those little black beetles, lizard's food.* ◆ *Nthelengaperte atanthe anteyanenke intemaperte. They've lived at that one place over there for a long time.*

lengke today SEE *rlengke***+lengkwe** n.end.

associated with; having. An ending found on some words for the names of things.

This ending is not productive like *-arenge* or *-arelhе*. ◆ *atnhelengkwe emu* (*lit. having soft feathers*) ◆ *atnemelengkwe girl* (*lit. having yamstick*)

Lentepenteme n.

place on Arnerre country

lenyenpe types of senna bushes SEE *ilenyenpe*
lepele n.

even, together, accurately (from English 'level')

lepelemaylenke vt.

do something evenly, together; make something properly ◆ *Nthewarte lepelemaylelp-aylene!* *Sing it together!* ◆ *Alyelkinenke kayle ahene mpwarengelle kwere lepelemaylengelle sandpaper-le awe file-le apeke.* *To make a good boomerang you have to smooth it, make it even with sandpaper or a file.*

+le-rarre SEE *-rarre*

lerethanenke jump in fright VARIANT OF *lerrthanenke*

lerranenke, lerrerenwenke, lerrelanenke vi.

follow close behind, move close to something, catch up to something. With the *+yane* ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *rlarranteyane* ◆ *Nantewepe kngwere arrwekele rtame nantewe kngwere atnantenge theye wele lerranenke. There is one horse in front and one behind and they follow each other in a line.* ◆ Aparte arlengapenyе lerranewene. *How come you are dancing so far away from each other? Get closer.* ◆ *Nantewe lerrenwelp-entweyane ngkengele arlenge.* *The horse is coming up close behind you.* SEE ALSO *arrerarrenke get closer, arremarrarrenke sneak up, arretharrenke get closer*

lerrpe n.

lame, limp, crippled, handicapped, permanently injured ◆ *Lerrpepe anteyane atnemele erretetylke.* *The crippled person uses a yamstick for support.*

= *arinarre, arlamarre* SEE ALSO *apekape crippled*

lerrparrenke vi.

become crippled, have a stroke

lerrpe-lerrpe n.

lame

lerrperetye n.

yellow spotted monitor *Varanus panoptes*.

Also referred to as *weye lerrperetye*.

◆ *Lerrperetyepe arlewatyerre apenye*

Ierrthanenke

alkenhe. Lerrperetyepe anteyane opmere ayerrerakarle anteyane. Lerrperetye nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. Lerrperetyele aynenke kelyape, ilkwennge, kaperle alyalkarre. *The yellow spotted monitor looks very much like the sand monitor, only bigger. It lives only in the northern areas around Canteen Creek. It is good to eat, it is gutted and cooked like the sand goanna. This monitor eats frogs, mice, lizards and caterpillars.* SEE ALSO *kalawerre Spencer's monitor, arlewatyerre sand goanna*

Ierrthanenke vi.

bolt, run off (of animals) ♦ Nantewe atyenge akake lerrthanenherre. *The horse bolted with me on it.* ♦ Repe aylekanthe angkwarre openyepe kwenengepe apeyern-alpenhe kwene, nhape aylekanthakepe nantewepe atere rtame lerrthaney-enenhe. *He came down low around where the two of us were, and our horses bolted from fright with us on them.*

SEE ALSO *anpatyarrenke run off*

lete n.

tobacco tin (from English 'lid')
♦ Tyanywenge lete warle arrewethe.
Tobacco is put in a tobacco tin.

lete-lete n.

toy car made from tobacco lids
♦ Rrkantarenge lete-lete. *A toy car is for fun.*

lewarrenke, erlwewarrenke vt.

1. show something to someone ♦ Atye lewarrenke atnwenthe. *I showed the meat to her.* ♦ Rlwampele arrwekelele atewanthe nhartepe alwengayenye, nhartepe atewanthe lewarrenhe kwerartepe iteyepe kwerele arre apeyayne iterryte inenge. *The olden days white people asked the Aboriginal people; and they showed the white people where their track was that they used. The Aboriginal people showed them all their soakages.* The thing you are showing has no ending and the person you are showing it to has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ♦ Atye lewarrenke interrenge iterryewe. *I showed the seeds to the people.*
2. put something on display ♦ Akinte lewarrenhe nyartepe ahenge. *That bird is putting its crest up in anger.*
3. introduce someone to other people. The people you are introducing someone to has the +warle ending. ♦ Aynewanthe warle

lewarrerr-aperineyayne. *He introduced her to us.*

4. look a certain way, appear a certain way ♦ Lewarrenke awenyerre. *They look the same.*

lewe-lewarrenke vt.

show lots of things; show to lots of people
♦ Arntwe inenge ngentye inengepe atantherre lewe-lewarrenherre. *They showed them lots of soakages that were there.*

Iewenke, erlwewenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. give something to someone who has come a long way or who is going on a long journey ♦ Rlwene apeke lewenke, alpenkelke nge mpele. Alpene nge mpele lewenke rlwene apeke. *I might give you some food because you are about to travel back somewhere.* ♦ Artnwenge nharte enye nte lewewene apewethelke re. *Give that child some food before she goes.*
2. share something with people fairly
♦ Nthewarte atye mantarre lewenke atyerreye atyeyenge ilwekerewe. *I'll give some clothes to my poor sister there.*

lewerl-aytenke

give or show someone something before you go (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')
♦ Ngwengepe aynanthe lewerl-aytewene kwere, arkenyepe arrewethe ngwengepe. *Tomorrow we'll show her the ceremony, put on the designs so she can see them.*

+lh- . . . +lh-alperine+ v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of some intransitive verb stems to show that someone makes the action happen to something else while it is going along. ♦ Wenhe atye arinenge, alpeyaynenkelke, katata apertame alpeyayne. Arrngepe erretelh-erretelh-alperineyayne. *I shot the euro then I went back slowly. Its blood was dripping as it went along (it was losing blood).*

+lh- . . . +lh-ayle+ v.end.

1. Goes on the end of intransitive verb stems to show that someone or something is making this happen lots of times.
+lhe goes on both the verb stem and the reduplicated verb stem; -ayle follows only the reduplicated part. ♦ Mweteke nharte angkelh-angkelh-aylewethe. *Let's try to start the car again.*
2. make something happen to lots of things
♦ Iterryele pweleke ertwelh-ertwelh-aylenke. *The people made the cattle go down*

to the water. ♦ akwerelh-akwerelh-**aylenke**
make lots of things go in

lhakwenke *vt.*

scoop, bale water out ♦ Weye ilengele aynenke re. Kwere penhe arntwelke re ilenke lhakwenke kwathenke. *Taking the meat he eats it. After eating, he gets some water and drinks it.* ♦ Pelikantele atye arntwe lhakwewethe. *I am baling out water with a billycan.* SEE ALSO *yathenke pour*

lhalkenhe big nose; angry person SEE UNDER *elhe***lhalpentye** *n.*

place near Baxter's Well

lhaltywere nostril SEE *elhaltywere***lhampe** *n.*

1. someone whose father has passed away (NOTE *Anmatyerr alhamp*) ♦ Lhampe anteyane ayenge. *I have no father.* SEE ALSO *awelethe remaining sibling, amathenge*
2. orphan, someone who has lost both their parents [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Arnwenge kelye nhamernartepe lhampe rtame. *Those little children are orphans.*

lhamparrenke *vi.*

1. become orphaned, have no parents or grandparents. This verb is nearly always heard with the *+nhe* ending.
♦ Lhampe ayenge, arlweye atyenge atye alwengkinenyerre. Arrengeye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, tyatye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, nyanye atye atyeyenge alwengkinenhe, aperleye lhamparrenherre ayenge. *I am an orphan, I lost my father, my father's father, my mother's father, my mother's mother and my father's mother. That is when I became an orphan.*
2. lose your father [SOME SPEAKERS]
SEE ALSO *amathengarrenke* *lose a mother, alwengkinenke* *lose a relative*

altyeleye lhamparrenhe *vi.*

lose your uncle or aunt. Used if the deceased person's children are your female cousins (*lit. my female cousin lost her father*).
♦ Apmarle angwen-angwenepe nhaperte rtame aynewantheyengepe altyeleyepe lhamparrenhe aynanthe. *My cousins who were left fatherless were there with us.*

atnkeleye lhamparrenhe *vi.*

lose your uncle or aunt. Used if the deceased person's children are your male cousins (*lit. my male cousin became an orphan*).

lhangkele *n.*

1. type of restricted men's ceremony performed to increase certain types of animals and plants ♦ Lhangkele, atanthe etnherrantyeketye. *They are dancing a private men's ceremony, you'd better turn back.* ♦ Atye ilewethe arrkaylpe lhangkelewe. *I have to get feathers for a private men's ceremony.*

2. ceremonial objects associated with men's increase ceremonies

3. sacred area where only initiated men go
♦ Artweye aperte mpele re wenhe maranye arerrantye, rrkante. Anwengerane, apmerane lhangkele, alarrewene. *Only men can see restricted men's sites. Keep away from them or else you could get killed.* ♦ Lhangkele, arlkeny-arlkeny, artweyarenge. *Lhangkele have designs on them and belong to men.* = tywerrenge

lhangkele arrtyenke *vt.*

look after sacred objects

lhangkenke *vi.*

1. be mean, rubbish someone or something, pick on someone, run someone down. The person whom you are being mean to has the *+we* ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):

♦ Ayenge lhangkenke iterrye kngwerewe. *I'm being mean to that other person.* = ketylel-angkenke SEE ALSO *arktentyinenke* *pick on*

2. feel angry and want to fight someone
♦ Lhangkerrane iterrye kngwerewe ayenge kwenyelepenhe. *I'm angry at that other person about what happened yesterday.*

lharlpawe *n.*

Sixteen Mile. Place on Taylor Creek.

lharrkentye, elharrkentye *n.*

someone who is often picked on, neglected or misses out on things, someone who does the wrong thing so people talk about them (NOTE *Anmatyerr lharrkentye*) ♦ Lharrkentye ape ayenge anteyane arrkentyinterrantye arle. *I am talked about and they always make fun of me.* ♦ Lharrkentye ayenge anteyanenke iterrye inengele atyenge lwengk-areng-anenye. *I feel neglected, nobody wants me.*
= arrkentye

lharrkentyinenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]
pick on someone, rubbish or tease someone
♦ Lharrkentyinterantye atyenge money-le arlenge apeke, taltalele arlenge apeke lharrkentyinterantye. *People are picking on*

+lh-ayle+

me, maybe over money or toys.

= arrkentyinenke SEE ALSO ketyel-angkenke

+lh-ayle+, +layle+ v.end.

1. make someone or something a certain way or make them do something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that someone or something is making this happen.
 - ◆ ertwelh-aylenke *take something down.*
 - ◆ arralty-anelh-ayenke *do something to someone to make them worried.*
2. Goes on transitive verbs to show that someone or something is causing this to happen to someone or something else. If the verb already has -ayle+ in it, then this is replaced with +lh-ayle+: for example, akngwakaylenke 'bump someone'; akngwakelh-ayenke 'cause someone to bump something'
= +lhine+, +lhile+ SEE ALSO +lhewe+

lhaytenke vi.

1. escape, get out, break loose ◆ Alekepe nharte lhaytenhelke. *The dog escaped.*
2. come open, fall off, come loose
 - ◆ Ahepertewe ilerakwe arntarrtyenke *easy one* rtame, angketye perrnye awatnkenye lhaytenye. Rlengkenye akake perrnye artnperr-aytenge-wanenye rtame aherrkle kwere angketye ampenke. *In the hot weather it's easy to catch the spectacled hare-wallaby, as the old skin on its feet comes off. It can't run on the new skin as the hot earth burns it.* The thing that falls off has no ending (or equivalent subject pronoun) and the thing from which it falls has the -theye ending:
◆ Rake lhaytelp-aytenhelke thewake theye. *The strap has fallen off the swag.*

lhaytnarrenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

become foothills. Where the bottom of a hill is. ◆ Kwenelathekaye lhaytnarrenke artnte. *Hills stretch across and then there are foothills where they peter out.* ◆ Nhartepe lhaytnarrenke rtame arnttepe *when him come to end* mpelarte. Artnte lhaytnarrenke artnte ntharlarte apewethe. *When the hill comes to an end or a point we call it lhaytnarrenke. We go to where that point is on that hill.* ◆ Rtwerpe lhaytnarrenke. *A sandhill has a foothill.* = rlterre¹ SEE ALSO artepe *hilltop*, aytnarrenke *run out*

lhaytnenyne n.

foothills, bottom of hill ◆ Apelapenheee apeyayne ayanthe arntarle arrenye lhaytnenyarle artnte *waterhole*

kwerarlartep. *We went to the hills, over there to the foothills where the waterhole is.*

OPPOSITE OF artepe

Lhelperte n.

place on Arlpawe country.

lhenpe n.

armpit ♦ Lhenpe nyarte ayenge amarrenhe tyapenpe akake. *My armpit here is swollen with a boil.* ♦ Lhenpe warle atye arrenke artnwenge. *I put the child under my arms.*
= ilkwe

lhenpe entye

armpit hair ♦ Lhenpe entye akake. *The armpit has hair.*

lherretye n.

water which has been muddied by animals. Also referred to as arntwe lherretye.

♦ Arntwepe ape lherretye repe. Lherretye angketye penhe lherretye angketye apeke are pwelekele errpenherre. *The water is very low because the cattle drunk and walked in it.*
= elpwerte, alhwerrke, ahalhewerrnge
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lyerrtye flame

lherretyarrenke vi.

turn into dirty water (from animal activity) ♦ Aytnarre-rarrer-enyerrane wethapenye arntwepe rartepe lherretyelk-arrrane aherrele apeke pwelekele apeke kwatherrantyepenhe *milky openyelk-arrerrane. The water is getting very low because kangaroos and cattle have been drinking it, making it look milky and muddy.*

lherrme n.

flame. Also referred to as ware lherrme.

♦ Ware nhartepe lherrme alkenhelke amperrane. *That fire is making big flames.*

SEE ALSO rlwenthe light, lyerrtye flame

lherrepe-lherrpe n.

overflow, run off ♦ Arntwe tank theye lherrpe-lherrpelke. *The water is overflowing from the tank.* SEE ALSO erretarrenke flow

lhertewenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

eat on your own without sharing ♦ Iterrtye nthelarte ngayele lhertewarrantye ngarrpele kweyele etnyenge-wanenye. *That person over there eats on his own, he doesn't share his food.*
= arwee anenke, kweyele etnyenge-wanenye, ankeyele aynenke

+lhewe+ v.end.

make someone or something a certain way or make them do something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that someone or something is making this happen.

◆ ilpaytel**hewenke** remind someone to do something = +lh-ayle+

Ihew-arenke *vt.*

not recognise or know someone ◆ Nhartepe atye iterryepe lhew-arerrantye, mayete re kngwere apeke. Mwerteke nharte atye lhew-arerrantye kngwere nharte inenge apenhengerne. *That person I can't recognise; maybe he's a different person. That car I can't recognise; it's a different one, it has only just come in.* = tharenke OPPOSITE OF **lwengkarenke**

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **rlwewe arenke** show something

Ihew-elpathenke *vt.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. accidentally not pay attention or listen properly because you didn't know someone was talking to you ◆ Lhew-elpathenhe atyene nge arre aharlaytneyaynewe tyampe mpele, kngwerewe athene mpele lhew-elpathenhe atye, arretye angkeyaynenke. *Sorry, I wasn't paying any attention to you calling out, because I thought you were someone else calling out over there.*
2. not understand someone because they speak a different language

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **rlwewe elpathenke**

+lhine+, +lhile+ *v.end.*

make someone or something a certain way or make them do something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that someone or something is making this happen.

= +lh-ayle+

Khite *n.*

1. Arnerre outstation, Crawford outstation
2. soakage on Arnerre

Ihwelenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

ask someone for food on behalf of someone else, ask someone to give something or share something with someone else ◆ Atye ngkenge Ihwelenhe rlengke wenharte atye Ihwelenhe artnwenge tyewarte rlwene. *I asked on your behalf today for food for that child.* ◆ Mwertekewe atyene Ihwelenke aynanthe arlelke apewethe mweteke ngkeyengewe atyene Ihwelerrantye. *I'm asking you on behalf of the others if we can use your car to go hunting.*

= Iwelenke SEE ALSO **alwengayenke** ask, atneratytinenke promise

Imparrenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

close an animal's stomach after gutting it, by inserting a skewer to hold it

together; sew up, close by blocking

◆ Limparreyaynenke rlengkelke rtame arreyaynenke, elatnarreyayne, alkaperte. *As soon as that was done we would put a stick through the animal's stomach where it had been gutted to stop the dirt getting in. Then we would break its joints and it was done.*
= entelparrenke

+lke *end.*

1. then, now, next ◆ Arntwengelke kwene anteyane, arrkerarre. *It stays in the water then, at the side.* ◆ Ayengelke amarrenke. *Now I am swelling up.* ◆ Kngwere-kngwerelkepe tneyele lwemanenkepe. *At that next (rain) time they come out.*

2. When occurring in the past or future tense it means that the action just happened or is just about to happen.

◆ Rlengkelkepe ayenge angkenhe. *I just spoke.* ◆ Kweretheyartepe arntwelke antheye alkenhe. *After that a lot of rain will fall.* The ending +lke goes after most nominal endings, but comes before certain other endings including +arte and +pe: ◆ Atyelkarte kwathewethe. *I want to drink water now.* It can occur after the first element of certain verb stems: ◆ Alkaperte, atye kwerarte etelelk-arenke. *Alright, I remember it now.* ◆ Atwerrpelk-arrenhe. *Then it got late.*

SEE ALSO **rlengke today**

+lke-rtame

in turn, next, then (something else happens) ◆ Ayneyayne pwengeelke-rtame atanthe pweyaynenke. *They would cook all the food and then eat it.* ◆ Arntwepe yatheyayne, rarte kngwerewelke-rtame aweparreyayne, pakete kngwerewelke-rtame, pakete kngwerelke-rtame aperrerneneyeyayne kwerarle kngwerepe alpeyayne kwene rtame. *He let the water out of each bucket in turn; he would wait for the next bucket, the next bucket would come to him while the first bucket was going back down.* ◆ Atye tyepenharte elpathengele apertame tyelartae, clarreyelke-rtame. *If I hear you again after this, I'll hit you next time.*

Ikentye lots, gang SEE **ilkentye**

Ikerryte someone who has lost their siblings SEE **erlkerryte**

Iketye spit, sputum [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE **ilkerryte**

Ikwantye bush banana flowers SEE **erlkwantye**

Ikwarrere

Ikwarrere n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. bush banana, silky pear *Marsdenia australis*. Also referred to as *arwele Ikwarrere*. The roots of this plant are called *atnetye*, the leaves *altyeye*, the flowers *erlkwantye* and the soft inside part *ralharre* and *alhwere*.
2. edible fruit of the bush banana. Also referred to as *rlwene*

Ikwarrere. The roots *atnetye* and leaves *altyeye* of this plant are also edible. You make the hand sign for *Ikwarrere* by scraping your index finger upwards against your breast. ♦ *Erlkwantye akakane repe enyepe*. *Altyeyepe, erlkwantye akake*. *Kwerekenehartepe erlkwantye rarte aytnarrenkepe, nhartepa anenke* *Ikwarrelke wenhe amernte*. *Kelyepe, amernte rtame etnewerrantye, enyepe wenhepe*. *Kwerekenehartepe, alkenhelke repe anenke lkwarrelke re*. *The bush banana has a flower called rlkwantye. After the flower is finished there is a young fruit called amernte. After that, the big fruit called lkwarrelke forms*.

Ikwarrer-arrpwernenhe, Ikwarrey-arrpwewene, Ikwarrere arrpwernene n. channel-billed cuckoo, storm bird *Scythrops novaehollandiae*. Large grey bird with very large beak and noisy call heard in the rainy season, 60–67 cm (*lit. yellor of bush bananas*). Also referred to as *thangkerne* *Ikwarrer-arrpernenhe*. ♦ *Thangkerne lkwarrel-arrpwernenhe elpathenke kwere ahelatnenkarle wele aynanthe etelarenke arntwe alkenhe rtame re aperninene*. *When the channel-billed cuckoo is heard calling we know that it will bring big rains*.

Ikwarreye bush banana [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *Ikwarrere*

Ikwerlkwenye old person SEE *erlkwempelkwe*

Ikwethe chest of bird SEE *erlkwethe*

Ikwetharrenke to vomit SEE *erlkwetharrenke*

Ikwethelkwernge, Ikwethelkwengen n.

type of small plant. Possibly

a. smoke bush, silver bush (?) *Ptilotus sessilifolius* (*Ptilotus atriplicifolius*)

b. crimson foxtail, silver tails (?) *Ptilotus*

454 ALPHABETICAL ORDER: A • E • H • I • K • L • M • N • P • R • T • W • Y • BUT E ON THE END OF WORDS IS TREATED AS A

ovovatus ♦ *Lkwethelkwerngepe atherke nantewe arenge mpele*. *Nantewe arre aynterantye mpele*. *Smoke bush is a green plant, it's (food) for horses*. Also referred to as *arwele lkwethelkwernge*.

+ipe- v.end.

1. Goes in the middle of a partially reduplicated verb to show that the action happens once while the doer is moving, or that the doer stops and does the action once and keeps going. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. For example, *akathenke* 'look for something but not find it'. ♦ *Akathelp-athenke* *He looks for something once while going along but does not find it*. ♦ *Antyelp-antyene nge!* *Jump over it as you walk along*. ♦ *Aherre nharte atye alarelp-arrenhe*. *I hit the kangaroo as I went along*. ♦ *Artweye rartepe kwere ampilenke arrngepe, erretarrelp-arrenke artnkewarlepe*. *The man follows its trail of blood; it is bleeding as it goes along towards the cliff*. ♦ *Re arntwe kwathelp-athenhe*. *He stopped and drank water and kept going*. ♦ *Aynanthe twerarte aperte alewetnhelp-ethenke*. *We stopped and asked them all to come with us*.

2. do all the way along, do all the time while going along. Goes on the end of a partially reduplicated intransitive verb.

=+ye- ... +renye+

3. start to happen, begin happening
♦ *Elpere openye aylelp-aylewene*. *Quickly, start the song*. ♦ *Arntetyepenhe re rlwene aynelp-aynenyelke*. *He was sick but then he began eating*.

Ipangwerre n.

black-headed monitor *Varanus tristis*. People eat the black-headed monitor when they are sick to make them better. Also referred to as *weye*

Ipangwerre. ♦ *Lpangwerre arlewatyerre openye erpwerle, arwele ilperrele re arle anteyane*. *Nyartepa atnkwarenge tyampe aperrane, repe aynenke kalyeyampe, ilkwenngae kape wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye*.

The black-headed monitor is



like the sand monitor but it's black and lives in tree hollows. It goes out hunting at night and is rarely seen during daytime. This monitor eats frogs, mice and other little insects and animals.

+lpathe+ ... v.end.

Forms part of the meaning of some verbs. +lpathe+ has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form. For example, *angkenke* 'say' *angkelpathenke* 'tell someone that you are going'.

Itare, ertare *pv.*

(do something) making a banging, popping or thudding sound

Eltye Itare alarrenke *vt.*

click fingers

Itare alarrenke *vt.*

1. knock or bang on something; hit someone or something hard causing it to make a noise, such as hitting two clapsticks together ◆ Arwele Itare alarrenke iterryele nave, Itare alarrenke arwele. *Someone is banging on the tree just there.*

◆ Ltare alarrerrantye aherne. *You hit the ground to make a noise.* ◆ Artweyele Itare alarrerrantye kalartele. *Men beat the rhythm by hitting boomerangs together.*

Itare angkenke *vi.*

make a crack or banging noise

◆ Tyitepayne Itare angkerrane. *Sheets of corrugated iron make a banging noise (in the wind).* ◆ Whip Itare angkenke atye elpathenhe. *I heard a whip crack.*

Itare artenke *vt.*

make a chopping sound ◆ Ayerrere elepele Itare arterrantye. *In the north someone is chopping with an axe.*

Itare aytnenke *vt.*

make something pop by poking it

Itare wenke *vt.*

throw something so that it makes a banging noise. ◆ Warleye atye Itare wenke arntenge. *I threw a stone and it hit the house.* ◆ Nhartepe relke rtame akwenke, katetyepe. Arenkelke re, wethopenye areyeneneke weyelepe. Kwerewarle apertepe Itare wenke. *Then he inserts a cartridge into the gun. It looks now, the animal goes to have a look. He fires a shot at it.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO Itwarewenke cracking noise, Itherewenke fight (dogs)

Itararrenke *vi.*

make a sudden noise; bang, thud, pop

- ◆ Eltye Itararrenke. *Clap your hands.*
- ◆ Ampwale nharte nte atnpenke wele re Itararrenke rtame. *If you touch that thing – well, it goes bang.*

Itare-Itare *adv.*

- banging, thudding or popping noise
- ◆ Iterrye apeke ltare-Itarepe openkerne atnkwarengene. *A person might make a thudding noise as they walk at night-time.*
- ◆ Ltare-Itare alarrenhe. *Someone knocked on the door.* = atnenty-atnenty SEE ALSO Itengke-Itengk *jingle*

Itare-Itararrenke *vi.*

- make a jingling, rattling, clattering or thudding noise by banging something continuously ◆ Tyitepayne Itare-Itararrenke. *A sheet of iron often rattles.*
- ◆ Arrematyre rlteye-rlteye ape rtame artnwenge arenge mpele rrkante arenge. Rrkante arre atnakakerre rntwewayayne, aynterrkepe kwere wenheye. Eltyenge kwere wenheye enmwelyaylenke, re Itararrenke rtame. Itare-Itararrenkape re makwerle, ayntwete. *The rattlepod is just a toy for kids, which they used to break off in the old days, when it was dry. You squeeze it with your hands and it goes bang. A lot of them go 'bang! bang!', a cluster of them.* ◆ Tyetepayne nyarte errwele Itare-Itararrerrane loose one. *The tin on the roof is banging because it is loose.*

= aywerre anenke

Itemarle *n.dir.*

west ◆ Ltemarle tyangkwerre. *This way is west.* With the ending -angkwerre it means in the west or on the western side.

= altwele

Itemarlepenhe

far west, long way west ◆ Ltemarlepenhe Ayleramerne renhe angkwarre atyepe arlengepe ilenyey-ayneyayne atnkenge aperte. *I went a long way west through Ayleramerne, bringing the horses all the way through there; I'm lucky I'm still alive.*

= altwelepenhe

Tengke-Itengke, tengkeltengke *n.*

bell

Itengke-Itengkarrenke *vi.*

make a jingle or tinkling sound

- ◆ Ltengke-Itengkarrerrane nantewe tyampe ye, ahentye angkwarre Itengke-Itengkarrerrane. 'Ye, elpathenke warrkenel him Itengke-Itengkarrerrane tyangkwarre

Itente

mpele.' Ayenge kwerarle apewethe ayenge alkaperte you *might* arenke nantewelke bridle-lke kwerarle arrengele. *You can hear the ringing sound of a horse with a bell on its neck. Yeah, the workers would listen out for this ringing sound and say 'it's coming from over there.' Then you go and put the bridle on it.*

SEE ALSO Itare-Itare knock

Itengke-Itengkaylenke *vt.*

ring a bell ♦ Ltengke-Itengkaylenke apertame wenhe tyayetyewe *service time, iterrtye inenge karrarrewethepe. People ring a bell for the church service so that people know to gather.*

Itente newborn baby or animal SEE Itente

Ittere shin, lower leg SEE Ittere¹

Ittere twine used to tie hair back SEE Ittere²

Itterkenyarle anenke *vi.*

bare teeth, snarl (of a dog or camel). With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ♦ Itterkenyele atn^teyane ♦ Errtywernele Itterkenye anteyane aleke nhartepe. *That dog is baring its fangs.* = errtywerne erlkenke

Itterkenyarle arrtyenke *vt.*

bare teeth, snarl ♦ Aleke nthelarte errtywernele Itterkenyarle arrtyenkawe, athewethe. *That dog is baring its teeth, it's going to bite.* = errtywerne erlkenke

Itterpe

1. *n.* noise of something banging or rattling

♦ Nhardtape atantherre, atnkwarengepe wenheye atwerrpepe karrarrenkelke.

Akarr-inenkelke, Itterpe *kayle. Then after sunset they gather together. They gather them together then using the rattling sound (of boomerangs).*

2. *adv.* Goes before some verbs to show that the action results in a banging or rattling sound. ♦ Aherne Itterpe alarrerrantye kngwerentyengele. *Other people are hitting the ground with things to make a beating sound.*

SEE ALSO Itare banging

Itterpe arrtyenke, Itterpe-Itterpe

arrtyenke *vt.*

clap things together to make a percussive rattling sound ♦ Litterpe arrtyenke kayle atherre. *He is rattling the two boomerangs.*

♦ Twererre rltare-rltare alarrenkertame, kaylepe Itterpe-Itterpe arrtyenke lthartewepe. *Music sticks are hit together but the boomerang is rattled during men's corroborees.*

Itterpe arlenge aylenke *vt.*

accompany singing by beating or rattling boomerangs ♦ Kaylele Itterpe arlenge ayllrantye, artweyele. Marlelepe ayllrantye pwarrtyele arlenge rtame. *Men accompany singing with boomerang percussion while women accompany singing by cupping their hand and beating it against their thigh.*

Itterparrenke, Itterp-Itterparrenke *vi.*
make a rattling, clanking or banging sound ♦ Itterpaylentyele anene nge akerlite, Itterparrentyele. *Don't rattle things, be quiet.* = Itare-Itarrenke

Itterpaylenke *vt.*

1. bang things together so that they make a rattling, clanking or knocking sound ♦ Kayle atherre Itterpaylenke, rarre openye. *He bangs the bomerangs together and it sounds like wind.* = Itterpelh-arryyenke
2. sound frogs make in a creek especially at dusk.

Itterpelh-aylenke *vt.*

a. cause things to make a rattling, clanking or knocking sound ♦ Itterpelh-ayllrantye ape wenhe *noise mpwarrrantye Itterpelh-ayllrantye tyitepayne apeke. You might cause something to make a clanking noise, such as rattling a sheet of iron.*

b. accompany singing by beating or rattling boomerangs ♦ Kaylele Itterpelh-ayllrantye artweye amernele, arrerr-arrerre marle artnwenge. *Men rattle boomerangs together while they sing, and the women and children are nearby.*

Itterpelh-arryyenke, Itterpelh-errpelhe

arryyenke *vt.*

bang things together so that they make a rattling, clanking or knocking sound

♦ Itterpelh-arryyenke cup atherre, Itterpele alarrenke. *He is making the cups rattle together, they are rattling.*

= Itterpaylenke

Itterpe-Itterpe *adv.*

rattle, clank; sound of things banging together. ♦ Tyampete Itterpe-Itterpe apertame operinterrantye kwere. *Tins clank when you carry them.*

SEE ALSO Itare-Itare banging

Itterthe-Itterthe *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

sound of footsteps ♦ Yekaye! Pwetakake Itterthe-Itterthe openkerneketye pwertaye!!! *Hey, someone wearing boots is coming, making*

a lot of noise!

SEE ALSO atnenty-atnentye *thudding*

Itetyarrenke *vi.*

make a snapping, banging or cracking sound ◆ Kwerarle elatnarrenke, Itetyarrenke, alwerrnge ape. *As you disjoint the animal leg in preparation for cooking, the tendon makes a snapping sound.* ◆ Arrematyte rlteye-rlteye ape rtame artnwenge arenge mpele rrkantareng. Rrkante arre atnakakerre rntweyayne, aynterkepe kwere wenheye. Eltyenge kwere wenheye enmwelyaylenke, re ltwararrenke rtame. Angketyele tyampe re wethapenye atelp-atenhe re ltetyarrenyey-eneyayne rtame. *The rattlepod is just a toy for kids. They used to break it off in the old days, when it was dry. You squeeze it with your hands and it goes bang. If someone stepped on them, they would make a repeated snapping sound while they walked.* ◆ Eltye ltetyarrenke eltye inenge ape ltetyarrenke ye, arwelepe ltetyarrenke apertame. *The fingers can make a cracking sound and so does a tree when it breaks.*

Itetye rntwenke *vt.*

break something so that it makes a snapping sound ◆ Arwele nharte ltetye rntwenhe elkwerre theye. *That tree cracked in two down the middle.* ◆ Pwewethe athathe kwere elatnarrenke tangkwerle. Aherre ilepere atherrarte. Weye ngkwerne elatnarrenke aware, ltetye rntwenke kwere. *You have to bend back the two front legs of the kangaroo before you cook it. You quickly bend the leg joint back and it snaps.*

SEE ALSO elatnarrenke *disjoint an animal*

Ithe ceremony ground for *ltharte* ceremonies

SEE *althe*

Itharte *n.*

public men's corroboree ◆ Artweye inenge makwerle aperrenmenyeye tyewarlarle lthartewe, rrkantewe. *The men will come here for a corroboree, for fun.* ◆ Lthartewepe ethenke, awenyerrame rtame antyenke, antywetheyepe. Renhele aperte arey-arranke, knigwere awenyerram-awenyerrame antyengele. *When men perform ltharte ceremonies, one by one they jump up out of the humpies. The ceremony ground fills up, as others jump out one at a time.* ◆ Pwarryayayne ape lthartewe relhe inengele ape, artweye inengepe etnheyayne rtame, ye kwertare akakele alaye akakele,

artnwenge inengele tyampe pwarriyayayne. *At ltharte ceremonies women clap and beat time with their hands while men dance. Men dance with headdresses and children clap too.*

SEE ALSO lhangkele *men's ceremony*

Ithele-Ithele *n.*

1. hairy, shaggy, furry, woolly ◆ Arinenge nyartepe karntenge aherre ketyepe kape arntenge arre errwele anteyane kape Ithele-Ithele. *Unlike the plains kangaroo, the euro is a lot furrier, is shorter, and lives only up on the hills.* ◆ Rlterre lthele-lthele. *Hairy legs.* 2. messy, unkempt, frizzy hair ◆ Artweye nharte rrwete lthele-lthele. *That man has a long bushy beard.* = alperry-alperrye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO etntel-etntele *outspoken*

Ithele-Ithelarrenke *vi.*

fluff up, get messy ◆ Entye lthele-Ithelarrenke rarrele apeke entye lthele-Ithelaylenke atnkwepenhe apeke atneyaytenke. *Your hair is messy when the wind blows it, or after you've got out of bed.*

Ithele-Ithelaylenke *vt.*

make fluffy, make messy

Itheletnkenke, ntheletnkenke *vi.*

1. fluff up, fluff out ◆ Arwengerrpe atnentye kwereyenge ltheletnkenke ahewe. *The bush turkey's feathers on the neck fluff out before it fights.*

2. get goose bumps, become frightened, get the shivers = angkwerrelhel-aytenke SEE ALSO aterarrenke *scared*

Ithenpe *n.*

dirty ◆ Erlwe lthenpe arntwenge atyewenhe errkwewethe. *I'll wash the sleep out of my eyes with water.* SEE ALSO errkwe² *sleep in eye*

Ithenpe-Ithenpe *n.*

dirty, filthy ◆ Errkwene nte arntwenge, nharte arre artennge arre lthenpe-lthenpe ice-cream penhe. *Wash that child's dirty mouth, it's filthy from the ice-cream.*

Itherewenke, Ithwetherrewenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

biting in a fight, as in a pack of dogs ◆ Alekele atherre elwewenhe Itherewarrantye. *Two dogs are fighting one another.* SEE ALSO atnhenke¹ *bite, arltwerrnhewenke crunch*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *Itare wenke make banging noise*

Ithewenke, Ithwenke *vt.*

hit or crack someone over the head

◆ Kweterele elwewenhe ake Ithewarrantye.

Ithwenke

They hit one another with nulla-nullas.

Ithwenke hit or crack someone over the head
VARIANT OF Ithewenke

Ithwetherrewenke biting in a fight, as in a pack of dogs [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE Itherewenke

Itimpe dry bark of trees SEE rltimpe

Itware, erltware *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action involves something suddenly coming out.

Itware artnkenke *vi.*

1. burst open, pop out, come open

◆ Tyapenpe Itware artnkenke apartame. *A boil can also burst open.* ◆ Wepe ltware artnkenke. *The spider came out.*

2. metamorphise, come out of a chrysalis and turn into a moth or butterfly ◆ Kayte ltware artnkenke impakerte kwathenhe penhe. *After drinking, witchetty grubs burst out of their chrysalis and turn into butterflies.*

◆ Kayte rartepe perrnye akake aperte re. Perrnyepe apertelke nharte mentyelke, ltware artnkenhepenhepe amperl-atnneyane. *The witchetties have a cocoon.*

This one is just a cocoon, leave it, the witchetty has already come out. The marks are there.

3. noise of something bursting or cracking or popping ◆ Makerte apeke ltware artnkenke balloon apeke ltware artnkenke. *A gun or a balloon pops with a bang.*

4. break wind, fart ◆ Aleke ltware artnkenhe, ywekene nte kwere. *That dog farted, shoo it away.*

Itware atenke *vt.*

make something burst or explode by pressing on it ◆ Arrematyre rlteye-rlteye ltware-ltware atenke kwere. *You pop the flowers on the New Holland rattlepod as you tread on them.*

Itware wenke *vt.*

crack a whip, fire a gun, hit something so as to make a banging noise ◆ *Whip ltware wenherre makerte apeke ltware wenhe.*

Whips crack and guns go bang.

= atnentye wenke

Itware-ltware *pv.*

burst, pop, explode. Used when many are involved in the action. ◆ Kayte ltware-ltware artnkenherre. ‘Aye, nyarte ltware-ltware artnkenhepenhe nharte nte apmewenawe kayte nyarte empakerte arre kwathenherre.’ *The witchetty grub has burst out of its chrysalis. You should dig here where*

the witchetty grub has burst out. It has had a drink from its special hole. Dig here.’

Itwatye edible grub found in the nasal passage of kangaroo SEE erltwatye

Ityampelh-aylenke cause blisters SEE UNDER Ityampenke

Ityampenke, eltyampenke *vi.*

get blisters or heat-rash ◆ Warengape ayenge wetha kelye ampenke, intetyele warenge ampenke wele ayenge Ityampenke, Ityampenke. *Sparks might fly out and hit me and I would get blisters.*

◆ Crowbar atye aperineyayne wele ayenge Ityampenhe. *I used the crowbar for a long time and got blisters.* ◆ Crowbar-le angerraperinterrantye hot time wethapenyne, wele Ityampenke eltyepe. *Digging with a crowbar in hot weather can give you blisters.*

Ityampelh-aylenke *vt.*

cause blisters

Ityampenhe *n.*

a blister, blisters

Ityeltyerre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

skinny, weak ◆ Nekete inenge aynanthe artnpeyayne. Ayengepe apeyayne arleyale rtame errpatye rtame ilepere Ityeltyerre rtame ilwekere. *We ran away, naked. I was a poor skinny thing, not much good for running.* SEE ALSO mpweyampe thin, ampap-ampape skinny, lyerrere thin

Ityweltye *n.*

black field cricket *Grylloidea* sp. Possibly also other types of crickets ◆ Ltyweltye nyarte perrkaltye openye kelye rtame repe arwele arre anteyane repe atnkwarengele angkerrane errime openye. *The black field cricket is found on trees and it makes sounds at night like other crickets.* ◆ Tyapenyarte kamele oyneyayne atherrke kwerarlewenpe him there again, wele mpwareyayne nantewe tyampe pweleke tyampe, Ityweltye tyepenharte. *If camels eat grass and the cricket is there too, then the camels, cattle or horses will die, from eating it.*

SEE ALSO anakapeltherreye cricket type

Itywere *n.*

1. hole, perforation, puncture ◆ Pelikante atyeyenge Itywere akake. *My billycan has a hole.*

2. opening, entrance ◆ Arlewatyerre elkeparre atnywenke. Elkeparre atnywenke nhartepe re akar telke arrenke alhwengelle kwene elperterrelke. Elperterrelke arrenkee

errwele akarnte. Nhartepe re kweretheyepe kwereyenge ltywerelke enweye. *The sand goanna goes in to hibernate. He goes in to hibernate and then puts hard dirt inside his hole. He puts hard dirt all the way along the top. That will be his opening, his little exit hole now.*

3. open ♦ *Door nharte ltyweraw! The door is open!*

4. empty ♦ *Ltywere rtame nyartepawe, peyakele. It's empty, there is nothing.* OPPOSITE OF **atnperre** SEE ALSO **elyante empty-handed, peyakele nothing**

5. hungry, empty stomach ♦ *Ngayele atye rlwene rntwewethe ngayele atye aynewethe, alemarle ltywere arrenherrele. I'm going to get some bush tucker to eat; my stomach is empty and I'm really hungry.*

= altherrke, ilpwe SEE ALSO **ngayele hungry ake ltywere**

knowledgeable, quick learner ♦ *Akepe ayenge ltywere, etelarerrantye. I'm a quick learner, I know things.* = penangkale, kaltye **elhe ltywere** nostril SEE elhaltywere

ltywere angkenke vi.

mouth off about someone, say nasty things about someone ♦ *Ltywere angkerrane nge atyenge. Why are you mouthing off about me?*

ltywerarrenke vi.

open up ♦ *Kwentewale re anenke nhartepe akatnperre tneyele re aynterrkarrenkelke re ltywerarreye. Bloodwood flowers are closed at first, then they dry out and open up.*

ltywerarrer-aytenke vi.

open and extend out, such as the end of a goanna's hole where a goanna sleeps (+rr-ayte- 'do and go') ♦ *Arlewatyerre alhwenge ltywerelkarrer-aytenke arlewatyerre kwerelke arenke. Where the goanna's hole opens out you can see the goanna inside.*

ilpe ltywarrenke vi.

regain consciousness, be able to remember things after being sick

= ilparle ltywere angkenke

ltywerinenke vt.

1. make a hole in something ♦ *Tyweretye ltywerintel-intel-arrerrantye. You make a small hole in bean tree seeds (to make a necklace).*

2. open something ♦ *Me, spoon-le ltywerinene nte milk akake. Here, open the milk tin with this spoon.*

3. turn something on, such as a light switch

or tap

4. make something bigger or wider

♦ *Nthewarlartepe mpwenyelpe atnywey-alpeyayne. Kaperle arrpwayle arenge warlepe alkenhareng warle. Ltywereltywerineyayne tyampe. His hole is like a lizard's hole, like a netted dragon's hole. The desert mouse goes inside the lizard's holes and makes them bigger.*

ltywerintel-intel-arrenke vt.

go along opening things (+le-...+l-arre+ 'do all the way along')

ltywere-ltywere n.

full of holes

ltywerewenke vt.

open something ♦ *Atnwenthе tyampete atye ltywerewethe. I'll open this tin of meat.*

= ltywerinenke

ltywerinenke make a hole SEE UNDER **ltywere**

lwalkenke select VARIANT OF **erlweralkenke**

lwalpenke reprimand SEE **erlwalpenke**

lwame flattened patch of grass where animal sleeps SEE **erlwame**

lwanenge towards (NOTE Anmatyerr *ulaneng*)

SEE **mwernartе**

lwaperenenke distract someone to stop them crying SEE **erlwaperinenke**

lwatye apologising, owning up SEE **erlwatye**

lwelenke ask someone for food on behalf of someone else SEE **lhwelenke**

lwelthe blocked SEE **erlwelthe**

lwemanenke vi.

1. come out, emerge. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':

lwemanteyane ♦ *Awely-awelyele arlewatyerre atyewineye. Rarte lwemaneye elkeparre penhelke twepeweyelke re. Lightning wakes up goannas. They come out after being dormant, they dig out of their hole.*

2. rise, come up ♦ *Kwerrele amerne ayleyayne aherrke lwemanenkelke. Girls used to sing their special songs while the sun was rising.* SEE ALSO **apenkerne** come

3. leave, exit, go out ♦ *Ikarle alhwenge kwereyenge theye apertame lwemanenkepe arntwarlepe. The crab goes out from its hole into the water again.*

4. stick out, protrude. Endings +le and -rtame can go in the middle of this word:

♦ *lwemelk-anenke then come out.*

lwemapeny-anenke vi.

just start to come out, about to come out

♦ *Aherrke lwemapeny-anenke, errwelelke*

Iwematnenke

lwemanenke re akertepe aherrke atanthepe ertnewewethelke. *When the sun is just about to rise, when the tip of the sun starts to show, the girls begin dancing and singing.*

Iweme-Iwemanenke vi.

come out, appear (plural) ♦ Lweme-lwemaneyelke nhaperte elpathenke akwelye. Nthepenharte lweme-lwemaneye makwerlelke arlewatyerre lweme-lwemaneye kweretheyartepe. Apeyelke atanthe. *Goannas all come out when they hear the thunder and rain. Then a lot of them will come out and walk around.*

Iwematnenke vi.

1. sprout, grow, flower. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n':
lwemantteyane ♦ Arwele nharte kelye lwemantteyane arntwepenhe. *This tiny plant is growing after the rain.* SEE ALSO twepewenke burst out
2. come out, emerge (of things that are tall or long) ♦ Arlewatyerre lwemantteyane alhwenge theye. *The goanna came out of the hole.*

Iwematnelp-atnenke

1. run through something (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ♦ Nharte lwematnelp-atnenke warle theye, iterryte. *That person ran straight through the house.*
2. emerge, come up quickly

Iwemelh-aylenke vt.

1. make someone come out, bring or take something out that hasn't been out for a while ♦ Mwetekaye theye artnwenge re lwemelh-aylenke. *She took the child out of the car.*
2. open or start something up, launch into something ♦ Artnwenge nyarte atyeyenge alkenhe mpele, aylewethe mpele. Wele lwemelh-aylenke apwelhe mpelarte. Awelye lwemelh-aylenke apertame. *When a man says 'Hey, my son is big and ready to go through ceremony', then we start up the ceremony. Women's ceremonies have to be started too.*

OPPOSITE OF akwerelh-aylenke SEE ALSO ilpilenke pull out, Iwepelaytenke come out

Iwempe n.

1. own place, home ♦ Lwempe anteyane mpele. Kngwere inenge lwempe akeyene anteyanewethe. *We live at our own place. Others live at their own, different places too.* ♦ Nyarte apmere re Alkerarenyele

etnyenyerre. Kngwerewepe apmerepe etnyenyerre ngarrpewarle apertame, akngakenhe rtame re. Nhartepe, artweyelepe arritnepe kwereyenge, re apertame etelarengele, kwereyenge ampilenke, apmterepe. Apmere kngwere arenge ketyepe re wenheye atewarrenke rtame, elkwerre theye. Apmere kwereyenge apertame lwempe anteyanepe. *This place was given (to us) by God. To others he gave (another) home, separating the land into parts for each group to have as their own. He divided it up. So a man knowing his own songs tells the story of his own country. He leaves off (from the story) part way (along the track) to avoid telling about another person's country. His country remains his own private possession.* ♦ Lwempe apertame ngepe anewethe, newe mwernartarle aperrernenywethe lwempe aperte. *Stay at home, don't come to this place. You lot stay at your place.*

2. privately owned ♦ Mwetekaye atyeyenge lwempe. *It is my own car.*

Iwempeke-Iwempe

each to their own, separately
♦ Tyepenhartepe aynanthe lwempeke-lwempelke arrtyeye artnwengepe aynewantheye. *After this we will keep the children away from each other.*

Iwemparenye n.

a person who stays in one place and doesn't travel

Lwempatnewene, Erlwempatnenge n.

Nine Mile Waterhole ♦ Rlengkepe atwerrpe aynanthe apenke Elwempatnewene arle artnwenge pwelpe arrewethe. *This afternoon we are going to Nine Mile for a swim.*

Iwenge-Iwenge¹ n.

1. something you have been given, such as food or rations ♦ Weyeye aynanthe ayneyayne, lwenge-lwenge, elkwmene inenge arengepe aynenanthe ayneyayne aynekantheyeng-arengepe ameye inenge arenge. *We ate meat that we had been given, we would get ours and all our old mothers and other old women would get theirs.* ♦ Nharte kwere awentyayne rtame artnwengelepe lwenge-lwengepe. *Then the children would lick the bits of food they were given.*

2. a cold or sickness ♦ Kangkale atyeyenge alarrenhawe kwenyele lwenge-lwenge aperte. *Yesterday I got a cold.*

Iwenge-lwenge² *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action involves meeting someone.

Iwenge-lwenge apenke *vi.*

go to meet up with someone ◆ Mwertek errpatye akake apeke arre atyeyenge alpemere wele ayengepe tyetheyartepe lwenge-lwenge rtame kwer-arle apeme lwenge-lwenge ayenge apeme atye kwere erlwalewethe erlwalenkelke atye atyeyenge *son apeke daughter apeke. If my car breaks down on my way back, well, I might walk halfway and meet up with my son or daughter.* ◆ Artweye ntharenyarte kwerarle apenhengerne lwenge-lwenge. Artweye Arapane. *The man from that country, the Arabana man, came over to Marlpwenge to meet him.*

Iwenge-lwenge anenke *vi.*

sit waiting for someone ◆ Lwenge-lwenge anteyanaye arretyele kwatherrantywethethe lwenge-lwenge anteyane arretyele iterrye inengewe nge. *Sit and wait over there where you can keep drinking, wait over there for people.*

Iwenge-lwenge artnpenke *vi.*

run out to meet someone ◆ Waylpele aynekanthe lwenge-lwenge artnpenkerne policeman-pe. *The policeman ran out and met us.*

Iwenge-lwengarrenke *vi.*

1. take someone halfway, see someone off, accompany someone halfway ◆ Ayenge lwenge-lwengarrenke rlengke arre alpenkernarle. *I will travel with him halfway, he is going back today.* = artenge intarenke, atharrenke, atewarrenke
2. go up to meet someone ◆ Alethangarle apeke lwenge-lwengarrenke. *You might go up to a stranger (to see what they want).*
◆ Lwenge-lwengarrenke atye kwere erlwalewethe, rlengke arre alperrernenye. *I will go and meet him, he is returning today.*

SEE ALSO erlwalenke *meet someone*

Iwengere, erlwengere *n.*

in return, square up ◆ Ane nhartep atewantheyenge, rrikantarenge apertame atewantheyenge karntape, artnwenge inengelarle weyayne alkenh-alkenhe, kaltyinengele. Artnwengele weyayne apertame lwengerepe, artweye inenge. *These games were played for fun, it was a game where children threw bark at the grown-*

ups. That's how they were taught. The kids would throw the bark back at the men.

= pererre

Iwengere angkenke *vi.*

answer someone back in an argument

Iwengere etnyenke *vt.*

square someone up by giving them something ◆ Ntepe etnyerrantye kwere rlwene, re apeke ngkenge lwengere etnyerrantye apertame rlwene? *You always give him food, does he give food back to you?*

Iwengerele alarrenke *vt.*

hit someone back in a fight, pay-back

Iwengerathenke *vt.*

leave something so it will be there for later when you want it ◆ Anatye apeke lwengerathenherre atye, atnemewanenyelepe, tneyelewe athathe.

I left the yams for later when I could come back with a digging stick. ◆ Lwengerathenhe rlwene ntingkelkarrenherre. Apenhengerne ayenge ilewethe. *I left the damper to have later, when it was cooked. Then I came back to get it.* ◆ Arnewetye arletye atye lwengerathey-enenhe, lwengerathenhe atye rlwene. *I went to see if the conkerberries were ripe, and left them there for later, to ripen up.*

Iwengerathey-enenke

go and check a place out, go and see if there is anything you want (+y-ene+ 'go and do')

Iwengeratherre, Iwengerelatherre *adv.*

(do something) to each other ◆ Ahetnyenye artweyele kngwerele aytnenyapertame lwengeratherrele aytnenyapertame. *A man caused trouble and speared someone and that man speared him back and they were even.*

Iwengeratherre-Iwengeratherre *adv.*

(do something) back and forth to one another ◆ Lwengeratherrele-lwengeratherrele alarrenhe atewehanthemakwerle. *A lot of people hit each other.*

Iwengereke-lwengere *adv.*

1. back and forth, in return
2. face-to-face, facing each other OPPOSITE OF rlwinteme

Iwengereke-lwengere angkenke *vi.*

talk in turn

Iwengereke-lwengere etnyenke *vt.*
square people up by giving them things in return

Iwengereke-lwengere ilenke *vt.*

marry the sibling of the person your own

Iwenginenke

sibling marries ◆ Marle nthelatherrarte lwengereke-lwengere ilenyen atewenhanthe. *Those two sisters married two brothers.*

Iwenginenke watch over SEE erlwenginenke
Iwengk-arenke, erlwengk-arenke *vt.*

1. recognise or know by sight ◆ Iterryte nhartepe atye lwengk-arerrantye wenharte arre tyarlarte apeyaytenherre. *I recognise that person, he came here before, you know, the other time.* OPPOSITE OF lhew-arenke
2. like, take notice of ◆ Lharrkentye ayenge anteyanenke iterryte inengele atyenge lwengk-areng-wanenye. *I feel neglected, nobody wants me.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO alwengkarrenke *forget about*

Iwengke-lwengk-arenke

recognise or know lots of things

◆ Artweyelpelainenge arenye aynekantheyege pweleke inenge arewethe *brand akake ear mark akake lwengke-lwengk-arewethe. We separated all the cattle that were ours. We looked out for the cattle with the Neutral Junction brand and ear mark, which showed that they were our cattle from Neutral Junction.* A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of things or people.

Iwengkarrenke forget SEE alwengkarrenke

Iwengkaye special mark put on forehead SEE rlwengkaye

Iwengkelareye *n.*

a well-known person, famous ◆ Iterryte nharte lwengkelareye. *That person is famous.*

Iwengk-elpathenke, erlwengk-elpathenke *vt.*

recognise the sound of someone or something ◆ Mwerteke atye lwengk-elpathenke ngwetyanpe arre re atnneyerre atheke openke. *I recognise the sound of a car, going south in the morning.* ◆ Artnwenge nthelartepe lwengk-elpatherrantye arrengkwe kwereyenge angkerranarle. *That child can recognise the sound of his mother's voice.* ◆ Awelye nhartepe atye lwengk-elpathenke rtame awelye atyeyenge apeke atye rlwewe elpathenke. *That women's song, I recognise it when I hear it; it belongs to me.* ◆ Iwengk-elpatherrantye rtame atye Kaytetyepe. *I recognise the Kaytetye language.*

= rlwewe elpathenke

Iwenthe flame SEE rlwenthe

Itwentyerre, erwentyerre *n.*

long stripe painted on the face by both men and women

Iwepelatenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

come out, emerge (of birds or animals)
◆ Arrentye rtame repe nyakerrarte lwepel-ayterane mpele arlterepe! Laleye akerre atnarreyayne *biscuit* akerre atnarreyayne aynanthope tyewe! Rengkelke apitelke aynelp-ayneyayne. *'That's a devil over there, that white thing coming out!' The man put lollies and biscuits down. We took off then. We didn't know what it was. We went back and ate pencil yams then.*

= Iwematnenke, Iwemanenke, erlwaytenke

Iwepelpe *n.*

unexpectedly, all of a sudden (of weather)

Iwepelpe atntyenkerne *vi.*

have a sudden cool change come over
◆ Mataye Iwepelpe atntyenkerne arntwe alkenhe apeyayterane. *A heavy cloud is covering us, making it cool, a big rain must be coming.* ◆ Rarre alkenhe openkerne Iwepelpe atntyenkerne. *A big wind has suddenly come over.*

Iweperre, elweperre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

blue mallee *Eucalyptus gamophylla* (NOTE Anmatyerr uleperr). Also referred to as arwele Iweperre. ◆ Arwele Iweperre blue one blue one ape re ilpe enterr-enterre. *This tree looks a bit blue and it has leaves that meet close together on the stem.*

= errewe SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ilepere thigh

Iwerapmenke, erlwapmenke *vt.*

1. hunt or shoo something away, tell someone to go, sack someone ◆ Elkjemene nhartepe awelengke repe Iwerapmenke artnwenge kelye inengepe apmere kwereyenge theyepe. *That old woman is cheeky, she hunts little children away from her home.* = ywekenke SEE ALSO arrpwenke yell

2. reject or say 'no' to something

◆ Lharrkentyinterrantye, iterryte inengele. Lwerapmarrantye kwere. *People might pick on him and reject him.* ◆ Lwerapmenke atyewenheketye. *I wasn't interested in fighting and told everyone to go away.*

Iwerrepanenke *vi.*

travel together in a gang. Describes the way a group of people move. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': arlwerrempanteyane ◆ Ayemalke Iwerrepaneyern-alpenke rlenke. *Lots of*

people are coming today.

Iwerremp-antethenenke

sit down, arrive, gather as a group (-antethene+ 'begin doing') ◆ Iwerremp-antethenenke meeting-we. *Lots of people arrived for the meeting.*

Iwerrenye whipstick wattle [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

SEE elerrenye

Iwete *n.*

1. discarded things ◆ Errpaty-errpaty inenge akake aynanthe aneyaynenke atnakakerrepe, mantarre errpaty akake. *Frock-rteye aynanthe aneyaynenke lwete errpaty-errpaty, atantherrepe aneyaynenke elkwemene inenge tangkwerle aynekantheyenge nyanye, ameye, aperleye newe mantarre errpaty akake atanthe aveyaynenke. In the olden days we had terrible clothes. They were old discarded clothes that we wore, all the old people, all the grannies. They were barely clothes that they went around in.*

2. not very nice food ◆ Atnwenthe iwete aynanthe aynenke mpweyampe. *This meat is no good, it's got hardly any fat on it.*

3. *pv.* as a last resort, with no other option

Iwete apenke *vi.*

go even if you don't want to ◆ Lwete ayenge openhengerne. *Well, I came even though I didn't want to.*

Iwete aynenke *vt.*

eat something because there is nothing else to eat ◆ Wele etntetelke rtame atanthe angeyayne etntetelke. Ntetelke angeyaynenke anatyepe renharte aynanthe aneyayayne. Erremale tyampe arleyale tyampe aparte aynanthe lwete aneyayaynenke. *After that they would dig the old yams. Then we would eat them. We would eat other old food too, all the old rubbish food, the last of what was left.*

Iwete etnyenke *vt.*

give something away that you don't want to ◆ Ankeye angkeyayne atyenge intermaperte lwetelke atye etnyenye. *I was being humbugged for it so I gave it away, even though I didn't want to.*

Iwete-Iwete *pv.*

(do something) that you don't want to do ◆ Atyenge apeke alewetnhemere, tywekere ayenge, lwete-Iwete ayenge apewene ngarrpeketye ilwekere. *If someone asked me to come with them and I didn't feel like it, then*

I would go even though I didn't want to, so that person didn't have to go on their own.

Iwethe *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action causes something to break into pieces or in halves.

Iwethe alarrenke *vt.*

chop or hit something so that it breaks in two

Iwethe ampenke *vi.*

burn down in the middle so that it becomes two pieces. The middle of a log is often put on the fire so that it can burn down into two pieces. = akerrthe ampenke

Iwethe arntenke *vt.*

split something in half, break something open

Iwethe arrenke *vt.*

put some of something aside

◆ Atnwerretepe lwethe arrenke apertame ngarrpe apertame arrenke. *The stump of the tail he will put aside separately.*

Iwethe artenke *vt.*

cut in half ◆ Kwerekpenhartape, artepelke kwere lwethe arteyerre. *After that he will chop its backbone in half.* ◆ Kwerartepe arrkepe lwethe rntwengele, arrenke. *Cutting out the big guts he puts them aside.*
= tyilpe rntwenke

Iwethe aytnenke *vt.*

stab, pierce or bite something into two ◆ Atyertele lwethe aytnemeketye errtywernele. *The quoll might bite your hand off.*

Iwethe rntwenke, Iwetharle rntwenke *vt.*
cut in half, break in two, divide ◆ Aherre nhartape alele aperte angketye tyampe kantye tyampe lwethe rntwenganenye aperte. *Wait, the foot and tail of the kangaroo has not yet been cut off.*

Iwethe wenke *vt.*

break something by throwing something else at it ◆ Rlterrepe lwethe wenke kaylelepe. *His leg was broken by a boomerang.*

Iwethe-Iwete *pv.*

into lots of pieces, into lots of bits

Iwethe-Iwete alarrenke *vt.*

hit something so it breaks into lots of pieces

Iwethe-Iwete arntenke *vi.*

1. break into lots of pieces ◆ Rlwene anyape lwethe-Iwete arnterane warengue aperte. *Warengue aperte lwethe-Iwete*

Iwethange

arnter-arnter-enyerrane, enyepe nyartepe rlwenepe. *This food is breaking into bits and pieces on the fire. On the fire it is (cooking and) breaking into pieces.*

2. clearing up (of sky) ♦ Mataye Iwethelke arre arntelp-arntenke. *The sky is clearing (lit. clouds are breaking up).*

Iwethe-Iwethe artenke *vt.*
chop something into lots of pieces

Iwethe-Iwethe atnthenke *vi.*
fall in short bursts (of rain) ♦ Arntwe lwethe-lwethe atnhelp-atnthenke. *It's raining in short bursts.*

Iwethe-Iwethe rntwenke *vt.*
break something into lots of pieces
◆ Weyelke oynenke Iwethe-lwethe rntwengele kantye akerre apertame. Weye ikwe malangke apertame re. *You break the meat, including the tail, into small pieces and eat it. It is good meat too.*

Iwethange *n.*

1. part, section or piece of something
◆ Ngarrpe re openharle repe, arntwepe kwathenhe Iwethange aperte. *He went on his own and drank some of the water.*
- ◆ Soap atye arnanginenke ngkenge ngelke rtame arntewearle pwelparrewethe. *I'll save some soap for you, then you can wash.*
- ◆ Apartaperte aynanthe Iwethange intel-aytenye atherrartame aynanthe angkepe, Iwethange intel-aytenye apartaperte.
We only did a section of the language work because we had to go home.
2. half ♦ Lwethange atye aynenke, kenge arenke atye ngkenge. *I'll eat half and save half for you.*

Iwethange aynenke *vt.*
rip into meat with your teeth ♦ Atnwenthayne arre aytnane Iwethange aynterantye. *I can't eat the meat (it's too tough).*

Iwethange kwathenke *vt.*
drink half and save the rest for someone else

Iwetharlарrenke *vt.*

cut across, go through the middle of something, take a short cut ♦ Rtwerppe, apmere Rtwerpparenye, Iwetharlарrenhe right through, rtwerpe angkwarre akanpere aperte. Atnter-aytenye elwake, Antengathathe. *They went straight past Rtwerpe, through Redbank. Then they stopped for a bit at Atengathathe.* ♦ Arrkentyerepe

kwerarte Iwetharlарrenhe. Arrkentyerarle eletnhelpetnhenhe elwake. *They cut through Arrkentyere and left it behind.*

SEE ALSO akwerterrepe

Iwethape *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

matches (from English 'lucifer') ♦ Lwethape lywkekewethe. *Light the matches.*
= patelwetyepe SEE ALSO ware fire, rlwenthe light

Iyatye *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

young boy. A respectful way of referring to a young boy about the age of 12 years.
= awerre

Iyelyawe *n.*

rain, a shower, a sprinkle of rain. Also referred to as arntwe iyelyawe. ♦ Lyelyawe kwenyele rleyayne oynewanthe. *Yesterday it sprinkled here.* = ngelyawelyawe SEE ALSO tyetye¹ light rain, kwelenge winter rain

Iyelyerre *n.*

1. new shoots of bush potatoes anatyе
2. runners of main bush potato plant
- ◆ Kwere ipmerrele aperte aynterkinenke, nhartepe lylyerre aytayaytenkelke. *Frost dries out the bush potato leaves and then the shoots start sprouting.*

Iyengkwerte today [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE lywengkerte

Iyenty-arenke *vt.*

look at yourself, admire yourself, spend time making yourself look good in front of the mirror ♦ Elye rewenhe arelp-ararrantye 'nyartepe ayenge alkenhelke'. Elye rewenhe lyentye arelp-ararrantye 'alkenhelke ayenge ngwalkerelke arrewethe ayenge.' *The boy keeps looking at his reflection (and thinks) 'I'm big now'. He keeps looking at his reflection, 'I'm big enough to be a young man now.'* The thing you are admiring yourself in has the -warle ending: ♦ Nhartelke elwewehanthe arkenye arrenke. Atywetnpelepe arkenyepe arrarrantye, etak-etake aperte, tyepalele. Aparte ahenentye aperte mpwararrantye. Arentelke re arntwarleke openkerne arlewatyerrepe. Arntwarleke rewenhe lyenty-ararrantye. *The perentie is painting the goanna carefully using a special stick for painting. He is painting him beautifully. The goanna goes to the water to see. He stares at his lovely reflection in the water.* Endings +ke and -rtame can go in the middle of

this word: ♦ lyentye-**rtam**-arerrantye *really look at yourself*

lyeve slower, softer SEE alyeve

lyeve-lyeve *n.*

small intestines, milk guts. Also referred to as *weye lyeve-lyeve*. ♦ Lyepe-lyeve atne ipewethe. Nharte pwenke kwere. *You take the milk guts out of the kangaroo when you are gutting it and you cook them separately.*

SEE ALSO atneperrke kangaroo intestines, atnaltye kangaroo intestines, arrke² big guts, nywertape kangaroo guts, naynewe human guts

lyere *n.*

hand-held stone used for grinding tobacco and dried foods such as *nyerme*; pestle. It is smaller than the grinding stone called *tyenge*; the flat rock underneath, or mortar, is called *artnte elperr-elpperre* or *athere*.

Also referred to as *artnte lyere*. ♦ Arkerre aynterrke artntenge lyerele tweteyayayne apertame. *We crush up dry desert raisins with a round grinding stone.*

SEE ALSO *tyenge small round grinding stone*

-lyerre delicious, favourite food SEE *-alyerre*¹

lyerre-lyerre *n.*

- a. variegated fairy-wren *Malurus lamberti*. Small blue, brown and white bird whose tail sticks straight up, 15cm. ♦ Lyerre-lyerre nyarape thangkerne kelye, errperle, artepe rrtere-rrtere.

Thangkerne nyarape aynenke nterrenge athe arenye. Thangkerne nyarape anteyane athenge, ntyarlwepe kwereyenge mpwarenke

athe arle *The wren is a little black bird with a red back. It eats seeds from grass. It makes its nest in the grass, where it spends most of its time.*

b. red-capped robin *Petroica goodenovii* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Red breasted bird up to 11.5 cm. Females are brown.

c. possibly also white-winged fairy-wren *Malurus leucopterus* and splendid fairy-wren *Malurus leuconotus*. Also referred to as *thangkerne lyerr-alyerre*.

lyerrere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

slender, fine, thin, narrow. Used to describe things but not people. ♦ Lyerrere wethapenyre aherrkele arre ampenke,



atnawerre nyarte. *A tree that has been burnt by the sun is straight and slender.*

SEE ALSO mpweyampe, Ityeltyerre *thin* OPPOSITE OF *aymperre*

lyerrerinenke *vt.*

make something thin or narrow

♦ Lyerrerinenene nte aymperreketye. *Make it thinner, it's too wide.*

OPPOSITE OF *aymperrinenke*

lyermewe *n.*

winter, cold weather

OPPOSITE OF *ahepertewe*

lyermewe, ahepertewe

all year through ♦ Lyermewe, ahepertewe tyampe anteyane ntyetyepele apmelerre. *All through winter and summer they stayed in their cubbies.*

lyermewe akerte

end or beginning of winter ♦ Lyermewe akerte rtame rlengkepe lyermewe wenhe re kwenelke arre anenke lyermewe akerte rtame ye arlkerepe. *Now it is the beginning of winter because the Seven Sisters are very low on the horizon.* ♦ Lyermewe akertele arlewatyerre atnyweyerre lyermewe. Nthepenharte re entweyanee intemaperte. *At the start of winter goannas go underground to hibernate.*

= lyermewe kantye

lyermewe aymparrarenke *vi.*

become winter (*lit. winter spreads out*)

♦ Lyermewe aymperrelk-arrenhe, tenhelek-arrenke ayengepe. *Winter is here now, I am getting cold.*

lyermewe elkwerre

middle of winter ♦ Lyermewe elkwerre rarre openkerne kngrake-kngrake. *In the middle of winter the wind comes from the south-east.*

lyermewe erlwe

start of winter

lyermewe kantye

end or beginning of winter ♦ Lyermewe kantye rtame rlengkepe, nyarape tenhelkapewethe aynanthe. *Now it is the beginning of winter, soon it will get very cold.*

lyermewe kelye

start of cool weather

lyermewe mparnte

middle of winter ♦ Tenhelek-arrenke ayengepe, tenhelek arrenke impele lyermewe mparnte. *I am getting cold, it is cold in the middle of winter.*

Iyerrtye

lyerrmewarrenke vi.

come into winter ♦ Lyerrmewelke arrenke arkarlarrenke. *It's getting into winter now, it's getting cold.*

= arkarle

lyerrtye n.

1. flame ♦ Weyepe arlewatyerrepe lyerrtyele tangkwerle kwere elpatinenke; nhartepe pmerrkele kwere angenke, alhwenge. Nhartepe kwere pmerrkarle kwere pwenke etnpenkelke kwere. *First you singe a goanna on the flames; then you dig a hole in the coals and put it in the hole, covering it with coals to cook it.*

2. spark ♦ Lyerrtye atnthenke mpele, ware. *Sparks are coming out of the fire.* Also referred to as *ware lyerrtye*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *Iherretye muddy water*

lyerrtye ampenke vi.

1. burst into flames, flare up ♦ Ware nhartepe lyerrtye amperrane alkenhelke, arlenge openye errwanthe anene artnwenge amernaye. *That fire is bursting into big flames, you children sit away from it.*

2. say bad things that aren't true, defame someone ♦ Relhe nhartepe apertame lyerrtye ampenhe kwenyelepe atyarle rtame artnwenge kwereyenge alarrenhe. *That woman told a lie yesterday about me hitting her child.* SEE ALSO *tywengepenke lie to someone*

lyerrtyarrenke vi.

catch alight

SEE ALSO *ampenke burn, lywekenke light a fire*

lyerrtyinenke vt.

light a fire ♦ Ware atye lyerrtyinenke matches-le, rlwenthelke re ampenke. *I'm lighting a fire with matches, now the fire is burning.* The person who is lighting the fire has the +le² ending (or equivalent subject pronoun) and the thing they are lighting it with has the +le³ ending. The word for fire *ware* usually goes with this verb.

= arrpenke, lywekenke, rlwenthinenke

lywekenke vt.

light a fire ♦ Ware lywekenke weye pwewethe arlewatyerre. *Light the fire, I want to cook goanna.* = arrpenke, lyerrtyinenke

lywempe-lywempe n.

desert heath myrtle *Aluta maisonneuvei* ssp. *maisonneuvei*. You crush the white flowers of *lywempe-lywempe* to wash your hair with. Also referred to as *arwele lywempe-lywempe*.

♦ Lywempe-lywempe arlpawele arre anteyane alpite arltere akake. Ngkweltye wenke kwere nhartepe entyelke kwerele aytnenke. *Desert heath myrtle is found in the sandhill country and has a white flower, which is crushed and used to wash the hair.*

SEE ALSO *parrakelye, arrwelth-arrwelthe*²

lywengkerte n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

today

= rlengke

lywengkertenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

recently, lately

= arlwetyere, rlengkenye

Mm

me¹ part.

take it ◆ Me, nyarte nte aperinerne tyangkwerre. *Here, take this over there.*

+me², +mere v.end.

1. might, should or could happen ◆ Arntwe nyarte kwat~~the~~**mere**. *Someone might drink this water (but they shouldn't).* ◆ 'Kwerratye mpelperlelperle' akerre rteye ayle**me**? *Shall we sing the song 'kwerratye mpelperlelperle' (or has it already been sung)?* ◆ Enye ahene atye aynem**ere**. *I would like to eat some good food.*
◆ Atye arre arrty**me** kayle atye weme. *I can throw the boomerang that I'm holding.*

2. In sentences in the past tense, +me means 'should have', 'could have.'
◆ Mpwelanthe itelare**mere** arlweye atyeyeng-arengele apmerele ayenge aneyayne. *You two should have known I was in my father's house.* ◆ Atnkwarengelepe atewanthe twerarte akwerelh-ayle**mere**, akwertitenge-leee. *The rainbow snake could have drowned them all at night-time.*

3. would, if. Shows that an action has not happened, is hypothetical or could happen if something else is the case.
◆ Erpe akenge, ahenepe ayenge ertnwelpertnwe**mere**. *If I didn't have a bad knee then I would dance.* ◆ Apengelepe kwere apmem**ere** rtame, makwerle rtame, anatyepre re kwene rtame anteyane, antale. Aynewethe, pwemerepe kwere warele rtame. *If (we) go (we) can dig them (yams), a lot of them; the yams are underground in a row. To eat them, you can cook them in the fire.*

4. can, is it okay; may. Used when asking a question about whether something can happen ◆ Ahenange ayenge ape**me** errwanthele arlange? *Is it alright if I go with you lot?* ◆ Aperinem**me** nte atyenge town warle? *Can you take me to town?*
◆ Atyenge arre kaltyine**mere** rteye. *Can you teach me?* +me can also go after the endings that show that the action happens for some time (+rrane, +rrantye, +yane) to show that the hypothetical action goes on for some time: ◆ Tewematye

atyenge warrkemaylarrantye nantewe ilenyeyaynterrantywewethe arlunge arlunge artweyelapenye. Artweye-rteyange ilerantyem**ere** mpele, nantewepe katye ilewethe mpele. *They work me too much, sending me out to bring in horses all the time. Why can't they get men do get the horses?*

5. If the words **kante**, **nweme** or **newe** are in the sentence +me shows that the action can't happen; either because it is impossible or because it is not allowed.

◆ Kante alyeve elpatheme. *(She's) too soft, I can't hear her.* ◆ Eyengele ayneyaynenke nweme arntetyarrem**ere** nthetheyarte, nterrenge theye. *When we ate the seed damper we never got sick.* ◆ Apmwe nyamernarte you can't aynem**ere**, aynenge-wanenye. *You can't eat these snakes, they're inedible!* SEE ALSO -wanenye not

+me aperte v.end.

would still do; could still do ◆ Ane erpe akenge, errpatye tyampe ayenge ertnwem**ere** operte, kale erpe akenge. *And my bad knee, I would still dance even though I am old, if it wasn't for this bad knee.*

make part. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

you'd think that, (someone) should have ◆ Make rtame arntwe ilel-alpenhe. *You'd think we'd get water before we left.* ◆ Make rtame atanthe arntwe ilel-alpenhe.

They should have got water before we left.

◆ Alpenhe aynanthee elkwerre enwey-alpenhe. Make rtame aynantherre aperineyayne road-le, arlunge angkwarre aynanthe aperineyayne artetye angkwerre, ertnwithe angkwerre. *No road-le aperineyayne kwereyengewe, peyake rtame. We kept going and camped halfway to the station. You'd think we would have gone by the road, but we went the long way on a bush track through the mulga, through the scrub.*

There was no road to take them on.

makete n.

gun (from English 'musket') ◆ Artweye nthelarte maketele aherre wenherre. *That man shot a kangaroo with a gun.*

= warekite, artnte¹

makwerle n.

many, lots of, a big group of ◆ Artweye inenge makwerle aperrernenye eye tyewarlarte lthartewe, rrkantewe. *A big group of men will come here for a corroboree, for fun.* ◆ Ntyerrmepe rntweyayne kwere,

makwerle-*ngareye*

makwerle. *They would pick off lots of dogwood seeds.* ♦ Apmere Merlentye warle enwaylenge makwerle angwerrminenke. *At Five Mile you can find many echidnas.*

= arlewenpe, arrkwe OPPOSITE OF arerrnge

makwerle arleyale

lots of them, many

makwerle lwemanenke vi.

swarm, come out in huge numbers

♦ Ngilkepe kelye arntwenge arre akwerrkilpelharrenke. Ngilke nyartep makwerle lwemanenke arntwengareyeye. *The mosquito is small which breeds in the water. The mosquito comes out in big swarms after or during the rains.*

makwerlarrenke vi.

spread out, become numerous

SEE ALSO *apanparrenke spread out, ayeyarrenke spread, alpantharrenke spread across, antyanty-eletnhenke spread something*

makwerlaylenke vt.

pile or heap things up

makwerle-*ngareye* n.

many times, often ♦ Nhartepe atelererreye apmwe, pwekerrenye, arrentye. Atyepe arenherre aleke athengewarle, makwerle ngareye atyepe aleke arenhe athengewarle. *The king brown is a very scary snake and very dangerous. Many times I've seen dogs get bitten.*

makwernte, akwernte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

spouse's brother, brother-in-law

♦ Artweyele etnewerrantye kwempwerne makwernte. *A man calls his wife's brother makwernte.* ♦ Makwernte, nyerrele, mentye ennewene. *You should avoid your brother-in-law for shame.* To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' makwernte you use a possessive pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.

SEE ALSO *arteparneme brother-in-law* [RESPECT LANGUAGE], mpwerneye *man's brother-in-law*

malangke n.

1. nice, pretty, healthy, beautiful, attractive, fancy ♦ Terethe malangke ntethe nharte etnyene atyne ape arrenye rtame etnyemere. *Hey, give me that lovely dress and I'll give you this other one.* = ntelhe-ntelhe

2. tasty, yummy, delicious ♦ Enye malangke. *Yummy food.* ♦ Kelye-kelyewe aynekantheyenge etnyel-alpeyayne, anatyeye. Ntingkepe aynanthepe ayneyaynenke anatyeye anthwele,

anthwele malangke. *We gave the yams to our small children and went back. We ate the cooked yams – the delicious soft ones.*

= ahene

malemale n.

1. a meeting of families after someone has passed away; 'finishing up' or 'sorry business'. Sorry business takes place when groups meet after there has been a death or other disturbance. In the old days the two participants in the ritual, often brothers, painted their face and chest white and wore emu feathers.

♦ Rewenhe aytwelkelepe rntwerwenenke rewenhe arnalkepe. Renhartame rewenhe aytwelkelepe rntwerwenenke rewenhe arnalkepe. Erlwelke rewenhe rlwetnperre aytwelkelinterweneye. Repe arrenyepe nyartep aytwelkelarrenke apertame. Nhartepe kngwerepe openkernelke alethangepe. Apmere tene arenyepe arrtyengarlenge rtame re openke. Mpwernenhenge atherre apertame. Elwanthepe mpwernenhenge atherre apertame openke arrwekelepenhetherrepe. Pwitininkelke elwewe; alkaperte, pwitarrenke. Malemale. *A person paints his chest quickly with a bit of white pipeclay. His eyes and forehead he will then colour quickly with pipeclay too. The person in the distance will also get covered with pipeclay. Then the other fellow, the visitor, approaches. The man from the community goes running, waving arms upward, with his brother-in-law too. The two who go (to meet them) are also brothers-in-law, as well as the two that were there before. They meet up then, in the ritual sorry business meeting.*

2. traditional way of approaching people from another area or family when you meet them. This was done when people arrived to visit from other areas.

malemale pwitarrenke vi.

gather for sorry business ♦ Malemale pwitarerrane arlteraylenkepe aytwelkele. *People make themselves white with pipeclay when they meet up for sorry business.*

malemale pwitinikenke vt.

meet up for sorry business ♦ Atye pwitinikenke malemale. *I met up with them at the sorry business.*

malewike n.

the week every fortnight when people

receive unemployment benefits. The week in between is *pentyenewike* when people receive pension payments. (from English ‘mail week’) OPPOSITE OF *pentyenewike*

malye-malye moist, sloppy, doughy [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *armalye-arrmalye*

mame *n.*

mum (from English ‘mum’) ◆ Mame, arene nte! Ayenge ahentye anteyane mwetekaye kelye nthewarte. *Mum, look! I want that toy car.* ◆ Mame nge rtame aperne! *Mum, come this way!* SEE *arrengkwe* = ameye

mamame *kin.* [BABY TALK]

mother’s brother, uncle = aweleye

mamperle *n.*

lovely, nice, tasty, beautiful, splendid
◆ Rlwene mamperle, mantarre mamperle. *Food and clothes can be nice.* ◆ Ankwe penhe marle amerne anyamernarte re areyaynepe kweretheye, itenyarrengele. A, marle mamperle amerne, aleyake amerne mpele. *After sleeping the first night, he watched the women who lived here from that place and fell in love with them. ‘Oh, what nice young girls!’*

mamperle-mamperle *n.*

someone who thinks they are really good
mamperle-mamperlarrenke *vi.*

show off ◆ Mamperle-mamperle arrerrane nhartepe. *That person is showing off.*

mamperlengenye *n.*

really nice or beautiful

manatwerpe *n.*

oval-leaved cassia *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *oligophylla*. A woody shrub to 0.5 m with broad leaves and broad papery pods. Used as a washing medicine and has an edible grub in the roots. Also referred to as *arwele manatwerpe*. ◆ Kayte manatwerpe tyampe anteyane. *There is an edible grub in the roots of the oval-leaved cassia.*

SEE ALSO *pwerethe desert cassia*

maneye *n.*

money (from English ‘money’) ◆ Aye maneye nte atyenge etnyene rlwenewe. *Hey, you give me some money for food.*
= artnte¹

mangkalyangkalye *n.*

top part of a *kwartare* ceremonial hat. It is made of down from emus or wedge-tailed eagles ◆ Peretye ertnkenke. *Kwetarepe mpwarenke lthartewepe wenheye ngarrparle apertame, kwertarepe. Mangkalyangkalye arrenke akertarlepe.* Re

tywerrke openye anewethe. *They decorate tea-tree bark. They make it into long tapered hats for the corroboree, for each of the dancers. They put emu down on its peak, so it will sit there looking like a fig tree.*

mangkwere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

sea. Also referred to as *arntwe mangkwere*.
= alaye¹

mangwe *n.*

cat. When a cat is gutted, the guts are thrown out and the fat is put back inside. Also referred to as *weye mangwe*. ◆ Mangwepe weye atnakakerrepe ayneyayne. *Mangwelepe aynenke thangkerne, ilkwennge kape wantakerertetye kelye-kelye. Mangwe nyartepa artntenge anteyane. The cat was once known to be eaten as meat food in the olden days. It eats birds, mice and other little things that it can find. It lives up in the hills.*
= pwetyekate

Manhenge *n.*

soakage south of Barrow Creek
◆ Manhenge nyartepa ngentye nhaperte Barrow Creek anteyernenye angkwarre. *This soak Manhenge is at Barrow Creek on the southern end.*

Manparrkartnenge *n.*

place name

mantalyarre *n.*

large boil with three or more heads on it
◆ Tyapenpe rartape mantalyarre ltywere arrkwentye akake mantalyarre tyapenpe kwere akake arrwekelenye inengele atewehanthe rntweyayne aherrarlwethole arkarlineyayne metethenepe. *The boil called mantalyarre has many heads. People in the olden days used to put headache vine aherrarlwethole to cool and heal it.*

SEE ALSO *tyapenpe boil*

mantarre *n.*

1. clothes ◆ Ayenge lwatnyenke mantarre ngkeyengewe. *I like your clothes.* ◆ Newe mantarre akake ahene akake arleyalakake aynanthe aveyaynenke, atanthe tangkwerle. *Yakwethepenh-akake, pake, yakwethe atanthe aperineyayne. Before we had proper clothes people would go around in bags, in rubbishy old sacks for clothes.*

2. belongings [SOME SPEAKERS] = atnyweng-atnywenge

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *mantharre death adder*

mantekarre

mantarre alkwempe

tattered old clothes ♦ Mantarre alkwempe iterrtye nharte aperrane mantarre alkwempe akake. *That person goes around in tattered clothes.*

mantekarre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of python. Possibly children's python *Antaresia childrenri*. Also referred to as *weye apmwe mantekarre*.

mantharre n.

death adder

Acanthophis

pyrrhus. Also

referred to as

apmwe mantharre. ♦ Mantharrepe apmwe awelengke arntenge arle anteyane. Apmwe nyartepe iterrtye warle arlkarle arlantethenke akepe, arlke rntwengele paperte kwere rengilenkepe. Mantharrelepe inenke ilkwenngae kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye artnte arenge. *The death adder is a poisonous and deadly snake which lives in the hill. If trodden on it will latch on to the skin and flesh; and the only way to get rid of it is to cut that skin and flesh off. This snake eats mice and other little animals and insects that live on the hill.* ♦ Mantharrele rlterre apeke atnhewethe intemaperte, *finish*. Intemarte mwenke kwere intemaperte, re tyampe mpwarenke. Ilenhe peyakele. Artnte arenge Thangkenharenge atwatyele arntenge anteyane, makwerle. *If the death adder bites you on the leg it holds on for good and you die. You both die, the snake as well. The snake sticks for good, you can't get it off. There are lots of them around Barrow Creek still.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *mantarre clothes*

manywene n.

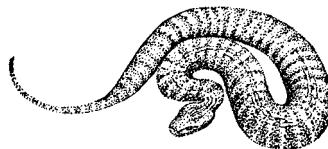
lots, piles of food ♦ Rlwene arnewetyepe aparte arwele arpanenhele kngwere manywene anteyane. *The conkerberry bushes are loaded with conkerberries.*

♦ Manywene aynewethe alkere arenge arenge Altyerrepene rlwene ahepertewe. *Christmas is a time of year when we celebrate Jesus with lots of food.*

= arlweteperte SEE ALSO *kwentye lots (of food)*, alkenthalerle *mob of*, makwerle *lots*

manywene arrtyenke vt.

put remaining food aside ♦ Manywene enye atye arrtyerrantye iterrtye kngwerekwe. *I'm saving this leftover food for someone else.*



manywene aynewethe

Merry Christmas

manywenarrenke vi.

unable to finish eating something because you are full. The thing you can't finish has the +we ending: ♦ Wanteketye nge atnwenthewe manywenarrerrane? *Why aren't you finishing the meat (are you full)?*

manyweninenke, manywene-manyweninenke vt.

1. unable to finish eating something because you are full. The thing that someone can't eat has the +we ending: ♦ Awerre tyelatherrartepe manyweninterrantye rlwene mamperlewe. *These two boys are not able to eat all this good food.*

2. save food

manywene-manywene n.

lots of food, feast ♦ Manywene-manywene atye aynterrantye. *I ate lots of food.*

maranye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. in the proper way, in a certain way ♦ Peyakele rtame atnemele alarrewethe artnangke; ape kwere twele-rntwenke apertame rtennge, maranye kwere twele-rntwenke. Mpelarte Altyerrepene. *You can't kill a bilby with a yamstick. You can only kill them by choking them and breaking their necks. That's the proper way.* ♦ Maranye warle, apmere theye, openkerne maranyewarle elperle warlane. *Someone comes out from camp to the proper place for quartzite.*

2. same, as always, regularly ♦ Mweteke maranye akake apertame nhartinge openhengerne. *He came in the same car which he always drives.* ♦ Ngentye wenharte arntwe entweyane maranye apmelerre ahepertewe arenge. *That soakage always has lots of water in it, even throughout the hot season; it's a permanent waterhole.*

wenhe maranye

as always, in the same way

♦ Kwerepenharteepe atantherre arlekkelke apewethe athatheepe, atewehanthe etnyeyayne kwerartepe tyanywengepe. Rrkantatherre inengele, maranye wenhe. *After that they would give one another that tobacco before going hunting. As always this would make them happy.*

maranyelayethe adv.

1. in the same, proper way

◆ Maranyelayethawe mpwarene kayle, mpwarene nte ahene. *Make the boomerang the way it's supposed to be made, make it properly.* ◆ Nterrenge maranyelayethe wethapenyne nte aympene, akwerrpelke rtame nge arrerrane. *Winnow the seeds in the way they are supposed to be done, or maybe you don't know how to do this.*

2. tradition, rule, Law

mare-mare *n.*

1. not cooked properly ◆ Weye nyartepé alele mare-mare aperte mentye alele ampwewene. *This meat is not cooked properly yet, let it cook for a while (longer).*

2. not quite ripe (of certain fruits) [OLDER SPEAKERS]

= arlety-arlety

mare-maraylenke, mare-marinenke *vt.* half-cook something

marle *n.*

1. girl ◆ Arlwerekerepe marle inenge arenge apmere rtame. *The 'arlweke' camp is a camp for single women only.* [OPPOSITE OF] averre

2. female animal = areperrke [OPPOSITE OF] angwerretye

3. female. Goes before another word that describes a person to show that it refers to a woman. [OPPOSITE OF] artweye¹ SEE ALSO relhe woman, aleyake teenage girl

4. edible seed with top yellow bit (aril) attached. A seed without its aril is called angwerretye.

marle akngene

young teenage girl

SEE ALSO aleyake teenage girl

marle tyampe

pregnant

marlalperre *n.*

1. yellow ochre ◆ Marlalperre atyenge etnyewene. *Give me some yellow ochre.*

2. yellow

marlalperre-marlalperre *n.*

pale yellow

= arrkite

marlatyatye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

young boy. Often used to describe a young naked boy. ◆ A, nyartepé dress akake tyampe rtame marlatyatye. *Oh, you've got a dress, we thought you were a boy.*

marlek-alyeyalyeye *n.*

1. caustic bush, desert spurge *Euphorbia tannensis* (lit. friends of girls)

2. various types of *Ptilotus* plants

with pink flowers [SOME SPEAKERS] *Ptilotus polystachyus* (?) Also referred to as *arwele marlek-alyeyalyeye*.

3. traditional girls' song ◆ Ernttweyanelke atanthe ware kwerelarte twepe-twepe ertntweyanne atanthe, tharrelepe. 'Amarlekayleyayleye' nhartepé kwerelartepe. Mpelarte kwerrele amerne ayleyayne aherrke lwemanenkelke. *The girls dance around the fire of their pretend women's quarters, dancing and singing marlek-alyeyayleye while the sun comes up.*

marlengarre *n.*

mussel, oyster (NOTE Alyawarr *marlengarr*). Also referred to as *weye marlengarre*.

◆ Akngwerrelenyne aparte marlengarre anteyane. *Fresh water mussels are only found in the east.*

marlere *n.*

1. smooth ◆ Arwele atye nharte rntwewethe marlere. *I will cut a smooth stick.* [OPPOSITE OF] pelpe-pelpe

2. slippery = arler-arlere, alyelke

3. level ground

marlerarenke *vi.*

fill out, get plump and healthy

◆ Mpweyampepenhe marlerarenke re awekelk-arrenhe. *He was skinny then he filled out and became healthy.*

marlerinenke, marlere-marlerinenke *vt.* make something smooth ◆ Artweye erkwe nthelartepe kayle kwereyenge kngwere marlerinterrantye. *That old man is making his boomerang very smooth.*

= arlerinenke

marlwenthe *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. married (said by a woman about her daughter and her son-in-law)

◆ Marlwenthe elwanthe anteyane. *My daughter is married (said by a woman).*

2. husband and wife

= arlwenthe

marnte *n.*

bus ◆ Marnte alkenhe iterryte makwerle aperinewene. *A big bus is for carrying lots of people.*

marntepale, arntepale *n.*

1. black gidgee *Acacia pruinocarpa*. Also referred to as *arwele marntepale*. Tree to 5 m with smooth grey bark, bluish-green leaves and golden-yellow flowers. ◆ Arnteparle arlpewe relhe. Ltemarle re anteyane. *The black gidgee can be used to make ashes. It's*

marrawatye

found in the west. ♦ Arnteparle nterrenge akake, ilek-ileke. *Black gidgee has seeds and a prickly gall on it.*

2. edible seeds of the black gidgee. Also referred to as *nterrenge marntepale*.

♦ Marnteparle nterrenge rtame re karntenge-karntenge artetye apenye apertame re. *The black gidgee has small edible seeds, a bit like the ones on the mulga tree.*

SEE ALSO arntepetyarre mulga sp.

marrawatye *n.*

native walnut *Owenia reticulata*. Also referred to as *arwele marrawatye*.

Marrawatyakake *n.*

place on western side of Stuart Highway south of Alekarenge turnoff

martekwere *n.*

1. down, soft feathers from birds such as eagles *ilperteny* and bush turkeys *arwengerre* used as body decorations by men in *ltharte* and *apwelhe* ceremonies.
♦ Ilperteny, anteyane, martekwere akake. *The wedge-tailed eagle has white down.*
♦ Errwenye twerarte re rntwerrantyepe, martekwere tyempe. Nharte re kenge atnarrarrantye, kwerke warlane ahernewarle. *He is picking out all the feathers and down. Then he piles them into a heap on a depression in the ground.* SEE ALSO *apwe emu belly feathers*

2. types of small plants with yellow flower petals that are used in ceremonies, such as *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *Rhodanthe tietkensis*. When picked and dried these are a whitish colour. ♦ Martekwere nharte ileyayne ertnkwewethe iterrtye arle. Ltharte re ertnewewethe. *Men get soft feathers or small flowers to decorate their body in preparation for ceremonies.*

= errwenye, twetemarre, awerr-awerre¹

-marteye *n.end.*

very (big). Goes on the end of words that mean 'big' to mean really big (NOTE Alyawarr -martey). ♦ ntyletye-marteye *really huge* ♦ Ilpe alkenhepe re! Artnangkinge, rartee, wenhe ntyletye alkenhe **marteyelke** re. *He's got huge ears, that bilby. They are big, really large ones.*

= +inge SEE ALSO -rtame

mataye *n.*

1. cloud ♦ Mataye openkerne. *Clouds are coming.* ♦ Mataye etnetyayterane. *Clouds are*

building up. ♦ Mataye enterrentyarrenkerne re. *The clouds are starting to gather together.*

2. A general word for clouds that goes before a word for a type of cloud.

♦ mataye rlwetnperre *rain cloud* ♦ mataye nthwenharre *fluffy cloud*.

SEE ALSO *kwetnpaye rain cloud*, *akwelye rain cloud*, *rlwetnperre rain cloud*, *awerrepengen storm cloud*, *inewarre wispy cloud*, *melperre distant rain clouds*

mataye arntwenge awely-awelye

heavy storm ♦ Mataye arntwenge awelyawelyele rleyayne errewanthe. *There is a heavy storm falling on you.*

matayele etnpenke *vi.*

cover over with clouds (of the sky) ♦ 'Mpe! alpwene aynanthe tyapelartame.' Mataye kelye-kelyele etnpeyayne. *'Let's go, right now.'* *There was a little bit of cloud around.*

matyanke bad omen SEE matyawanke

matyarte *n.*

men's waistbelt, pubic tassel, cock-rag. For some speakers this can also refer to a traditional women's skirt, also called *ngatywerlarre*. ♦ Awatnkakerre artweye inenge apeyayne matyarte mantarrewe peyakele ngareye. *A long time ago men wore a waistbelt during the time when there was no clothing.* ♦ Alpite nhartepe kwere rntwenke. Alpite kwere perryilenke. Nhartepe alpite rtame kwere mpwarende matyarte. *He cuts off the bilby tail-tip. He skins the tail-tip. Then he makes a pubic tassel with it.*

matyawanke *n.*

1. bad omen, death wish, someone who is about to get into big trouble or someone who acts like they don't care if they die

♦ Matyawanke angkentyele, anewene.

Stop talking (about it) or something bad might happen. ♦ Matyawanke atye elethnenke artnwenge apeke. *I left my child so I think something bad might happen to me.* ♦ Nyartee matyawanke ngkenge, nyarte matyawanke rtame. Angkerrane matyawanke rtame nyartepe aynanthe stop-emaylerantyawe, aytnane apertewe, we stoppem bout. Matyawanke nyarte rarle ampwarreye. *If someone is talking all the time, saying silly things, then something terrible might happen to them. People can't stop that person, it's inevitable that something bad will happen to them.*

2. memory of someone who has passed

away ◆ Matyawankele atye arwele artenke nharte amperlanteyanewethe aveyawarenge atyeyenge. *I'll break this tree so when I've passed away it will remind my family of me.*

3. immortality, do something because you know you won't be alive for ever ◆ Matyawankele atye aylerantye. *I know that I won't be around much longer so I'll teach you the songs.* ◆ Matyawankele atye kaltyinterantye. *I'll show you while I'm still alive.* ◆ Matyawankele atyenge arewethe. *I have a feeling something bad is going to happen.*

= mawennge

matywelarre traditional women's hairstring skirt SEE ngatywelarre

Matywerle *n.*

Donkey Creek

mawenarre *n.*

type of large reddish fly that lives near the water and burrows in the ground *Sarcophagidae* (?) ◆ Aherne arenye mawenarre. *The mawenarre fly flies low, near the ground.* SEE ALSO errele march fly, amenge fly, mweremenke blowfly

mawennge *n.*

1. bad omen, death wish, someone who is about to get into big trouble or someone who acts like they don't care if they die. People use *mawennge* to get someone to stop doing something. ◆ Mawenngeketye althilentyelawe akwetyerrtyerre ketye. *Don't fight or else something bad will happen.* ◆ Mawenge nharte ahewe enthwerrane, rlengke angkwarre. *That person is looking for a fight; he's going to run into trouble.* ◆ Mawenge nyarte akgngwarrey-alpenhe, aytnane ngkenge artwerinterrantye atye. *This person won't stop doing these things he shouldn't, I've tried to warn him but he won't listen.*

2. immortality, do something because you know you won't be alive for ever

= matyawanke

SEE ALSO akwetyerre-tyerre *bad luck*, awennge *grave*

mayene *n.*

mine, excavation (from English 'mine')

◆ Wycliffe-le akerre aynanthe aneyenenke. Awetnthalengkwe-le akerre aynanthe aneyenenke, mayenele aynanthe aneyenenke. Atanthe warrkarreyayne

nthelarte, mayenele, makwerlepe. *We stayed at Wycliffe. We stayed around Awetnthalengkwe, around the mine. Others were working there at the mine.*

mayete *part.*

might, possibly, perhaps, could (from English 'might'). This word occurs at the beginning of a clause or sentence. ◆ Nhartepe atye ittertyepe lhev-arerrantye, mayete re kngwere apeke. *That person I can't recognise – it might be that he's a different person.* ◆ Altyerrelepe artntwenke aynewanthe, mayete someone apeke openkerne apmere kngwerethye, mayete something apeke happen arreye. *A dream tells us that someone is coming from another place or something significant might happen.* = apeke

mayethe *n. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

white boss ◆ Rwendke re ertnterarrelp-arrrenhe mayethe atyeyenge. *Our boss suddenly took off somewhere without telling us.* SEE ALSO tywerlele *in charge*, alkenhe *big*

mayngaynge *n. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

type of pigeon, possibly flock bronzewing *Phaps histrionica* ◆ Thangkerne mayngayngele arrngerne aynterrantye. *This bird eats the smooth spiderbush.*

+meketye, +mereketye *v.end.*

1. in case, lest, before (something bad happens). Goes on verb stems to show that something bad might or could happen. ◆ Apmwe nte alarrene atyenge atnhe **meketye!** *Kill the snake in case it bites me!* ◆ Perrtyeyayne, ethwe nharte atnywe **meketye** kwerepenhe apmwe. *(They) tied a rag around (where the snake had bitten) to prevent the poison from spreading.*

2. watch out, be careful (while you are doing something). ◆ Athenge entweyane kngwere-kngwerekpe entweyane ntyerele errpaty-errpatyele openye, pwekerrenyepe, kwere angkwarre ape **meketye.** *The king brown snake lies in the grass, or in a patch of twigs, in all the rubbish leaves, so you must watch out while you're going along.*

3. could, should (do something) ◆ *Granny atye alwengaremeketye. I should have asked my granny.*

melkeye-melkeye *n.*

desert spadefoot toad. This frog has a milky back. (from English 'milky milky') SEE artwintele

melperre *n.*

rain clouds that are a long way away.
These clouds are very white when the sun is shining. Also referred to as *arntwe mataye melperre*.

SEE ALSO *mataye cloud*, *nthwenharre fluffy cloud*, *akwelye rain cloud*, *rlwetnperre rain cloud*, *awerrepenge storm cloud*, *inewarre wispy cloud* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *merlpere oesophagus*

meltye-meltye angkenke *vi.*

whimper excitedly (dogs). Dogs do this when they are hunting, or want to go for a walk, or are scared of something ◆ Aleke meltye-meltye angkey-alpenke. *The dog ran back to his owner and barked excitedly for his owner to follow him.* ◆ Aleke nharte meltye-meltye angkenke arlelke re apewethe. *That dog is making excited noises, he wants to go out hunting.*

menhenge *n.*

mother and child, uncle and niece or nephews ◆ *Barrow Creek-le nthelapertame aynanthe aneyayne alkenharrenhe aynanthe arrkwentyarte aynenanthe menhenge amerne. We grew up at Barrow Creek. We three grew up with our mothers.*

mente, mentaye *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

way of grieving after someone's death. Such behaviour involves being on your own and not going anywhere. When someone close passes away it is proper to stay in one place on your own and not talk. ◆ Mentyaye aynanthawe, ayengepe aperte. *Sorry way mentayawe, mentye. Ngarrpe ayenge mentye. We are grieving. I'm on my own now. I have to be because I have lost a relative.*

mentye *n.*

1. leave it, let ◆ Mentye rtame re enwewene. *Let her lie there.* ◆ Wararlelke kwerelke atnarrenke re, mentye re boil-arrenke, kwer-akakartepe. *He stands it (the bucket) on the fire and lets it boil with the turkey bush in it.*
2. not worry, care or take any notice about something ◆ Arelpe lwemanewethe alele aperte arrtyeyern-alpeyayne awerre inengepe atanthepe aneyayne tharrele arrpeyayne rtame. Marle inengepe mentyelke rtame aneyayne. *Just before the moon rose, when the glow of the moon was visible, the boys would be ready in their*

playground by their grass fires. The girls didn't worry about them. ◆ Mentye rtame nhartepe altwelenye. *No, we're not talking about that place to the west (we're talking about another place).* ◆ Mentye atye elpatherrantye. *I am not taking any notice of what is being said.*

SEE ALSO *-wanenye not*

3. Goes with negative commands to mean 'stop, leave it' ◆ Mentye anewene althilentyele! *Leave it, don't fight!*

4. free, allowed to go anywhere ◆ Nyartape awatnkenyelke rtame mentyelke rtame. *This old one would be free then.* ◆ Ameyele atyeyengelepe atyenge amentyne arelpathenhe aylengke. *My own mother left my brother and me.*

mentye anewene! *vi.*

leave it alone, leave them alone

mentye angkenke *vi.*

1. forgive someone, let someone off ◆ Ilwekere artnwenge kwereyenge ayenge mentye angkenhe. *I didn't punish her, the poor child.*

2. put someone in someone else's hands, let someone be dealt with by someone else ◆ Artweye nharte mentye angkenhe atyerreyewe. *That man let his brother off.* The person who you leave to be dealt with by someone else has the +we ending.

mentye-mentye *n.*

leftovers ◆ Atyeyenge ape ngayele mentye-mentye entweyane, aynene nte refrigerator, atnwenthe. *I have some leftover meat, go and eat it, it's in the fridge.*

mentye-mentye entweyane *vi.*

lots everywhere

= makwerle

mentyinenke *vt.*

1. knock something back, refuse something ◆ Rlwene atnew-atnewelepe mentyinenke. *She's too full and doesn't want any more food.*
2. forgive someone, let someone off, accept a bad situation ◆ Mentyelkinenhe atye ngkenge eltyemweneye arntwengewanenye. *I was going to tell the police but I let you off.* = mentye angkenke
3. put someone in someone else's hands; let someone be dealt with by someone else

mentyintel-aytenke

1. leave something behind, abandon something (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Rlwene tyekertepe mentye apertame, alepetyengele mentyintel-aytenke. *The bad-tasting fruit is*

left, you taste them and leave them behind.

◆ Mantarre nthepelarte atyeyengawe!
Yewe, yaperte mpele. 'Wele atyeyenge
mentyintel-aytenhe nhartepe, ye,
mentylel-aytenke atyeyenge ngkengelke.'
'Oh, so my clothes are there!' I say. 'Well, I'll
leave them there with you now.' ◆ Mentyintel-
aytene errwanthawe arlunge warle
alpenke-ketye. *You can take that because I've
got a long way to travel, so am leaving it.*

2. leave a place

SEE ALSO arrel-aytenke set off, eletnhel-
aytenke leave behind

menye n. [BABY TALK]

vegetable food

= nyanye² [BABY TALK], rlwene

menyempere n.

turpentine bush, Sturt's desert fuchsia
Eremophila sturtii. Also referred to as arwele
menyempere.

+mere might, should or could happen

VARIANT OF +me²

+mereketeye in case, lest, before (something
bad happens). Goes on verb stems to
show that something bad might or could
happen. VARIANT OF +meketeye

meremwenke blowfly

SEE mweremenke

merlapē n.

type of ghost-like being that lives in the
bush and is associated with a particular
country ◆ Merlapē nyartepē athamarenye
rtame repe anteyane etnetyele rwengke
amek-ameke angkwarre. *This spirit lives
in dark places in a cave where people aren't
allowed to go.*

= athamarenye

Merlentye n.

Five Mile ◆ Apmere tyarlarte
Merlentye warle enwaylenge makwerle
angwerrminenke. *At Five Mile you can find
many echidnas.*

merlenye n.

Goes before certain words that describe
positions, such as anenke 'sit', to mean bent
or curled up.

merlenye anteyane vi.

sit cross-legged, sit with legs underneath
◆ Ngkwerne ayenge arleparrenke ayenge
arre merlenye aneyayne penhe. *My legs
are numb and cramped because I was sitting
cross-legged.*

merlenye entwewayne vi.

lie with legs curled up or bent

merlkwentye first night of initiation

ceremony SEE erlkwentye

merlpere n.

oesophagus

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO melperre distant rain clouds

merne fruit, vegetables, bread (NOTE Arrernte
merne) ◆ Warepe intelparrenke mernelke
kwerele pwenke. *The fire has turned into
hot coals, you can cook damper on it now.* SEE
rlwene

mernantye, armernantye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

froth on a floodwater. Also referred to as
arntwe mernantye. ◆ Mernantye erlkwerpe
alenye r lengelke openke arrwekele. *The froth
on the head of the flood comes down in front.*
= erlkwerpe, ernwenthé

mernelkwarre, mwernelkwarre n.

1. native fuchsia, Latrobe's desert fuchsia
(?) *Eremophila latrobei*. A shrub to 1.5 m
with bright red flowers.
2. turpentine bush, Sturt's desert fuchsia
(?) *Eremophila sturtii*. A sticky shrub about
2 m, with narrow leaves and white, pink
or mauve flowers. ◆ Mernelkwarre re
anenke kngwerelayethe rtame kelye-
kelye rtame anteyane. Arltere rtame re.
Turpentine bush has a small pretty flower.
It's pale. ◆ Mernelkwarre, aynekakeyenge
rtwerpe arenye aknganenherre, aywerlepe.
Ape aknganenhe aynekake twerartewe
apelkewe Altyerrepe arlpimpelkarrenhe
atanthe mpelarte apmerepe aknganenhepe
re, mpelarte. *Turpentine bush originated in
Rtwerpe country, it belongs to people from
there. In the Dreamtime it spread out to lots of
other places.*

mernperre n.

seed capsules of bloodwood trees

SEE ALSO kwentewale bloodwood tree blossom

merrinte n.

1. murderer, someone who has done
something wrong and stays away to avoid
pay-back or retaliation ◆ Alarrenkepenhe
kngwere arrewalye merrinte. *Whoever
killed him didn't face up to their punishment.*

◆ Merrinte ketye arnperr-aytenhe,
arrewalye kngwere alarrelaytenhe mpele,
tyerte openkelke arlengelke. Merrinte
alpenhe mpele. Anteyane ape merrinte
nhartepe aney-alpenhe mpele. *He ran away
not facing punishment after he killed someone,
he went far away in secret. Then he returned,
still unpunished, he returned.*

metethene

metethene *n.*

non-indigenous medicine; tablets, pills (from English ‘medicine’) ◆ Mantalyarrpe tyapenpe kwere akake arrwekelenyne inengele atewenhanthe rtnweyayne aherr arlwethiele arlkarlineyayne. Metethenepe peyake rtame, apartame kwenyele arlwetyer-arlwetyere erlwaytenyerre. *People in the olden days used to put headache vine on boils to cool and heal them. There was no European medicine then. European medicine has only come in recent years.*

methethe *n.*

white woman, non-Aboriginal woman (from English ‘missus’) ◆ Methethele atyenge learn-emayleyayne, artnwenge kelye aleyake ayenge. *The white woman taught me when I was a teenage girl.*

metye *n.*

1. blunt ◆ Nkwartetye nyartepe metye weye rntwenge-wanenye peyakele. *This knife is blunt, it can’t cut meat.* ◆ Atnemepe metye rtame. *This yamstick is blunt.* OPPOSITE OF arrilpe

2. blocked off, closed SEE ALSO awap-anenke block

elhe metye

blocked nose

metyarrenke *vi.*

1. become blunt

2. close, shut or block something off ◆ Alhwenge ltywere tangkwerle arlewatyerre enwelp-enwenhe angenherre angenherre nhartepe re alhwenge re metyelke re arrenhe. *First a goanna was in there and the hole was open. Then it dug and dug and now the hole is blocked.*

metyaylenk *vt.*

make something blunt

metalpe *n.*

Aboriginal person from the top end; Kriol speaking person (from English ‘myself’)

metyaytnenke *vt.*

1. stop halfway, unable to make it to where you are going ◆ Metyaytneyayne arlengeketye iterrye inengele. *The people didn’t make it, it was too far.* ◆ Elkwerraperte aynanthe metyaytnenye. *We only made it halfway.*

2. spear or poke the ground to see if there is a goanna hole underneath and find that the hole has ended ◆ Atnemele atye metyaytnenke aherne arlewatyerrewe. *I’m*

spearing the ground with my yamstick looking for the goanna’s hole.

mewarenke be stopped from doing something or unable to get somewhere SEE amwarenke

mewe-mewe *n.* [BABY TALK, RESPECT LANGUAGE]

cow ◆ Waylpalepe aperrane erlweralkerrantye ‘Nyartepe mpweyampe rtame pweleke.’ Nhartepe akngakengelepe repe atnwenthape mewe-mewepe antere aperete fat one. *The white man comes and chooses (a cow); ‘No, this one is too skinny’, so he chooses a fat cow instead.* = pweleke

meyarre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cat = mangwe, pwetyekate

meye-meye *n.* [BABY TALK]

1. woman’s son-in-law, woman’s daughter’s husband
2. man’s mother-in-law, wife’s mother. To say ‘my’, ‘your’ or ‘his’ *meye-meye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.
= rtwaltye, ayletyeye

meyewale *n.*

mule (from English ‘mule’) ◆ Aynanthepe apeyayne meywale tangkeye akake rtame apeyayne meywale. *We used to travel on mule or donkey.*

mime *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE, BABY TALK]

sick = arntetye

mimarrenke *vi.*

get sick ◆ Ngkwernerrepe mimarrenhe mpele. Mime mpele nhartepe. *My son-in-law is sick.*
= arntetyarrenke

mitatyenge *n.*

my girlfriend or boyfriend
= atyengemite

mite atyeyenge *good friend* VARIANT OF atyengemite

mite-mite *n.* [BABY TALK]

girlfriend, boyfriend, lover
= kweremite SEE ALSO arrkare spouse, mpwerneye spouse

m’m part.

1. that’s right, I agree. Often used in conversation to show agreement or that you share the opinion of what someone is saying. This is a repeated ‘m’ sound with a closure of the glottis in between.

2. Way of referring to something you can’t say because of a taboo, such as referring to a recent death. In this context it is said

with a creakier voice than *m'm* which expresses agreement.

mpe¹ *part.*

let's go ♦ Mpe, apewene aynanthe arlelke arlewatyerewe. *Let's go hunting for goanna.*

mpe² *pre.*

Goes on the front of some words to make a word in the respect register. ♦ **mparrwekele in front**

mpakerte exit hole from burrow SEE *impakerte*

-mpange of course VARIANT OF **-pange**

mparlkwé, mpwarlké *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

mouse nest

SEE ALSO *ntyarlkwé nest*

mparnte *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. middle ♦ Nthangkwarre errwanthe enewewene mparnte angkwarre. *You mob sleep in the middle over there.* = elkwerre

2. side, edge [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Mparntele atherre apeyawteyayne etnkwelthe atherre rtame. *The two people coming on the side are tall.* = ngkwethé

3. middle of (a certain time), such as middle of the day ♦ Aherrke mparntele angketye arre amperranelke. *In the middle of the day your feet burn.*

4. married person's camp ♦ Mparntarle atewanthe apern-apernineyaynenke anatye akerre, anatyepe. *They took the yams to the married people's camp.*

5. single men's camp [SOME SPEAKERS] = arnkentye

mpart-arenye [SOME SPEAKERS]

married person ♦ Mayete arnkentye arenyewe awe mparntarenayewe, apmerangkewe etnyeyayne. *We would give the food to maybe the single men or to the people in the married camp.*

= apmerangke

mparrwekele *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

first, in front

= arrwekele

-mpele, -pele *part.*

1. thus, like that, you see. Used to make a point, especially if it is something that the listener doesn't know. ♦ 'Wante ketye nte etnyenge-wanenye arntetyewe?' 'Newe, akwerrpewe alentye mpele.' 'Why didn't you give something to that sick person?' 'I didn't know what to do, you see.' ♦ Rtwaltye ngkeyenge nyarte kwene mpele *shopping-arrerrane* ketye kwene anteyane ketye.

Watch out, your son-in-law is inside there doing his shopping. ♦ Nyarte re ampwarrenherre mpele. *Then it died, just like that.*

2. Used when reporting what someone said, felt or thought. Can be translated as 'he or she thought, he or she said.' ♦ Nharte kwere arenke 'Nyarte anteyane ape re, alhwengepe kwereyenge' mpele. *Then she sees it (and thinks) 'Hey, right here is its hole.'*

♦ 'Nthekelke wenharte relhe aytnarrey-aytenye' mpele? 'Where on earth did that woman go?' he thought. ♦ Apmwenge atyenge nyarte atnhenhe mpelawé! *Hey, a snake has just bitten me!, he thought.*

3. very, really. Gives emphasis to what you are saying. ♦ Alkapertawe, alkenhelke erretarrelp-arrerrane mpele. *Alright, a real lot of blood is running out now.*

4. true, accurate, really. Used when you are speaking from your own knowledge, experience or authority. ♦ Aynanthepe altyarrenherre arrerelke aynewanthe apmere, arrerelke mpele. *We felt really happy then because we knew that home was very close.*

5. Shows that you intend to do something or to make something a certain way.

♦ Peyakele, ilentyle mpele! *No, you are not getting it!*

6. Commonly used when identifying something or explaining what something means. ♦ Ikwe malangke aynanthe etnewarrantye, weye mamperle mpele. *Delicious meat is what we call 'ikwe malangke', like that.*

SEE ALSO *-akwele of course*

mpele+, mpelenge+ pre. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes before nominal endings to mean 'that' or 'there' (this thing we are talking about). It is usually followed by the suffix +arte. ♦ Mpeleketyarte! *Watch out for that!*

♦ Ayenge ampeye mpelewaré. *I will get angry at that one.*

mpelakerrarte *dem.*

1. around here ♦ Mpelartakerre apmere tyampe mpwarewene. *And make your houses around here.*

2. like that (when referring to something that occurs over time) ♦ Mpelakerrarte nte pipe aytnene. *You write it like that.*

mpelangenarte *dem.*

because of, over that, such as a reason for fighting ♦ Atywetnpe angkenhe 'Tewematye

mpelaperte

nte atyenge errpatye mpwarenhe atyeye ngkenge ahene rtame mpwarenhe tyepalelepe.' Mpelangenarte nhartep alarrerantye awerrkenke re. *The perentie said (to the goanna), 'You've painted me badly whereas I painted you really well with a brush. That is why he attacked him and choked him.*

mpelangkerarte dem.

1. because of that, for that reason
◆ Mpelangkerarte ngkenge alarreye ntarle angkerrane mpelangkerarte ngkenge alarrenkepe. *Because of that I will hit you, because you were saying those things about me.* The +le ending goes before the +arte part of this word.

2. that kind of person; someone who does things like that ◆ Nthelarte erlkwenge kaltyetnyenyerre aweyawele ngkapmarlele, mpelangkerelarte nhartep. *That old man, your uncle, taught you; he was that kind of person.*

mpelathekarte dem.

in that direction (while pointing)

mpelatherrarte dem.

in pairs, two by two, side by side ◆ Ane atherrele rtame nanikwetepe arrtyeyayne tyatyele, apmarleye wanenye.

Nanikwetepe atherrartame mpelatherre aneyayne. *My mother's father and my poor old mother's mother's mother looked after the goats. They worked in pairs minding the goats.*

mpeleketyarte dem.

1. in case of that ◆ Aheketye, ahelke atewehanthe kngwerepe ahayterane rtame. Rrkante theye aperte artnwenge repe ahaytenke, wele alarrenke atewehanthe mpeleketyarte arntarantarrrantye rtame. Ipmarrengele apertame. *If the children fought with one another instead of having fun, an adult would get angry and intervene. The adults watched them in case that happened, in which case they would be reprimanded.*

2. watch out for that; for goodness sake = atyeyengaye, atyeyengamernaye

mpelelarre, mpelerewe aperte dem.

1. while that is going on, while someone is doing this, at the same time as this ◆ Marle nharte warewe openherre mpelele-rarre apertame aylake errkwawewene. *While that girl is busy getting wood we two will work.*

2. amongst (something such as dust, dirt or wind is all around)

mpelengarte, mpelenge dem.

1. like that. The doer form of -mpele with a transitive verb, equivalent to a nominal with a +le² ending.

2. on this, at this ♦ Mpelenge arntenge aperranerne. *He was coming along a hill like this one.*

3. with this

mpelentyarte dem.

that many, so many ◆ Ilpeletyewenhe, rrepwerlepe, ahenenye anike inengepe. Anike inenge, mpelentyarte. *The Stimson's python, the black-headed python and woma python are harmless. There are that many harmless ones.*

mpelentye-ngerere dem.

for that many days

mpelerlenye dem.

on that side, in that direction (while pointing) ◆ Mpelerlenye altyeleye ngkeyenge anteyane, ayerrerake. *Oh, your cousin is over there, far off to the north side.*

SEE ALSO nthenaynepenhe other side, mwernakeletheye other side

mpeletheyarte, mpelarte theye dem.

from that, from that one ◆ Aherre pwaye inengelepe etnyeyern-alpeyayne mpeletheye, mpeletheye, mpeletheye etnyeyayne mpelarte theye. *The sons would return and give out the kangaroo meat. The meat would come from here, there and everywhere.*

mpelaperte dem.

always like that, just like that ◆ Apmelerre makwerle anteyane, apanpe mpelaperte anteyane. *Lots of us always live here. Other endings such as +le can come in the middle of this word: ♦ mpelelaperte with something always like that*

mpelatherraperte

one on each side (of something)

◆ Mpelatherrapertelke elweme otney-alpenhe. *The two of them went like that, with one on each side.*

mpelarte dem.

like that, in this way; thus, this is how (while showing someone) ◆ Ahernelke kwere mpwarenke altyerape. Artnwenge mpelarte mpwarenke ahernarlee. *They draw stories in the sand, like this. Children do them in the sand.*

mpelartarrenke vi.

happen like that, do that, go like that

◆ Entyenye nyarte mpelartarrerrane kwerelayethe. Entyenye nte ilenke, wele mpelarte aylenkelke kwere. *That's how the red-bud mallee goes. You pick it and then that's what you do with it.*

mpelartaylenke, mpelartininke vt.
do something like that, make something like that

mpelawerre n.

old male kangaroo. Also referred to as *weye aherre mpelawerre*. ◆ Mpelawerre aynanthe etnewenke aherre angwerretye erlkwe alkenhe. *Weye mpelawarnepe arlkepe elperterre aynewethape. This is a name we used for a big, old, male kangaroo, whose flesh is very hard to chew.*

mpeleketyarte in case of that SEE UNDER mpele+

mpelelararre while that is going on SEE UNDER mpele+

mpelenge+ [OLDER SPEAKERS] Goes before nominal endings to mean 'that' or 'there' (this thing we are talking about). It is usually followed by the suffix +arte. VARIANT OF mpele+

mpelentye-ngere for that many days SEE UNDER mpele+

-mpentye having lots of SEE -impentye

mpertaltye n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

woman's son-in-law; man's mother-in-law
◆ Mpertaltye ketyawe! *Watch out for your son-in-law!*

= rtwaltye

Mptyakwerte n.

a female skin name, *Mptyane* woman.
See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

◆ Mptyakwerte marlepe kwarrengkwepe Kngwarraye. *The mother of an Mptyane girl is a Kngwarraye.* For some speakers this is only used to refer to a young *Mptyane* girl.

Mptyane n.

skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

◆ Arnwenge angwerretye nhartepe Mptyane rtame arrengkwe Kngwarraye arenge. *That boy child is Mptyane because he belongs to a Kngwarraye mother.*

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

mpetyane-mpetyane n.

1. inedible seeds of the bean tree *tyweretye* that are a pale yellowish colour and not the usual red. SEE ALSO thangale-thangale

2. young bush turkey. Also referred

to as *weye mpetyane-mpetyane*. SEE ALSO arwengerre *bush turkey*

mpewe *pv.*

against. Goes before some verbs to mean leaning on, or on an angle doing this thing.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO mpewe *you two*

mpewe anenke vi.

rest against, lean on ◆ Arelpe arey-etaryewethe apey-ayteyaynerne, arntente mpewe aneyayne re. *Moon came here to look and leaned on the rock.* ◆ Pwerrkantye nyarte mpewe anteyanawe, artetyele. *The cadney lizard rests on mulga trees.*

mpewe atnarrenke vt.

lean something against something else
◆ Iterrye kngwerelarlenge ayenge mpewe atnetyane. *I'm leaning up against another person.* ◆ Mpewe atnarrene nte! *Lean it there!*

mpewe atnenke vi.

lean against, lean on. The thing you are leaning on has the *-arlenge* ending: ◆ Arnwenge mpewe atnetyane arrengkwele arlenge. *The child is leaning on his mother.*

mpewarrenke vt.

lean something against something else
◆ Atneme atye ampewarrenke arwelarle elyarle. *I leaned my yamstick up against a shady tree.* ◆ Arwele ntharlarte nte mpewarrenawae. *Lean that stick up there.*

mpewe-mpewe n. [BABY TALK]

car, toy car

= mweteké

mpwe *n.*

1. urine ◆ Aleke nthelarte mpwenge rlenherre pelikante nhartepe. *That dog pissed on that billycan.*

2. small yellow bag of liquid inside bloodwood gall *kathipe* ◆ Mpwe nyarte kathipe arenge wele kwere kwathenke rtame. *The liquid from inside the bloodwood gall is called mpwe and can be drunk.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ampwe thin

mpwe athenke *vt.*

go to the toilet, urinate, piss ◆ Atye mpwe athewethe. *I have to piss.* ◆ Mpwe nte athenke, arntwepenhe. *You urinate from drinking lots of water.*

= alkeyarrenke

mpwe athel-aytenke *vt.*

go to the toilet (+l-ayte+ 'do and go')

mpwanye

◆ Mpwarle ayenge arlwar-atnenke, mpwe athel-aytewethe ayenge. *I'm busting to go to the toilet, I'll go and wee.*

mpwenge rlenke, mpwerle rlenke *vt.*
wee on something ◆ Aleke nthelarte mpwenge rlenke mantarre nhamernarte kwenyele. *That dog did a wee on those clothes yesterday.* ◆ Mpwerlilengelepe mpwenge arre rlenke kwere warle arrerarle openke. Mpwe repe kwereyenge ikwe alkenhe. *The striped desert cockroach sprays wee out to anything that comes near it. Its wee has a strong smell.*

mpwarle apenke *vi.*

go for a wee

mpwarle arlwar-atnenke *vi.*

need to wee, busting to urinate

mpwarle theye

downwind. This is usually in a westerly direction.

OPPOSITE OF *aylke theye*

mpwanye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

brother-in-law at the age of initiation

◆ Mpwerneye atyeyenge arenge atyerreye, ngwalkere nyarte atye etnewenke mpwanye. *I call my husband's younger brother, when he is about the age for initiation, 'mpwanye'.* To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' mpwanye you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+. SEE mpwerneye SEE ALSO makwernte brother-in-law

mpwarangarengé *n.*

tools, toolbox

mpwarenke *vt.*

1. do ◆ Ahernarle kwere mpwarenke altyerrepe artnwengele. *Children draw stories in the sand.* ◆ Nthakenhe mpwarewethé? *How do I do it?*

2. make ◆ Wante ntepe mpwararrantye? *What are you making?* ◆ Tyepale kelye awelye arenge mpwararrantye wethapenyé. *A small stick like that is used for making the designs for the women's ceremonies.*

3. prepare ◆ Kngwerele amerne rtame ahernele rtame akikngwerarrerrane. Atanthe mpwararrantye aherne rtame. *Others are busy with the soil. They are preparing the soil.*

4. fix ◆ Artweyele taye mpwararrantye. *The man is changing a tyre.* = aheninenke

5. paint, draw ◆ Arwele nharte atye mpwarewene. Arwele nyarte atye

mpwarewene. Mpwarewethé atye arrewethe painting-arle canvas-arle. *I'm painting that tree. I'm painting a picture of it on canvas.* = rntwenke², ertnkwenke SEE ALSO arkenye arrenke *decorate*

mpwarle *n.*

1. foot side of the bed. It is generally thought that the proper orientation for sleep is with the head to the east and the feet to the west. People go to the west, the footside of the bed at a camp to urinate.

◆ Mpwarle angkwarre ayenge enwewethé. *I will sleep with my feet to the west.* OPPOSITE OF *aylke*

2. western side ◆ Nthangkwerrarte nte mpwarle aleke nhartape perryene arwele ntharlarte. *You tie that dog to that tree on the west side.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ampwale thing**

mpwarle angkwerre, mpwarle theye

on the foot side

OPPOSITE OF *akangkwarre*

mpwarke mouse nest [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE *mparlkwé*

mpwarrye *n.*

side of a dancing ground where people wait in preparation for dancing ◆ Marle inenge mpwarryele anteyane aweparerrane artweye inenge aharlaytnewene. *Women sit at the side of the dancing ground waiting for the men to call out.*

mparrwekele first [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE *mparrwekele*

mpwekare *n.*

bad, mischievous, promiscuous

◆ Atnwenge nthelarte elpatheng-anenye artnperrentweyane mpwekare, kaylkwere. *That child doesn't listen and runs around making a noise, he's mischievous.*

= kaylkwere

mpwekararrenke *vi.*

1. show off, act smart

2. flirt

mpwekar-mpwekararrenke *vi.*

have fun, flirt (plural) ◆ Mpwenye apewethe nhetherrarte mpwekararrel-aytenke. *They went off together on a date.*

◆ Mpwekararrel-aytenhe atewehanthe aleyake inenge. *The girls went off having a lot of fun together.*

mpwekarinenke *vt.*

1. find a boyfriend or girlfriend

2. make fun together ◆ Mpwekarinenhe

atewehanthe concert-we. *They all had fun before going to the concert.*

mpwekenhe, mpwelengkwe *n.*

- a. rattling frog, northern burrowing frog *Neobatrachus aquilonius*
- b. desert trilling frog *Neobatrachus centralis*
 - ◆ Mpwekenhe ape weye nharte atherrk-atherrke. Aherne kwenarenye elere arenye nyarte anteyane aherne arrere nyarte. *The desert trilling frog is meat, it is green. It lives in the shallow ground.* ◆ Mpwekenhepe ahene aynewethe kangkale akakale alhwengele arle anteyane, arwele artetye. Pwenkepe kwere pmerrkele, kwerethayepre rntwengelelke aynenke. *This frog is good to eat when people are sick with a cold or a flu. It lives in a hole and can be found in the mulga country. It is cooked in ashes and it is easy to cut when ready to eat.* Also referred to as *weye mpwekenhe*.

SEE ALSO *kalyeyampe desert burrowing frog, karlarrangkerne Main's frog*

mpwele *pr.*

1. you two. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and the same main generation groups, such as two sisters. *Mpwele* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
 - ◆ Elpathene mpwele. *Listen you two!*
 - ◆ Nthekele mpwele anteyane. *Where do you two live?*
2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwele* means 'your relative (sister) and you.' ◆ Mpwele arrere nhenge apene anatyewe. *You two sisters go for yams.*

mpwelake, mpwelakerre *pr.*

1. you two. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy but different ones of the two generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law or father and child. *Mpwelake* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs. ◆ Mpwelake apene weyewe. *You (and your father) go for meat.*
2. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwelake* means 'your relative and you.' ◆ Mpwelake arlweye nhenge openhe. *You two, father and child, left together.*

mpwelakakeye *pr.*

you mob. Used when the people referred to are in the other patrimoietiy to the speaker. One patrimoietiy consists of Pwerle, Kemarre, Thangale and Mpetyane, the

other consists of Pengarte, Kngwarraye, Penangke and Kapetye.

SEE ALSO *elwakakeye they (other patrimoietiy)*

mpwelanthe, mpwelantherre *pr.*

1. you two. Used where the two people are in different ones of the two generation groups, such as mother and daughter; cousins. *Mpwelanthe* is used for doers of both transitive and intransitive verbs.
 - ◆ Weyewe mpwelanthe apene. *You two go for meat (you and your spouse, uncle, or cousin).*
2. you two. (Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the people are in.)
3. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwelanthe* means 'your relative and you.' ◆ Kwementyaye mpwelanthepre errtywengeperrantye! *You and Kwementyaye are lying!*

mpwelarre *n.*

rainbow ◆ Mpwelarre nyarte aynanthe arenke wele re aynewanthe arntwene arntwepe peyakelke. *When we see this rainbow it tells us that there is no more rain.* ◆ Mpwelarrepe arntwengareye, akwertitenge atneyaytenke wele makwerle rtame atneyenenke mpwelarre, makwerle, kwentyelerrpere. Mpwelarre wenhe mpele, akwertitenge atneyaytenye rtame. *You can only see the rainbow in the wet season, after it rains. You see a lot of rainbows when the rainbow snake comes out, you see all the rainbows together. When you see the rainbow that means the rainbow snake has been out.*

mpwelengkwe rattling frog, northern burrowing frog VARIANT OF *mpwekenhe*

mpwengelerrpe *n.*

in its own wee. Some type of frogs hibernate in their own urine. A sign of wet soil when you are digging means you are close to a frog. ◆ Mpwengelerrpe kanethweke anteyane elkeparre anteyane kwene. *The big frog hibernates in its own wee.*

mpwengimpe *n.*

smell of first rain on dry ground

- ◆ Arntwenge rlenkepenhe mpwengimpe itntenke mamperle arntwe penhe. *That lovely smell after it rains is called mpwengimpe.*

mpwenye *n.*

1. love, sex, romance, promiscuity ◆ Marle atherre kwenyele mpwenye openherre arkentyarle. *Yesterday two women went*

mpwenyarte-mpwenyarte

chasing after men at the single men's camp. ♦ Wele re mpwenyelke atneyayne, mpwenye atnenhe arey-alpenhe, Aye, nyarte mpelarte. *Well, Moon was looking for a lover, he looked around: 'Hey, look at this.'* ♦ Wele atanthe kwere twerarte ilpilpakenhe. Atherrakkelke aneyayne atyeyenge tyatye. Twerarte atanthe ilpilpakenhe aleyake aleyake tyampe. Mpwenye atanthe entyerrwelenhe. *Other people stole his wives away from him. He only had two left then. Other men stole his young wives. They disappeared as someone else's wife then.*

2. mating behaviour (of people and animals)

= itenye

mpwenye alkenhe

someone who is always chasing people of the opposite sex

= atnaperte, itenye alkenke

mpwenye apenke vi.

go looking for sex, seek a lover

mpwenyele alewetnhenke vt.

ask someone to be your boyfriend or girlfriend, ask someone to go out with you

mpwenyele aperinenke vt.

kidnap or take a lover without getting permission from their family

mpwenyele ilenke vt.

become boyfriend or girlfriend ♦ Artweye mpwenyele ilenhe aleyake kelye. *The man stole off with a teenage girl as his girlfriend.*

mpwenyewe

seeking a lover, wanting sex

= itenyewe

mpwenyarrenke vi.

get a boyfriend or girlfriend; become boyfriend and girlfriend

mpwenyarte-mpwenyarte n.

lover boy, someone who finds a new lover at every place he goes

mpwenyelpe n.

- a. desert mouse *Pseudomys desertor*
 - b. spinifex hopping mouse *Notomys alexis*
- ♦ Mpwenyelpe nyarte kantye etnkwelthe akake repe alhwengelke kwene anteyane. *The desert mouse has a long tail and it lives in a burrow.*

SEE ALSO aherraty-atnywerte mouse sp., ilkwennge mouse

mpwepe-mpwarenke vt.

build something quickly ♦ Kwerethayartep

yatelke rtame atye mpwepe-mpwareyayne. *After that I quickly made a yard before it got dark.*

SEE ALSO erntenke, mpwarenke build

mpwere n.

1. hump ♦ Arnkerrthepe ileke, rtennge mpwere, kape intetyeng-intetye. Kngrerelayetharrenke aherrkertewepe. Arnkerrthelepe aynenke tyewalhe. *The thorny lizard has sharp spikes all over its body and a hump on the back of the neck. It changes its colour during the day and it only eats ants.* = twempere

2. sticking out (of body parts) ♦ Marle nharte atne mpwere mpele. *That woman's bottom sticks out.*

mpweranenke vi.

puff up, swell up. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *mpweranteyane*

♦ Ngkerre ngkeyenge mpweranteyane, alele atye ngkeyenge ntyelpinewethe. *Your sore has swollen up; wait, I'll pop it.*

SEE ALSO arlwar-atnenke

mpwerelenge n.

high pile of grass made by small marsupials such as *ampwerte* and *alhwete* ♦ Rlwaranteyane re athenge-rarre mpele, athe wenharte ayntwetinenyerre, mpwerelenge arrtyeyaynelkepe athepe, nhaperte kwere angketyelepe ateyayne, twele-rntweyayne, ayneyaynelke kwere. *It sits puffed up in the grass; you can see it hiding in the clump of grass that it makes. It makes a high pile of grass and just there you stamp on it with your foot. Then you choke it and eat it.*

mpwerelhe-mpwerelhe n.

1. lumpy, bumpy ♦ Arwele mpwerelhe-mpwerelhingarte. *That is a very bumpy stick.*

2. corrugations ♦ Iteye mwerelhe-mpwerelhele tyre atyeyenge aytmenye. *This bumpy road has caused a flat tyre.*

mpwerelhe-mpwerelharrenke vi.

1. get the mumps

2. get goosebumps

mpwere-mpwere n.

1a. wavy marshwort *Nymphoides crenata*

b. fringed waterlily *Nymphoides indica*.

Water lily with white flower and floating almost-round leaf. Grows up to 150 cm deep. Found in waterholes around Wycliffe Well, Singleton Station and Elkedra.

♦ Arntwenge mpwere-mpwere anteyane, alpite akake re. Rlwene mpwere-mpwere

alperrepe alkenhepe. Angketyele etnpenke arntwewarle, anatyé openye rtame re. Pmerrkele pwenke kwere anatyé openye. *The fringed waterlily grows in water and has a flower. It has big leaves. You feel for the yam with your feet under water. You cook the yam on the coals, just like sweet potato.* Also referred to as *arwele mpwere-mpwere*.

2. edible root of these plants. Also referred to as *rlwene mpwere-mpwere*.

Mpwere-mpwere, Mpwere-mpwerarengé n.

Wycliffe Well swamp

mpwerilenke *vt.*

pile or stack something up

SEE ALSO kenge arrenke *throw things down*, akwethinenke *pile up*

mpwerlethingke *n.*

darkling beetle (?) *Tenebrionidae* sp. Black beetle that flies at night and is attracted to light.

SEE ALSO mpwerlilenge

mpwerlilenge *n.*

striped desert cockroach *Desmozosteria cincta* ♦ Mpwerlilenge nyartepe anteyane athenge kape ntyerele kwenenge. Mpwerlilengelepe mpwenge arre rlenke kwere warle arrerarle openke. Mpwe repe kwereyenge ikwe alkenhe. *The striped desert cockroach lives in and under grass and dead leaves. It sprays at anything that comes near it. Its wee has a strong smell.*

SEE ALSO mpwerlethingke *darkling beetle*

mpwerne SEE mpwerneye

mpwerneye *kin*.

1. spouse, husband, wife ♦ Ayenge mpwerneyewe artweye. *I have a husband.* SEE ALSO arrkare spouse, mite-mite spouse
2. husband's brother, wife's sister
3. man's brother-in-law; man's sister's husband, man's wife's brother SEE ALSO arteparneme *brother-in-law* [RESPECT LANGUAGE], makwernte *brother-in-law*
4. woman's sister's husband
5. particular relations with the same skin as your mpwerneye, including mother's mother's brother's daughter's son, father's mother's brother's son's son
6. my brother-in-law; my sister's husband etc. ♦ Artweye mpwerneyepe aynantherre tywerlele apeyayne. *My brother-in-law used to lead us.*

mpwerneyaye!

A common way of addressing someone

who is your mpwerneye.

mpwerneye makwernte

married couple

mpwerne

The form of mpwerneye that takes other endings and prefixes. It is also used when the kin term has no relation to someone else.

mpwerne nhenge

1. husband and wife

2. man and his wife's brother

mpwerne nhenge amerne

one or more men and their wife's brothers

mpwernange-mpwerne

respectful way to refer to a person's deceased mpwerneye (mpwerne +nge-)

kwempwerne

his or her mpwerneye (kwe+ mpwerne)

♦ Elwanthe apeyayterane kwempwerne tyampe. *A man and his wife are coming.*

ngkempwerne

your mpwerneye (ngke+ mpwerne). If the mpwerneye belongs to more than one person, you use the object pronoun instead of +ye¹, ngke+ or kwe+ to say 'our', 'their' or 'your' mpwerneye: ♦ Atewangke mpwerne Their brother-in-law.

mpwerneye-mpwerneye *kin*.

more than one person related as brothers-in-law or male cousins ♦ Artweye inenge rtame atrakele nhenge, atrakeley-atrakeleye, mpwerneye-mpwerneye aperrernenye.

A group of men related as brothers-in-law or male cousins can be called mpwerneye-mpwerneye.

mpwernitarr-itarré *n.*

stripe-faced dunnart (?) *Sminthopsis macroura*

mpwertetyenge *n.*

bladder, urinary tract

mpwewe *pr.*

1. you two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in the same patrimoiety and the same main generation group, such as two sisters ♦ Atye mpwewe arenke. *I see you two.*

2a. for you two, to you two. Equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as -akake, -warle, -ketye: ♦ Erlwe nharte mpwewe alkere nhengewe enthweyayne kwenyele.

That old man was looking for you and your

mpwewake

brother yesterday. ◆ Ayenge mpwewe ketye artnperr-ayteye. *I'll run away from you two.*

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwewe* means 'to you and your (relative)'. ◆ Re etnyenhe mpwewe alkere nhengewe. *He gave it to you and your brother.*

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you two. [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Apene mpwele, mpwewe arrengkwe warle. *Go to your mother, you two.* ◆ Nge arrere tyampe mpwele apewethe mpwewe aypmenhele arlenge errwangke arlelke apewethe arlewatyerrewe. *You and your sister can go with your grandmother, you mob go hunting for goanna.*

SEE ALSO **mpweweyenge your** SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **mpewe**

mpwewake *pr.*

1. you two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in the same patrimoietiy but different ones of the two generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law or father and child.

2a. for you two, to us two. Equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*, *-ketye*: ◆ Ayenge mpwewake ketye artnperr-ayteye. *I'll run away from you two.*

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwewake* means 'to you and your (relative)'. ◆ Re etnyenhe mpwewake ngkartemperrewe tyampe. *He gave it to you and your son.*

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you two. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO **mpwewakeyenge your**

mpwewanthe *pr.*

1a. you two. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to two people who are in a different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife.

b. you two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the two people are in.

2a. for you two, to you two. Equivalent to a nominal with the +we 'for' ending. It is the form of the pronoun that takes other nominal endings such as *-akake*, *-warle*:

◆ Ayenge mpwewanthe ketye artnperr-ayteye. *I'll run away from you two.*

b. With a name, kinship name or skin name *mpwewanthe* means 'to you and your (relative)'. ◆ Re etnyenhe ngkapmarle tyampe mpwewanthe. *He gave it to you and your uncle.*

3. your (relative, body part or Dreaming). Immediately before such a word it means a relative, body part, or Dreaming belonging to you two. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO **mpwewantheyenge your**

mpwewantheyenge *pr.*

1a. your, yours, belonging to you two (*mpwewanthe +yenge*). Used where the two people who own something are in a different patrimoietiy to each other, such as husband and wife.

b. your, yours, belonging to you two. Used where you don't know what patrimoietiy the two people are in.

mpwewenhe *pr.*

1. yourselves (two people), on your own, in your own way. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy and the same main generation group, such as two sisters.

2. each other, one another ◆ Aparte mpwewenhe angkene, ipmarrene. *You two should just talk to each other; scold him (don't fight).*

3. your own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action to each other or themselves. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for yourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the +*le²* ending (+*nge⁵* on short words).

mpwewenhake *pr.*

1. yourselves (two people); on your own, in your own way. Used where the two people are in the same patrimoietiy but different ones of the two generation groups, such as aunt and brother's child or mother-in-law and daughter-in-law or father and child.

◆ Mpwewenhake rntwewenawe anterele! Pengarte tyampe, Mpetyane tyampe,

antenge nhenge atherre! You two sisters-in-law rub yourselves with fat! You, Pengarte and Mpetyane, two sisters-in-law.

2. each other, one another

3. your own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for yourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

mpwewenhanthe *pr.*

1. yourselves (two people), on your own. Used where the people are in different patrimoieties, such as husband and wife.

◆ Mpwewenhanthe rntwewanawe anterele! You two rub fat on yourselves!

2. each other, one another

3. your own. When referring to a particular body part of the people doing the action to each other or themselves. The part of the body an action is done to has the *-warle* ending.

4. for yourselves. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action.

5. for each other, for one another. Used when the people doing the action are also the people benefiting from that action. Other words referring to the people who are doing the action have the *+le²* ending (*+nge⁵* on short words).

mpweweyenge *pr.*

your, yours, belonging to you two (mpwe +yenge). Used where the two people who own something are in the same patrimoietiy and the same main generation group, such as two sisters. ◆ Erekwe aweleye nharte mpweweyenge mpwewe alkerenhengewe enthweyayne kwenyele. *That old uncle of yours was looking for you and your brother yesterday.*

mpweyampe *n.*

skinny, thin ◆ Aleke nharte ilwekere mpweyampe rtame weye kwere etnyewene. *That poor dog is skinny; give him some meat.*

◆ Erryartele atye aytnewethe anenhe

antere, mpweyampelke oytnenyne. *I tried to spear a fat kangaroo but I speared a skinny one.* = ampwe, ampap-ampape, Ityeltyerre
OPPOSITE OF aweke, thartnnge, twetheme SEE
ALSO alyemp-alyempe *floppy*

mpweyamparrenke *vi.*

lose weight, get skinny ◆ Aherrele aynenke rlengkenye, tatye-tatye, wele mpweyamparrenke. Atherreke alkenharrenkelke re wele awekarrenke. *If kangaroos eat the new shoots of five-minute grass, then they lose weight. When the grass is mature they fatten up on it.*

mpweyampinenke *vt.*

make someone lose weight ◆ Atnetye nharte aynenke kwere awatnkakerre kwerele atewehanthe alarreyayne mpweyampinengele. *The root of the bush banana is edible. In the olden days they used to hit each other with it in order to lose weight.*

mpweyampe-mpweyampe *n.*

frail and sick ◆ Artwenge mpweyampe-mpweyampe arntetyepenhe. *A child gets skinny after being sick.*

mwantye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

careful, slowly, gently

mwantye-mwantye *adv.*

carefully, on the lookout, concerned for

◆ Mwantye-mwantyele atye ipmarrenhe atyenge ketye re arrilpe operrane. *I was concerned for him and I told him that he shouldn't avoid me, that he should listen to me.* = etak-etake, amey-ameye

mwanyeme *n.*

1. banana-flavoured bush tomato *Solanum cleistogamum.*



Plant with grey or blue-green leaves, thorns on stems, pale purple flowers and pale yellow fruits. Grows about 25 cm. Also referred to as *arwele mwanyeme*.

2. edible fruit of the banana-flavoured bush tomato. Also referred to as *rlwene mwanyeme*. ◆ Rlwene nyarte mwanyeme kngwere mamperle rtame. *This fruit of the banana-flavoured bush tomato is very nice.*

◆ Mwanyeme mamperle etnterenke. *The banana-flavoured bush tomato smells nice.*
= ngkwarlemaynteye [OLDER SPEAKERS]

mwate *n.*

thick, fat, solid, stumpy ◆ Arwele nharte

mwate-mwate

nte ilene mwate ware ampewethe intemarte apenye. You get that thick, solid wood for our fire so that it will burn for longer.
SEE ALSO alkenhe big, ntyeltye huge

mwate-mwate *n.*

things that are thick or close together
◆ Ilawe athe mwate-mwate. Mwate-mwate wenhe ilawe anteyane. *Slender pigweed is a type of thick grass clumped together.*

mwaypmenheyē, mwaypmenhe *my daughter's child* SEE aypmenheyē

mwaytnmenhe *my mother's mother* [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE mwaypmenheyē

mwekarte *n.*

hat ◆ Artweye nhartepe mwekarte akake apererrane intemarte. *That man is always wearing a hat.* ◆ Arene ntewenhe mwekarte ake warle. *Look at yourself with that hat on your head.*

mwekarte-mwekarte *n.*

part of cow guts. Possibly stomach lining.

mwekenhe *n.*

sacred place

SEE ALSO ikemike *restricted*, amek-ameke *restricted*

mwekenharrenke *vi.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

1. break the law, do something seriously wrong ◆ Iterrye arre wethapenye mwekenharrenke. Lhangkeletheye apeke, lhangkelape atewantheyenge, mwekenharrenke. *A person might not be allowed to go there. There might be a sacred place belonging to someone else, so the person can't go there.*

2. behave badly, be a troublemaker

Mwelerre *Muluru Soak* SEE Mwerlerre

mwelpere *n.*

1. windpipe, throat ◆ Ayengepe mwelpere kwene ngkerrkarrenhe arre athe arrilpe atyenge arle atnywenherre kwenyele arntwe alhwerrk-alhwerrke kwathenhe penhe. *I have a sore inside my throat. I must have swallowed some grass when I drank some muddy water yesterday.* SEE ALSO ahentye¹ *throat*

2. hose

3. Adam's apple

mwelye *crushed, dented, bent* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE enmwelye

mwelyare *n.*

bush stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius*. Tall brown bird with long downcurved bill and stripe over eye, 31–36 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne mwelyare*.
= ilere, wilpilpe

mweneye-mweneye *n.* [BABY TALK]

moon = arelpe

mwanganpe, mwanganperte *n.*

last two dancers in an *ltharte* or *angkwerre* ceremony. These dancers have a different design and dance further away than the earlier dancers. ◆ Mwanganperte aynanthe erlwareye arlengetheye. *We want to be able to see the last dancers in the distance.*

SEE ALSO *ltharte men's ceremony, angkwerre public ceremony*

Mwengkarte *n.*

Mungkart. Community at McLaren Creek.

mwenke *vt.*

stick to something ◆ Aherne nthelarte kwenengele mwarrantye mweteke. *The dirt is stuck on the bottom of the car.*

mweye-mwey-enenke

hang on to something very tightly (+y-...+y-ene+ 'do continuously while going along') ◆ Akngwak-akngwakarrerrananke mpelarte wethapenye, artnwenge repe arwelepe mweye-mwey-eneyayne rtame. *The boys would also play on a tree branch, hanging on tightly while bouncing up and down on it like this, as if it were a horse.*

mwey-enenke

cling, grab hold of something tightly (+y-ene+ 'go and do'). With the +rrantye ending, the verb has 't' inserted after the 'n': *mweyenterrantye*.

mwenngarrenke *vi.*

1. follow someone around, tag along, hang around ◆ Mwenngarrelp-arenhe ayenge erlkwetyerlkwele arlenge aperleyele arlenge atyeyengele aperleye. Aperineyayne atyenge pwetye angkwerrelke. *I followed all the old men; all my father's mothers around. Then they took me around through the bush.* ◆ Wele mpwele aylelp-aylene ayenge mwenngarrewethe. *You two start singing and I'll tag along with you.*

2. follow someone with the intention of possessing their body (of evil spirits)

◆ Arrkengeyarre, arrentye arke arenye mwenngarremeketye. Mwenngarremeketye ngkengarle arntetyarremeketye intemaperte, mwenngarrenke, arrentye arle atnywenke kwene aleme warle. *The evil spirit in the bloodwood leaves possesses people.*

It transforms you for good; it enters your stomach where it transforms you.

mwenthe *n.*

wart, sore
= iterrke

mwenthe-mwenthe *n.*

rough, bumpy, rash
= ilek-ilek SEE ALSO kwake-kwake *bumpy*

mwenyente *n.*

scared, frightened to fight, chicken, not game, scaredy-cat
= atere

mweremenke, meremwenke *n.*

blowfly *Sarcophagidae* family (?)
◆ Mweremwenkelepe atnwentharlep tyerrepe atherrantye. Mweremenkepe re atherrk-atherrke rtame re atnwenthape re errpatyinenke. *The blowfly lays maggots on meat. It is green and it makes the meat go bad.* SEE ALSO amenge fly

mwere-nhengatherre *n.*

man and his mother-in-law's brother
SEE ALSO ayletye nhenge atherre

Mwererre *n.*

Milky Way. Also referred to as *kwerralye Mwererre*. ◆ Alele nte arene mwererre nharte rlenke akngapetyarrewe wele re ngwetylanelke arreye rtame. *You wait and see, when that Milky Way turns around it will be morning.* = elpaye

mwerllerre *n.*

1. hill turpentine *Acacia monticola*. Shrub to 2 m with greyish green leaves. Also referred to as *arwele mwerllerre*. ◆ Mwerllerre arntenge arre atwatyele anteyane. Atnyemayte kayte tyampe rntweyayne mwerllerre penhe. *The hill turpentine grows in the gaps in hills. We eat a grub from the roots of this tree.*
2. edible seeds of the hill turpentine. Also referred to as *nterrenge mwerllerre*
= patwerte.

mwerlerraye

edible grubs found in the roots of the hill turpentine. Also referred to as *kayte mwerlerraye*. ◆ Mwerllerre kayte akate rtame re kayte mwerlerraye. *The edible grub in the hill turpentine is called mwerlerraye.*

Mwerllerre *n.*

Muluru Soak ◆ Mwerllerre nyarte atnneyerre Barrow Creek theye repe Ankweleyelengkwe angkwarre arrere rtame. *This place*

Mwerllerre is south of Barrow Creek and it is closer to Ankweleyelengkwe.

mwerlpaynenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

bite, gnaw, chew ◆ Mwerlpaynenke nte errtywernele. *Bite into it with your teeth.*

mwerlpe-mwerlpaynenke

bite or rip into something (do lots of times)
◆ Errtywernele mwerlpe-mwerlpaynenke.
You bite into something with your teeth.

= mwilpaynenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

mwernakeletheye *n.*

on the other side of something, behind something ◆ Artweye inenege atnwenthene arenhe otanthe antetheney-alpenhe mwernakeletheye. *The men saw some meat and so quickly stood on the other side.* ◆ Artnye theye mwernakeletheye apmere allkenhe anteyane. *On the other side of that hill is a big camp.* ◆ Ngepe mwernakeletheye antethenene. Atyepe tyangkwarre rtame angewethe, ntepe tyangkwarre theye rtame apmene. *Sit on the other side. I'll dig here and you can dig from the other side.*

= nthenayne OPPOSITE OF mwernarte, arrwekele

mwernarte *n.*

this way. In the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). ◆ Artweye nthelartepe mwernarte rtame ararrantye wantewerteyange. *That man is looking this way for something.*

OPPOSITE OF intwemele, mwernakeletheye

mwernarte atheke

towards here, this way, this direction
◆ Kwerenpenhartepe, aynantherre ltemarle theye aynanthe alpenhengerne mwernarte athekelke aynanthe alpenhengerne. *After that we came back from the west, next we came in this direction.*

OPPOSITE OF rlwinteme athekere

mwernarte atheke atherre

face-to-face

= enngerrelatherre

mwernartatheke apenkerne *vi.*

coming this way, heading this way

◆ Nyartepo ayleme anteyane mwernarte atheke. *We two are sitting facing this way.*

mwernelkwarre turkey bush SEE mernelkwarre

mwernenge *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. clothes, belongings, gear, possessions, things ◆ Ake atyewenhe etnpewethe

mwernenye

*mwernenye apeke rag-lepe etnpenke ake.
I'll cover my head with something, maybe a
rag.* = tnwanentye

2. blanket, swag ♦ Mwernenye nharte nte atyenge etnyene tarrenye aytenye. *You give me that warm blanket.* ♦ Mwernenye nhartepe elkwemene arenge rtame rlenke re kwerarle alpeyayteye. *That swag belongs to an old woman who will come back to it today.* = pantye blanket [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

mwernenye *n.*

close up to, near by ♦ Artnwenge nharte mwernenye openye enewewene artweye rlwaylpe ketye. *That child can sleep close up to me, safe from the bogeyman.*

mwernenye angkwerre

around or through this side ♦ Elpaye kelyarle apertame aynanthe mwernenye angkwarre antethenenhepe. *We stopped again at the little creek on this (east) side.*

mwernenyetheye

from this side ♦ Mwernenyetheye ayenge alpenhengerne mpele. *I came from this side.*

mwerrkerkerre *n.*

type of women's ceremonial designs

mwete *n.*

1. throwing stick
2. axe handle. Also referred to as *arwele mwete*.

mweteke, mwetekaye *n.*

car, vehicle, truck (from English 'motorcar') ♦ Aherne nthelarte kwenengele mwerrantye mweteke. *Dirt is stuck to the bottom of the car.* ♦ Mweteke arntenhe. *The car broke down.*

mwetekele alarrenke *vt.*

have a car accident ♦ Mwetekayele atyenge alarreweth-anenhe. Wele ahene aperte ayenge anenhe. *I was in a car accident but I was okay.*

mwete-mwete *n.*

ant-lion, lacewing larvae *Neuroptera* spp. (*larvae*) ♦ Aherne arenye, ahernarle atnywerrane mwete-mwete. *The ant lion lives in the dirt. It goes under the ground.* = tyarlikwingkwinkge, kwatyarle ntyenyenye

mweye-mwey-enenke hang on tightly FORM OF mwenke get stuck

mwey-enenke cling FORM OF mwenke stick to

mwilpaynenke bite, gnaw, chew [YOUNGER

SPEAKERS] SEE mwerlpaynenke

Nh

na *part.*

no (from English 'no')

SEE ALSO peyake no

+ne *v.end.*

1. Goes on a verb stem to make it into an order; way of telling someone to do something. ♦ Aynene nte! Eat! ♦ Atyenge nte elpathene! Listen to me! In Kaytetye the word for the person or people you are giving the order to must also be said:

♦ Alpene errwanthe! Go away (you lot)!
♦ Aweleyaye, apmwe nte alarrene! Uncle, (you) kill the snake! For younger speakers, when telling someone to do an intransitive verb action either *nte* or *nge* can be used:

♦ Angkene nte! Talk! ♦ Anene nge, arnperr-aytentye! Sit down, don't run!

2. After the endings +rane, +yane or +rantye, +ne shows that the command is for someone to keep doing the action.
♦ Alyepe openye nge angkerranene arntwenge kelye antkwe entweyane ketye. *Keep talking softly because the little child is asleep.* ♦ Pwarerrwenge nte operranene! Just walk along the side!

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +rne

nake *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

waistbelt, pubic tassel, cock-rag, traditional skirt (from Aboriginal English 'naga') SEE matyarta, ngatywerlarre

Nakamarre a skin name, Kemarre woman (NOTE Warlpiri Nakamarra) SEE Watyale

nakwelkelayte *n.*

inedible caterpillar that lives on native currant tree *ahakeye* ♦ Nakwelkelayte ahakeyele anteyane. Errpatye aynengewanenye. *The grub that lives on the native currant is called 'nakwelkelayte'.* You can't eat it.

nalale, nalenale *n.*

flower of the yam plant *anatye*. *Ipomoea costata*. For some speakers this word is taboo. ♦ Anatye alpite nalale. *The yam flower is called 'nalale'.* = kintelyewe

nalenale flower of the yam plant *anatye*

VARIANT OF nalale

namengayerre *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

yellow termite at the flying stage *Amitermes meridionalis* (NOTE Anmatyerr *namengayerre*). Also referred to as *kayte namengayerre*. ◆ Kayte rtame re, *namengayerre*. *The grub namengayerre is edible.* ◆ *Namengayerre enterrke, paympelhe akake, alkerarle arrelenke. A termite ant at the flying stage is called 'namengayerre'.* = ngkwepeyarenye

Nampetyenpe a skin name, *Mptyane* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Nampajinpa*) SEE *Mptyakwerte*

nanewe SEE *naynewe*

Nangale a skin name, *Thangale* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Nangala*) SEE *Ngangkale*

nanikwerte *n.*

goat (from English 'nanny goat'). Also referred to as *weye nanikwerte*. ◆ *Nanikwertepe weye rlwampe arenge, atherke aynewene arntwe kwathewene kape arwele athimpe, arlperre, artetye, arnewetye, atnyerre aynewene. The goat is meat and belongs to non-Aboriginal people. It eats grass and leaves of ironwood, whitewood, mulga, conkerberry and supplejack, and it drinks water. People on stations in the olden days used to drink goat's milk.*

nantewe *n.*

horse ◆ *Nantewepe rlwampe arenge, rrkante kwere warle atntheyayteyayne, pweleke kwere akakele alweyayane. The horse belongs to non-Aboriginal people. They are used to round up cattle or riding just for fun.*

nantewe atere

brumby, wild horse

nantewe pwenenge-pwenenge

foal, pony ◆ *Nantewe pwenenge-pwenenge atewantheyenge brand-emayleyayne. They used to brand their young foals.*

nantewe rntwenke *vt.*

break in a horse ◆ *Nantewe bush horse apeke atye rntwewethe. I can break in a wild bush horse.*

nantewakake

on horseback ◆ *Nharteppe rlwampe alpenhengerne nantewakakelke. Then the white man came back by horse.*

nantewarenye *n.*

horsetailer ◆ *Nharte Sunday-lepe nantewarenyele wash-emaylenye, aynanthe rtame pwelekelke arrtyeyayne. On Sunday the horsetailers washed their*

clothes while we looked after the cattle.

Napeltyarreye a skin name, *Kapetye* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Napaljarri*) SEE *Ngalyerre*

Napenangke a skin name, *Pengarte* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Napanangka*) SEE *Ngamane*

Napengarteye a skin name, *Pengarte* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Napangardi*) SEE *Ngampeyarte*

napennge *n.*

shovel-nosed spear, lance, fighting spear ◆ *Errtyarte openye apertame re napennge. Aytneng-aytnenge. Aytnenke rtame kwerele. Ahewe kwere aytnenke ilepere tyampe mpelarte. Errwemperele aytnenke. Iterryte inengele aytnayayne awatnke napenngelle. The shovel-nosed spear is like a hunting spear but it's used for fighting. It is thrust into a person's thigh. It's also called 'errwempere'. People used it in the olden days.* = errwempere SEE ALSO *errtyarte spear*

naopeye *n.*

goat or cow with no horns (from English 'knobby')

Napwarrerle a skin name, *Pwerle* woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Naparrurla*) SEE *Ngamperle*

nate *part.* [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

1. can't, won't, shouldn't, not allowed (from English 'not') ◆ *Nate angewethe errkerarr-errkerarre; arrerentyt-arrerentyt twene. Nate angewethe. You can't dig along the edges; not too close. It's not allowed.* = -wanenye

2. It's not, not . . . ◆ *Antywempe arrengkerarle openkepe. Nate apmwe aherne arenje inenge openye, repe atnawerre rtame. The fierce snake can move in a straight line. It's not like other snakes (that move zigzag), this one can go straight.* SEE ALSO -twene not, +ntyele dont, peyake nothing SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *nharte that*

nawe *part.*

that person or thing just mentioned (from English 'now') ◆ *Nharte nawe re! That's the one!* ◆ *Renhele errkel-alpenke nawe tyelarte. That one is fantastic at dancing.*

SEE ALSO *wenhe, +pe¹* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *newe no*

nawe no (from English 'no') SEE *newe*

naweye father's sibling [BABY TALK] SEE *arnaweye*

naynewe, inanewe *n.*

internal organs such as guts and large intestines of people. These parts are called *lyepe-lyepe* and *akngwerte* in cattle, *ilke* and

nekelethe

atneperrke in kangaroos. This is taboo for some speakers.

nekelethe *n.*

necklace (from English ‘necklace.’) Women did not have traditional necklaces. Men wore traditional fur neckbands called *etepenhe*. ◆ Nekelethe mpwarende tyweretye theye. *Necklaces are made from bean tree seeds.*

nekete *n.*

naked (from English ‘naked’) ◆ *Buggy akake tangkwerle akeleyayne kamelakakele eletnheyayne load.* Nekete rtame aynenanthe kelye-kelye kwete akeleyayne. *First the buggies and camels came with lots of rations. That was when we were very small and we didn’t care about going around naked.*

= *tyalye*

newe *part.*

don’t, didn’t, won’t (from English ‘no’) Goes at the start of a clause or sentence to show that you won’t, didn’t, or don’t do something. ◆ Newe etelarengele ilenke. *You didn’t think to get it.* ◆ Newe atye kwere weyerre, mentye re aneyerre. *I won’t hit him, I’ll leave him.* ◆ Newe mpwelake atyenge wewethe. *Don’t kill me, you two.* ◆ Newe ayenge angkenherre, ayenge openherre atye alarrenhe. *I didn’t say anything, I just went over and hit him.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *nawe now*

neweme, nweme *conj.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. not. Goes before verbs to show that the action doesn’t, never, or hasn’t occurred. The verb in the sentence usually has the +me ending (from English ‘no more’).

◆ Eyengele ayneyaynenke neweme arntetyarreme nthetheyarte, nterrenge theye. *When we ate food made from ground-up seeds we never got sick.*

2. before something else existed. Before a nominal, *neweme* shows that a situation or event happens before this thing or person existed. ◆ Awatnkakerre rtame aynekanthe wanenyele tangkwerle, neweme aynenanthe tangkwerle mpelarte nte artntwene. *A long time ago, before we were alive, that’s what you should talk about.*

SEE ALSO *peyakele nothing, -wanenye not*

nge¹ *pr.*

you. Used by the doer of an intransitive verb and when there are no verbs in the sentence, such as when someone says what

they are or what they feel like (e.g. ‘I am hungry’). ◆ Nge artnperr-aytewethe. *You should run.* ◆ Etnkwelthe nge *You are tall.*

ngapenye *n.*

similar to you, like you

ngarte

you. Way of emphasising that you, as opposed to anyone else, do something. ◆ Ngarte apene pwetepele nthewarlarte eletnhene atewanthe. *Can you go and get that football and chuck it back to them.*

ngerreve *n.*

how about you?, why don’t you?, what do you think? ◆ Ngerreve nthakenhe etarrerrane? *What about you, what do you think?*

+nge² *n.end.*

1. at, on, in, by. Goes on short words to show where somebody or something is, or where an action happens. On long words the form is -le. ◆ Aperraneee arinengewepe, artnkenge. *He goes a long way looking for euros, on top of the cliffs.* ◆ Arinenge nyartepo karntenge lthele-lthele aherre ketyepe kape artntenge arre errwele anteyane. *Unlike the plains kangaroo, the euro is a lot furrier and shorter and lives in the hills that are high up.* If the location is of a thing or person who has something done to them (the object of a transitive verb) then the -warle ending is used instead of +nge: ◆ Payteye atye alarrenhe atthewarle. *I hit the insect in the grass.* When two words next to each other describe the time or place of an action only the last word needs to have the +nge ending, although both words may: ◆ Entye eltyenge ayenge artepe angkwerrelthel-aytenke apmweketye. *The hair on my hand stood up because I was frightened by a snake.*

2. Goes on the end of nominals that describe something extra about the place where somebody or something is.

+nge³ *n.end.*

Forms part of some words that refer to a time or place where it means ‘from’ or ‘on’ that time or space. ◆ errwelenge *on top* ◆ kwenenge *below*

+nge⁴ *n.end.*

1. using (something), by means of or with (something). Goes on the end of short words to show the tool or instrument that an action is being done with. On long

words the form is *+le³*. ◆ Atmmengepe enkweyaynape kwerartepe amimpepe, kwereyenge. *He would rub his cap with red ochre.* ◆ Atye ilpenge elpathenke. *I hear with my ears.* Some speakers also use this ending on the words *ware* ‘fire’, *weye* ‘meat’ and *kayle*: ◆ Angkerne atye ngwenge weyerre kaylene. *I will throw a boomerang at a Major Mitchell’s cockatoo tomorrow.*

2. Goes on the end of nominals that describe something extra about the tool or thing that is being used.

+nge⁵ n.end.

1. Goes on the end of short words to show that the person or thing is the doer of the action of a transitive verb. It is not used on pronouns (I, you, we, them, etc.). On long words the form is *+le²*. ◆ Kaylepe re errkenke erlkwengepe. *The old man is carving a boomerang.*

2. Goes on the end of nominals that describe something extra about the person or thing who is the doer of a transitive verb. ◆ Rlwampele erlkwengepe aynekantheyengele Joe-lepe alarrelp-arrenherre arnewetye. *The old white man, our boss Joe, went along hitting conkerberry trees.* When two words describing the person or thing who is the doer are next to each other, only the last word need have the +nge ending, although both words may: ◆ Waylpele erlkwenge kngwerelepe tyate aytneyayne. *Tyate penhe katye aytneyayne aynekanthe clothes-pe.* *One of the old white men was sewing up his shirt. After that he sewed up ours for us.*

+nge-⁶ n.end

Goes on short words before some nominal endings such as *-arlenge* ‘with’, and *-angene* ‘side, edge’. This ending has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form. ◆ Arntwenge arlenge. *With water.*

+nge-⁷ n.end.

Goes on the end of a kinship term which is then reduplicated to show that the relative has passed away. A respectful way to refer to a deceased relative. This can only be used on kinship words proceeded by a *kwe+* ‘his or her (relative)’ or *ngke+* ‘your (relative)’ or an object pronoun. It can not be used with kinship words that have the *+ye¹* ending meaning ‘my (relative)’. ◆ ngkawele your uncle

◆ Ngkaweleng-awele. *Your deceased uncle.* ◆ Arrelthatnengele tangkwerle aynanthe anenhee water draw ngk-apmarleng-apmarleng arre apmarle wanenye. *We stayed at Arrelthartnenge first, where your poor old uncle, who has since passed away and left you without an uncle, worked drawing water for the cattle to drink.* = -artwemenye OPPOSITE OF -ankethene SEE ALSO angwen-angwene

+nge v.end SEE +ngele, +ngewarle

+ng-alkere SEE -alkere²

+nge-... +nge v.end.

Goes on the end of verb stems to show that someone is very good at this action, or is known to do this action a lot. The verb stem has the +nge ending and the whole word is then reduplicated. ◆ ertnwenke dance ◆ ertnweng-ertnwenge *a good dancer* ◆ aytnenke spear something ◆ aytneñg-aytneñge *a good hunter*

+nge-... +ng-arre+ v.end.

bit by bit, gradually. Goes on the end of verb stems to show that the action is done gradually or that the person is just starting to do the action. The verb stem has the +nge- ending and the whole word is then reduplicated, followed by -arre+ and then a tense ending such as +nke or +nhe. ◆ apenke walk ◆ apeng-apeng-arrenke gradually start to walk ◆ Artnwenge kelye angkeng-angkeng-arrenke. Artnwenge kelyepe ane re apeng-apeng-arrenke riengelkepe. *A baby learns to talk bit by bit and learns to walk bit by bit.*

ngalalaye! part.

oops! An exclamation said to a child who has fallen over or could fall over.

◆ Ngalalaye, atnhermeketye. *Woops-a-daisy, you might fall!*

ngalepwerre n.

1. soft part of a baby’s head [SOME SPEAKERS] **2.** headache [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Ngalepwerre ayenge errpatyarrenke. *I have a headache, I don’t feel good.* SEE ALSO akewethewe headache, ake arntetye headache

Ngalyerre n.

a female skin name, *Kapetye* woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. ◆ Ikwe nharte Ngalyerre atyepe arrengkwe arntwenke rtame. *I call a woman of Ngalyerre skin ‘mother’.* For some speakers this is only used for a young *Kapetye* girl.

Ngamane

Ngamane n.

a female skin name, *Penangke* woman.
See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.
◆ Ikwe nharte Ngamane atyepe altyeleye artntwenke rtame. *I call a woman of Ngamane skin 'cousin'.* For some speakers this is only used for a young *Penangke* girl.

Ngamparlarre n.

Mudhut. Place east of Stirling.

ngampe-*ngampe*, ngamperrpe n.

lively, happy, enthusiastic, chirpy, in a good mood, energetic, someone who is very active ◆ Erlkwenhartape aperte kngwere ngampe-*ngampelke* arntetye penhepe. *That old man is very lively now after being sick.* ◆ Arlelke, kngweramernel-arlenge apewethe ayenge ngampe-*ngampe* apertame. *I am feeling lively, I want to go hunting with them.*
= etweke, errngerneye SEE ALSO artnkwerreye enthusiastic

Ngamperle n.

a female skin name, *Pwerle* woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Pwerle* girl.

ngamperrpe lively, happy, enthusiastic, chirpy, in a good mood, energetic, someone who is very active VARIANT OF ngampe-*ngampe*

Ngampeyarte n.

a female skin name, *Pengarte* woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Pengarte* girl.

+nganenye without, not SEE -wanenye

Ngangkale n.

a female skin name, *Thangale* woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Thangale* girl.

ngangkaye n.

1. traditional healer, Aboriginal doctor, nangkari ◆ Ngangkaye erlkwepe ahenepe. Ngangkaye ahene akakele iterryepe aylewethe, akwerrpepe intemaperte alarrenke arraylentye him kwene anteyane arlkenge. *A good, experienced traditional healer has to do it. The healer can sing a person (better), but if you don't know what happened, then the poison stays in their body and kills them.*

2. special power and knowledge that allows

a person to see inside a person's body and recognise the cause of illness and have the power to remove the cause

3. inedible worm found in kangaroo's guts

4. sister, nurse [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Ngangkayele ngkerrke perrtyerrantye. *The sister is bandaging up a sore.* = thethe

ngangkayakake n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

traditional healer, Aboriginal doctor

◆ Artweye kngwere aperrernenye rlengke nge ngangkaye akake. *The other man who will come with you today is a traditional healer.*

nganke n.

a. little crow *Corvus orru*. Glossy black bird with white bases to neck feathers, 48 cm.

b. torresian crow

(?) *Corvus bennetti*.

Glossy black bird with white bases to neck feathers, 50 cm.

◆ Ngankelepe aynenke weye, rlwene kape wantakerretetye kwetyengele. Nganke nyartepo anteyane errwele ntyarlwe kwereyengelke. *The crow eats just about every food scrap and little things it can find. This bird lives in a nest which is made from twigs, sticks and leaves.*

◆ Nganke angkerrane re, angkepe nganke apertame. Kwayekwayepe angkerrane angke kngwerelatetha rtame, kwayekwayepe. *The crow talks too. But the raven crow talks a different language. The two of them look similar but the raven talks differently.* ◆ Ngankepe re erlwepo arlttere rtame, ane repe kwayekwayepe erlwepwerle rtame. *The crow has white eyes, but the raven's eyes are black.* ◆ Nganke ake alkenhe, kwayekwaye ake kelye. *The crow has a big head whereas the raven has a small head.* Also referred to as *thangkerne nganke*. SEE ALSO kwayekwaye Australian Raven SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atnanke pubic hair

+ng-anyimpe n.end.

1. tiny, small, little, small amount

◆ Arlewatyerre rlterreng-anyimpe wele kwere elatnarrenke ape rlterreng-anyimpe. *A goanna has tiny shins and you bend these back to break them (before you cook it).*

◆ Wantakerretetye pelaweng-anyimpe kelye ratyene aynanthe opernineyayne kelye, ane teyeng-anyimpe. *We used to take*



bits of rations: a little bit of flour and a bit of tea.

2. sort of, not a proper one ♦ Alekeng-**anyimpe** mpweyampewe. *Poor skinny thing of a dog.* ♦ Mpelarte aynanthe arntarrtyeyayne tyateng-**anyimpepe** arleyale errpaty-errpatye. Wantelepe arreyayne policeman-lepe sugar-pe. *We held out our tattered old shirts, which were barely clothes, for the policeman to put rations of sugar in.* = -arrpanteye

Before a word ending in *nge* the first part of this ending is left off and the form of the ending is just *-anyimpe*.

erlkerrtyeng-anyimpe
last sibling still alive

ngapantye, anngapantye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS] eye ♦ Ngapantye pwenge ayengawe. *I have a sore eye and can't see.* For some speakers this is a respect register word.

SEE ALSO *erlwe*¹ eye

ngape-ngaparrenke sway, move back and forth in the wind SEE *akngap-akngaparrenke*

ngape-ngapineneke make something sway or flap SEE *akngap-akngapineneke*

Ngapete *n.*

a female skin name, *Kngwarraye* woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

♦ Ikwe nharte Ngapete atyepe altyeleye arntwenke rtame. *A woman of this skin I call 'cousin'.* For some speakers this is only used for a young *Kngwarraye* woman.

-ngare SEE -ngere

-ngareye end.

1. while, during. Goes on the end of a word to show that this is the time or situation when something else happens.
 - ♦ Errwenye atanthe apwelhe kape ltharte ngareye ilenke. *They use feathers or down during initiation ceremonies and corroborees.*
 - ♦ Ayengepe aleyake rtame army-lepe march arreyayne nthelartee New Barrow-le. Ya army ngareye aneyayne nthelarte Arrelthatnengele. *I was a young girl during the war, when all the soldiers were at New Barrow and used to march. That's when I lived there.*
 2. if (a certain situation occurs) ♦ Alekele artarrewethe, ngwenge, weye alekele artarrewethe, rarre ngareyepe. *My dog will catch an animal tomorrow, if there's a wind.*
- ♦ Kwere ngareyepe aperte atyenge nge

angkenke. *You only talk to me when he is around.*

3. Goes on verbs to show that something else happens at the time when this is happening. ♦ Nhartepe bomb-emayleyayne ngareye Katherine. Atere aylene artnperraytenye. *That was when they were bombing Katherine. The two of us ran off scared.*

+ngarle SEE +ngewarle

ngarntate *n.*

native bee, guard bee ♦ Ngarntate marlalperre. Repe ilperalke artelhe inenge arnttarntarrrantyengene akwarrantye ilpere warle kwene. Ngarntate kwerepe arenke atnteyanengarle arreyeweite iterretyelepe etelarenke ilperalke arle kwene anteyane. *The guard bee is yellow. It guards the hollow and makes the adult bees go inside. The guard bee can be seen flying around the entrance of the tree hollow. This lets people know that there is sugarbag inside.* ♦ Atnmarne akwarrantye ngkwarl kwerarte ngarntatele rnthewale penhe. Akepe thalpe apertame re mpwarenke elwe. *The native bee collects nectar from flowers and brings it into the hollow to make sugarbag. It also makes the top part of the sugarbag.*

ngarntate alkenhe

queen bee, honey bee ♦ Ngarntate alkenhe nthapenyartape kwene rtame anteyane. *The queen bee stays inside the hive.*

SEE ALSO *atnme*² honey bee eggs, ilperalke sugarbag

Ngarntate *n.*

place near Sugarbag Bore

ngarrete *n.*

worried, anxious, unsettled

SEE ALSO *arawerrenge strong emotion, ampperrng worried*

ngarrete angkenke *vi.*

1. feel anxious or worried ♦ Ngarrete angkerrane artweyewe apeke. *You might worry about your husband.* = *arawerrenge angkenke*

2. talk without thinking, talk rashly = arralty-anenke

aleme ngarrete angkenke *vi.*

feel very anxious, nervous or worried

♦ Ngarrerte angkerrane ahewe.

Renhewarte ngarrete angkenke. *You might feel anxious about fighting.* ♦ Ayenge aleme ngarrett-arrenke artemperreyewe. *I'm worried about my child.*

ngarrpe

SEE ALSO *arawerrenge strong emotion, pale anxious, aleme tyarrparrenke feel worried*

ngarrpe, akngarrpe *n.*

1. one ♦ Aweleye atyeyenge ngarrpe, arretyarenge kwawele atherrarte. *I've only got one uncle and that person over there has two.*
2. alone, by oneself, on one's own ♦ Ayenge ngarrparenje anewethe. *I want to be on my own.* ♦ Relhe nharte ngarrpe anteyane; mentye re paperte anteyane, re paperte angkewethe. Ngarrpe arrenke ape re, mayete ahepenhe apeke ngarrpe anteyane. *That woman is on her own; let her sit by herself and speak for herself. She wants to be on her own so she can do what she likes.*
- ♦ Repe openke, ngarparlelke re openke. Rewenhe openke. elpathengenene rtame re. Arrentyle rtame kwere aperinenke intemaperte. *He goes his own way. He goes by himself. He doesn't listen. A devil leads him away permanently.*
3. separately, individually ♦ Ilperarle rtame kngwerepe arrenke, arlterepe, arrenke ngarrpe warle apertame. *He puts the rest of the feathers, the white ones, into a separate hollow container.* ♦ Atnwerrepe lwetherrenke apertame ngarrpe apertame arrenke. *The stump of the tail he will put aside separately.*

OPPOSITE OF *elkwatherre*

ngarrpe atherre *n.*

two people by themselves ♦ Ngarrpe atherrelke ayleme anteyane. *We're on our own now, us two.*

ngarrparrenke *vi.*

1. lose a brother or sister ♦ Aweleyewe angwen-angwene nge arre ngarrparrenhe. *It was my poor old uncle who passed away, and left you with no brothers.* The relative that has passed away has the +we ending (or equivalent dative pronoun, see Table 5, p. 823). SEE ALSO *alwengkinenke lose a relative*
2. disassociate yourself from people

ngarrpinenke *vt.*

separate, divide ♦ Nywerrpe amernepe atanthe ngarrpe apertame atewehanthe ngarrpineyayne. *They would divide themselves into the two generation moieties.*

Ngarrpaneye *n.*

Murdoch's Hill. Place north of Barrow Creek.

ngarrparenje *n.*

loner, on your own, by yourself

♦ Apeyayne ayenge, aleke akake ayenge ngarrparenje, aleyake. *I used to travel alone, just with my dog, when I was a teenager.* ♦ Atye intarenherre athelengkwe ngarrparenje kwarte warle. *I saw the emu go back by himself to the eggs.*

ngarrpe-*ngarrpe* *n.*

each one, individually, separately

ngarrpinenke *separate, divide SEE UNDER ngarrpe*

+ngarte *end. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

really, very. Gives emphasis to what you are saying. ♦ Thetnkurre ayenge antethenenke wele mantarrelepe atyeyenge mwenke ngarte wethapenyne thetnkarre wenhe kelye-kelye. Athertame re. *I stopped because a prickle got really stuck in my clothes, one of those small sharp prickles.* ♦ Tyteyelelke rley-alpenheketye alpewenelke aynanthe arlekpe penhele tyampe. Arntwe alkenhelke arremereketye ngarte. *It is starting to sprinkle now, we should go home after hunting. It looks like it's going to be a very big rain.*

SEE ALSO -pange, -mpele

ngarte-*ngarte* *n.*

1. bearer of messages, go-between ♦ Relhe aleyake nhartepe ngarte-*ngarte* rtame kwereyenge marle ntharengarte. *That young woman is a message bearer for that woman.*

2. good friends ♦ Atnkele nhenge amerne ngarte-*ngarte* tyerte angkerrane 'Artweyele anthetyele mpele erlwe ilarrantye ngkenge.' *Cousins who are good friends joke together and whisper 'Hey, he's a good-looking man making eyes at you.'*

ngatywelarre, matywlarre *n.*

a. traditional women's hairstring skirt which is tied at the back and made of hair. Traditional skirt which is tied at the back and made of hairstring. ♦ Marle inenge apeyayne ngatywelarre akake mantarrewa peyakele ngareye. *Women used to wear this hairstring apron during the time when there were no clothing.*

b. breechcloth worn by both women and men [SOME SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO *matyarte pubic tassel*

ngawerre *n. [SOME SPEAKERS]*

storm ♦ Ngawerre akake arre openkerne

ketye, alarrenkerne rlengkenye. A storm is coming, it's about to strike.

ngayakwerre *adv.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

moving in the air ◆ Ngayekwerrele openke. It's moving in the air.

ngayeketye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

woman. Used by a man to refer to a women who is not his wife. ◆ Ngayeketye artweyle arntwerantye. A man calls a woman who is not his wife ngayeketye.

= enterrkeketye woman [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

SEE ALSO pwenge old woman, elkwemene old woman, relhe woman

ngayele *n.*

1. hungry ◆ Ngayele atanthe aneyaynenke They were sitting down hungry. ◆ Ayengepe artnpenhee akarletyewelke kwenempwarle ayenge artnpenhe kwenempwe wethapenyre rarre atntheyayne tyalepe. Atnthenherre re. Atye ape arraylpathek-ilenyre arraylpathek-ilenyre ngayelelinge. I went looking for northern wild oranges which might have fallen on the ground, knocked down by the wind. Some had fallen. I seized them, grabbed every one of them, I was starving.

2. food ◆ Wele atanthape ngayele atanthape tyewarte aneyayayne. They just kept eating food here. = enye

3. food that people or animals live on, diet ◆ Apange re anteyane, kangwethike, na, ngayelame aytarrantye. Arntwe warleke wenhe, aperranewethelke, entherranewethe re ngayelewethewepe. Perhaps toads just sit; no, they eat food. They go into the water, to go about and look for food. = enye

4. A general word for the edible fruit of the native currant *ahakeye* and wild currant *yernte*. ◆ Ngayele kwarrantye. He is eating native currants.

ngayelakake

place where there is lots of bush food

◆ Apmere kngwerarleke alpeyayne, soakage kngwerarleke shift-arreyayne, ngayalakakewarle. We'd go to another camp, move to another soakage, to a place where there was food.

ngayele-*ngayele* *n.*

1. hungry people ◆ Iterrye nhamernarte ngayele-*ngayele* apenhengernelke ngayelepe aynenyerre. Those hungry people are coming back for food.

2. food for lots of people ◆ Rrepwerle atanthe alarreyayne renharte aynanthe aneyayayne. Ngkwernepe aynanthe tnwetyeyaynenke renharte ngayele-*ngayelele*. They would kill the black-headed pythons and we would eat them, all of it. We hungry ones would smash the bones up with a rock or stone axe and eat that.

3. diet, food that lots of people live off

ngaympelhe eyelash [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE atnngaympelhe

+ngele *v.end.*

while (doing something); and (do something). In a sentence with two verbs +ngele goes on a verb stem to show that the same person does both actions and that they happen at about the same time: ◆ Atye aherre arengel aytneye. When I saw the kangaroo I speared it.

◆ Atnyemaytewe arleke atanthe aveyaynenke. Atnyemaytelke rtame rntweyayne, rntweyayne apmengele atanthe rntweyayne, atnyemaytewe. They would go hunting for witchetty grubs. They would cut the roots to get the witchetty grubs, they used to dig and cut, dig and cut, getting all the witchetties.

+ngele can occur after verb endings that show the action continues for some time: ◆ Arerr-aperinterrantyengel arleke aperranengel. A person goes along looking when he is out hunting.

◆ Arrepe aynanthe twerarte aperte akngwakarrerrane angkerrane ngelepe. We all move our mouths when we talk.

Certain endings such as -arlenge can go after +ngele with no apparent change in meaning: ◆ Angkengel-arlenga aynanthe aytarrantye. We are sitting here talking while we eat.

+ngele Goes on the end of short words to show that the person or thing is the doer of a transitive verb. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] VARIANT OF +nge⁵

+ngele- . . . +ngele *v.end.*

while constantly doing; while repeatedly doing. In sentences with two verbs this ending shows that the action is done continuously or repeatedly and that the same person does both actions in the sentence. The verb stem has the +ngele ending and the whole word is then reduplicated: ◆ Wantewe nte angkengel-

angkeng~~e~~ anteyanee? Enye oynene errwanthe! *Why are you sitting there talking all the time? Eat your food!* ◆ **Anengel-** anengele penhe ayenge atnkwe entwer- antethenenhe. *After waiting and waiting I fell asleep.*

+ngele- ... +ngel-arre+ v.end.

keep doing something without success. Goes on the end of verb stems to show that the action is done repeatedly without success. The verb stem has the +ngele- ending and the whole word is then reduplicated, followed by -arre+ and then a tense ending such as +nke or +nhe:
 ◆ Mpelarte artnwenge kelye angkengel- angkengel-arrenke. *That child always asks for things and has no luck.* ◆ **Enthwengel-** enthwengel-arrerane ayenge enapewe, peyakele. *I looked and looked for echidnas but didn't find any.* ◆ Relhe nthewarte ayenge angkengel-angkengel-arrenke arlalke apewethe. *I keep asking that woman to go hunting but she hasn't gone.*

ngelyawelyawe n.

fine rain, drizzle, light shower. Also referred to as *arntwe ngelyawelyawe*.
 ◆ Ngelyewelyawele arntwenge rlarrantye, ipmerrelarle rlarrantye. *It's a shower falling, just drops really.* ◆ Ngelyawelyawele start- like arrenye rlengkelke ngelyawelyawelye rleyelk-etryenherre, arntwenge. *It has started to rain over there, soon it will be raining here.* = lyelyawe SEE ALSO tyetye¹ light rain, kwelenge winter rain

ngelyerre n.

button grass, finger grass, toothbrush grass *Dactyloctenium radulans*. A variety of grass about 25 cm. Also referred to as *athe ngelyerre*.

ngenpe fresh place, place where people haven't been for some time so there is lots of food SEE akngenpe

ngentye n.

1. soakage, soak. Temporary water from a hole dug in the ground. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
2. soakage dug in desert country as opposed to in a creek bed *ahalhwerrnge*. Also referred to as *arntwe ngentye*.
 ◆ Ngentye wenharte arntwe entwewaye maranye apmelerre ahepertewe arenge. *That soakage always has lots of water in it, even throughout the hot season.*

SEE ALSO arnwengkarrenke *dig a soakage*

-njenye n.end.

the most, really, very. Goes on descriptive words to show that something has the most of this quality. Similar to the 'est' in English 'biggest' ◆ etnkwelthe njenye tallest ◆ mamperle ngenye most beautiful
 SEE ALSO -artetye², -arteyene

+nge-penhe after, from SEE -penhe

-ngere n. end.

that many days, that many times. Goes on the end of number words to show the number of times something happens.
 ◆ Arrernentye-**ngere** nge openke, enwekele? *How many nights are you staying?*
 ◆ Arntetyele atherrenge arte rewenhe aytnenke kwenkenaytele. *A sick person washes himself twice with turkey bush.*
 = -rwenge², -akerre

ngerleyerleye n.

small mosquito ◆ Ngerleyerleye kelyampele rtame errpwerle, ngilke openye. Arntwe arenye apartame. Repe kelye rtame *like fly* aytnenke *needle* openye. *The ngerleyerleye is small and black like the mosquito. It lives around water. It is small like a fly and its sting is like an injection.*

+ngerne, +ngernenge v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

(came) this way. Goes on verbs to show that the action happened while moving towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). This ending is only used on verbs with the past tense +nhe ending. For other tense endings see +rme. ◆ Kwetange oyerrere theye Queensland theye atanthe openhe**ngerne** akopenhe**ngerne** aperte ethwenherre aynewanthe warle arewethe. *The plague rats came this way from the north, from Queensland. They got lost coming this way (towards Central Australia). They were sent for us to see.* ◆ Arrenyaye, kngwerepe, arrenye mpele anteyane; arrenhe**ngerne** atye. *Over there is the stranger, sitting over there, I left him there on my way here.*

SEE ALSO mwernartate *this way*

+ngernenge (came) this way. Goes on verbs

to show that the action happened while the doer was moving towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). This ending is only used on verbs with the past tense +nhe ending. For other tense endings see +rme. [OLDER SPEAKERS] VARIANT OF +ngerne

+nge-theye from. Goes on the end of short words. ♦ Aye, arntwe *there* ngentye.

Elyenge-theye ltemarle. *There's water in the soakage, west from where the shade is.* ♦ Warengue-theye artnperr-aytenye artnwenge. *The child ran away from the fire.* [SOME SPEAKERS] VARIANT OF -theye

+ngewarle, +ngarle v.end.

Goes on a verb to show that the doer of this action is NOT the one that does the action of the main verb. It doesn't actually tell you who or what is doing the action; other words show this, or it can be worked out from the context. It can translate as 'while 'when', 'as', or 'and' (someone else was doing something), though often has no translation at all: ♦ Nte arenhe atyenge artnpengegewarle? *Did you see me run?* This ending usually goes on the verb stem:

♦ Aweleyepe atye arenhe rtame arlweye alarrengegewarlepe. *I saw my uncle hit my father.* +ngarle can occur after verb endings that show the action continues for some time: ♦ Atyenge angkerranengewarle alarrenhe. *He hit me while I was talking.*

♦ Aherre akngwakarrerranengarle arenke. *You can see a kangaroo when it moves (lit. a kangaroo that is moving can be seen).* ♦ Atye ngkenge elpathenke angkengewarle. *I can hear you talking.*

+nge-wanenye without, not SEE -wanenye
ngilke n.

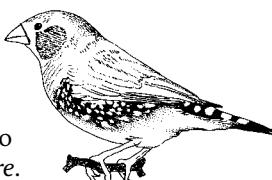
mosquito ♦ Ngilkepe kelye arntwenge arre akwerrkilpelharrenke. Ngilke nyartepe makwerle lwemanenke arntwengareyepe. Ngilkelepe needle openye aytnenke. *The mosquito is small which breeds in the water. The mosquito comes out in big swarms after or during the rains. The mosquito stings like the prick of an injection.*

ngimarre, angimarre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

zebra finch

Taeniopygia guttata.

Red beaked bird with finely barred breast, 10cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne ngimarre*.



♦ Ngimarrepe thangkerne kelye arkenye kape intetyeng-intetye. Ngimarrelepe aynenke nterrenge kape arntwe kwathenke. Ahepertewepe ngimarrepe arenke makwerle arntwe warle karrarrenke ngewarlenigarle ngentye arle.

Thangkerne nyartepe ntyarkwele anteyane, arwelele. *The zebra finch is a little bird which has spots and stripes. It eats seeds and drinks water. In the summer months you can see the zebra finch in flocks of hundreds gathering at one waterhole. This bird lives in a nest high up in trees which it makes out of grass.* = nyingke

Ngimarrre, Ngimarrareng n.

place near Airtrack Bore ♦ Tyetheyarte atanthe alpenherre. Kwerre inengepe, apenhe atanthe relhe inengelke, Ngimarrareng warleke. *The girls left here, Thangkenharenge, after they became women, and they went to Ngimarrareng.*

ngimarrre alarrewene, ngimarr-aynewene n.

1. Australian hobby, little falcon *Falco longipennis*. Dark-headed grey bird with pale collar and brown spotted chest, 30–35 cm. ♦ Thangkerne ngimarrre alarrewenele ngimarrre alarrenke. Thangkerne aperte kwerarle aytnelp-aytnterranye, ilelp-ilenke re aynewetha tyampelke re. *The Australian hobby kills zebra finches. It only eats birds. It spears them (with its beak) and grabs them (with its claws).*

2. Can also refer to other types of birds that hunt smaller birds, such as the collared sparrowhawk *alekapere* and the spotted harrier *aleraperapere*. These hunt birds such as the magpie-lark *rteye-rteye*, the black-faced woodswallow *matheng-amathenge* and the zebra finch *ngimarre*. Also referred to as *thangkerne ngimarrre alarrewene*.

ngitarrenke vi.

1. talk while breathing in
2. moan, groan in pain ♦ Arntetye atyewenhe elpatherrantye, ngitarrerranenkelke ayenge nthatarerrane. *When I feel sick then I groan if I can't breathe properly.*

SEE ALSO ernweltharrenke *groan*, entinenke *groan*

ngite-ngitarrenke

moan, groan lots of times in pain
♦ Arntetye ape ngite-ngitarrenke ayenge. *If I'm sick I might moan and groan.*

ngke+¹, ngkewe+ pre.

Goes on the front of words for family and similar relations to mean your relation (belonging to you alone and not lots of people). ♦ Nthekarte ngkarrengepe ngkeyengepe? *Where is your grandfather?* For

ngke+²

ownership of things the word *ngkeyenge* is used (e.g. 'your car'); for ownership of parts of the body *ngkenge*, *nte* or *nge* is used (e.g. 'your arm').

SEE ALSO *ngkeyenge* *your*

ngke+² [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes before non-junior skin names to show that there are a group of people with that skin. ♦ Ngke-Pwerle, *ngke-Kngwarraye*.

Group of Pwerle people, group of Kngwarraye people. ♦ Erlkerrye inengepe errwantherre makwerle anteyane *ngke-Kngwarraye*. *You, and my children who have passed away, were all there, a big group of Kngwarraye people.*

ngkahanterre your father-in-law SEE UNDER *ahanterre*

ngkakele your aunt SEE UNDER *akeleye*

ngkaltyele your cousin SEE UNDER *altyeleye*

ngkalyeye your age-mate SEE UNDER *alyeye*

ngkanherre your (a woman's) daughter-in-law SEE UNDER *anherreye*

ngkaperle your father's mother SEE UNDER *apereleye*

ngkapmarle your mother's older sibling SEE UNDER *apmarleye*

ngkarlkere your brother SEE UNDER *arlkere*

ngkarlweye your father SEE UNDER *arlweye*

ngkarnawerre your uncle SEE UNDER *arnawerre*

ngkarntenge your (a woman's) sister-in-law SEE UNDER *arntengeye*

ngkarrenge your grandfather SEE UNDER *arrengeye*

ngkarrengkwe your mother SEE UNDER *arrengkwe*

ngkarrere your older sister SEE UNDER *arrereye*

ngkarrkare your spouse SEE UNDER *arkare*

ngkarrwempe your sibling SEE UNDER *arrwempe*

ngkarte pastor, priest SEE *enkarte*

ngkartelarenke promise SEE *enkartelarenke*

ngkartemperre your (man's) child, your brother's child SEE UNDER *arttemperreye*

ngkartnmane your spouse's mother or uncle SEE UNDER *artnmane*²

ngkartwaleye your (woman's) child, niece or nephew SEE UNDER *artwaleye*

ngkatnkele your cousin SEE UNDER *atnkeleye*

ngkatyerre your sibling SEE UNDER *atyerreye*

ngkatiywaleye your mother's father SEE UNDER *atyewaleye*

ngkawele your uncle SEE UNDER *aweleye*

ngkayletye your mother-in law; your son-in-law SEE UNDER *ayletyeye*

ngkaypmenhe, ngkaypmerre your mother's mother SEE UNDER *aypmenheye*

ngke part.

Give it here!

ngkelthele, ingkelthele n.

a. fingernail, toenail. Also referred to as *elyte ngkelthele*. ♦ Eltye nyarte erltwe, *ngkelthele ngkerrke akake nyartee. On my thumb there is a sore underneath the nail.*

b. claw, hoof ♦ Thangerne *ngkelthele akake, aleke ngkelthele akake. Both birds and dogs have claws.* = *ingke*

ngkempwerne your brother-in-law; your wife; your husband SEE UNDER *mpwerneye*

ngkenge pr.

1. you. This pronoun is used when a transitive verb is done to you (one person).

2. for you ♦ *Ngkarrengkwe ngkenge entherrane. Your mother is looking for you.* *Ngkene* is equivalent to a nominal with the +we ending.

3. lots, many, very ♦ *Arlkerre ngkenge arewene! Karnaketye ngkene arewene, kwenemangkerre. Aparte arwenth-arwenth the enweyayne. Look at all the desert raisins! Look at all the bush tomatoes! They're everywhere.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *enke+nge on the side*

ngkengatherre angkenke vi.
talk amongst yourselves ♦ *Ngkengatherre angkenele atanthe weye pwarrantye. They are talking amongst themselves while they're cooking meat.*

ngkengepeltye your friend SEE UNDER *peltye*¹

ngkengewe SEE *ngkenge*

ngkengwarre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

your husband (who is my son-in-law)
(*ngke+ ngwarre*) ♦ *Kngwarrayele apeke arrengkwele atyenge artntwemere 'ngkengwarre.'* A *Kngwarraye* who is my mother might say to me, her daughter, 'Your husband is here.'

ngkerralye n.

1. rib, ribs ♦ *Ayenge ngkerralye artnweyenteyane kwenyele ayenge enweyayne awenyerrele angene. My ribs are hurting because I slept on one side last night.*

2. trunk of a tree [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ *Aylpele arenyle kngwere apertame re, pink one, kayte. Aylpele rtame ngkerralyle anter-anteryerrane. The edible grub from the river red gum is pink and lives in the trunk of the tree.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **kwerralye** star**ngkerrke** *n.*

sore, rash, boil, pimple ◆ Ngkerrkepe anteyane atyenge, arwelelepe tyenge aytnenye. *I have a sore where a stick pierced me.*

ngkerrke alhilenke *vt.*

pick the scab off a sore

ngkerrkarrenke *vi.*

get sore and inflamed ◆ Warenge ampenhepenhe ayenge ngkerrkarrenhe. *I have a sore now where I was burnt.*

ngkerrkaylenke *vt.*

make something sore, irritate something, cause a rash or bad skin condition ◆ Erlwe atyewenhe etnpenhe kwene ngkerrkaylenye. *I made my own eye sore by rubbing it.*

ngkerrkare *n.*

uninhabited, desolate, with no people ◆ Apmerepe nyartep eyakelawee, peyakele iterryte inengewe. Ngkerrkare anteyane peyakele iterryte inenge. Twerarte apenhe. *There is no-one here, no people live here. It is a deserted place. Everyone has gone.*
= peyakele

ngkerrke-*ngkerrke* *n.*

cracked, fissured skin, sores

ngkerte *n.*

1. naughty, disobedient, rude, mean ◆ Aleyake atnake ayenge aneyayne, atye areyayne ngkertele nthapenyarte aynanthepe aherraty-atnywerte alarreyayne. *When I was a naughty teenager I used to see the mice called 'aherraty-atnywerte' and kill them.* ◆ Akerke nyartep thangkerne ngkerte, wantakerrertetye arle twerarte tyepekiye ilerrantye antywe kwereyenge arle arrewethe. *The bower bird is naughty, it takes everything such as leftovers to its home and puts them there.*

2. fun, no particular reason ◆ Arrematye rlteye-rlteye. Ape rkantarenge. Nyartep rntwenherre ngkertele. *The rattlepod plant is just a toy. People broke off this one for fun.*

3. untrustworthy, someone who could do the wrong thing ◆ Kngwere angkwarré atanthe elkwatherre rtame atanthe aperineyayne. Ahewe arelhe apeke rwengkeyene, ngkerteleleyene. *Some would carry spears around to keep them company, to protect them in case of fights, when they don't know if they can trust another.*

4. angry, violent, mad

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ankerte** spinning**ngkerte-*ngkertele* wenke** *vt.*

throw something at someone for fun

ngkertarrenke *vi.*

be naughty, tease, muck-about, play up, misbehave; say or do stupid things ◆ Ngkertarrentyle, mentye. *Don't be naughty, leave it.* ◆ Wantewarte nge ngkertarrerane yipe-yipe inengewepe ilwekere amernewepe? *Why are you teasing the sheep, the poor animals?* ◆ Artnwengele atherre ngkertarrenke. *The two children are teasing one another.*

= arnkwantyarrenke

ngkerte-*ngkerte* *n.*

sook, cry-baby

= anthwele

ngketharrpe *n.*

1. person with no siblings alive (used by people in the opposite generation group). This word is used by the parents, uncles and aunts of the person they are talking about. ◆ Arrengkwele artntwenke 'ngketharrpe re anteyane.' *A mother says 'my child is on his own.'*

2. on his own, alone (used by woman referring to her son-in-law) [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

ngkewe+ SEE *ngke+*¹**ngkewaye** *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

river, creek ◆ Ngkewaye angkwarré aynanthe apewene! *Let's go to the creek!*
= elpaye

ngkeyenge *pr.*

1. your, yours. The form of *ngkenge* 'you' that is equivalent to having the -areng'e 'belonging to' ending ◆ Aleke ngkeyenge nyarte? *Is this your dog?*

2. your child or grandchild

3. your close relation or family member. To say 'your' uncle, aunt and most other kin terms, *ngke+* goes on the front of the particular kin term and *ngkeyenge* is not used. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

ngkeyenge inenge, ngkeyenge amerne
your relations, your family

ngkwe+ SEE *ngke+*¹**ngkwanyarrenke** *vi.*

tease or stir someone up. The person you are teasing has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Artnwengaye, wantewe nge ngkwanyarrerrane artnwenge kngwerewe?

ngkwarle

Daughter, why are you stirring up that other child? = ngkertarrenke

ngkwarle n.

1. honey, sugar, nectar, sweet food
 - ◆ Arwelepe entyenyeye arlke rtame alkenhe rtame. Wethapenye rarre ngkwarle anteyane, makwerle rtame re anteyanepe kelye-kelyele alpite akakele. Nharte re wenheye errtarrenke ngkwarlepe; renharte kwathenkepe. *The trunk of the red-bud mallee is big. And where the nectar is, there is a lot on every one of the little flowers. When the nectar runs out we drink it.*
2. A general word for honey-like foods which goes before the word for a specific type of food. ◆ Ngkwarle ilperalkere *sugarbag* ◆ ngkwarle yerrampe *honeyants*
 - ◆ ngkwarle awerte *sweet soil soaked from broken honeyants*
3. certain delicacies that are not necessarily sweet [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Atnarrenherre tyangkwerrelke atnetyerre. Alkenhe rtame re, ngkwarlepe repe, npernpe. *Rock pituri spread out to the south. It is a big bush, that delicacy, rock pituri.*
4. grog, booze, alcohol, beer ◆ Intemaperte ngkwarle kwatherrantye nyerrewanenyele. *Someone without shame drinks grog non-stop.*
SEE ALSO ilperalke *sugarbag*

ngkwarle ake

top of sugarbag

ngkwarle akenke vt.

put pollen in hive (of native bee)

ngkwarle ame

bottom of sugar bag

ngkwarle kwathewene

alcoholic, drinker

ngkwarle atnme

the yellow aril of the seed of the dogwood
awetnthe

ngkwarle elwe

middle of sugar bag

ngkwarlepenhe

drunk ◆ Artweye ngkwarlepenhe anenke.
The man is drunk.

ngkwarlemaynteye, ngkwerlemaynteye n.

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. banana-flavoured bush tomato *Solanum cleistogamum*. Plant with grey or blue-green leaves, thorns on stems, pale purple flowers and pale yellow fruits. Grows about 25 cm. Also referred to as *arwele ngkwarlemaynteye*.
2. edible fruit of the banana-flavoured

bush tomato. Also referred to as *rwene ngkwerlemaynteye*. ◆ Makwerle rtame elpayele anteyane, ngkwerlemaynteye, Elewarrele. *There are lots of banana-flavoured bush tomatoes down at the creek and at Stirling Swamp.*

= mwanyeme [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

Ngkwarnte n.

Paddy's soak. Place on Hanson River.

◆ Penamparle apmere Ngkwarnte aknganenherre Itemarle. *The desert rose originated at Ngkwarnte in the west.*

ngkweltye n.

1. small bits, pieces ◆ Weye apeke aherre wele kwere ngkweltye alarrelp-arenke ngkweltyelke re enwenke wenhe petyemanelepe weye aherre arre ngkweltye alarrenhe. *People might hit a kangaroo on the road and leave it in pieces, lying there on the bitumen.*

2. small change, coins. Also referred to as *artnte ngkweltye*. ◆ Ngkweltye atyenge etnyel-aytewenawe. Mpelarte ankeye angkenke kngwerewe. *Give me some money before you go. That's what you say to someone when you want some money.*

ngkweltye alarrenke vt.

pulverise something up by hitting it

◆ Mwertekaye terangkele ngkweltye alarrenke. *The drunks smashed up the car.*

= ngkweltyewenke

ngkweltyarrenke vi.

get smashed up, be broken into pieces

ngkweltyaylenke, ngkweltyinenke vt.
pulverise or smash something up into pieces ◆ Atnme aynanthe ngkweltyaylenke tnwetyenke. *The red ochre we crush to make it soft.* ◆ Nharte atantherre kweretheyartepe aynterrkineyayne kngwere angkwerrepe. Nhape atantherre etnpeweyayne kwerartepe, ngkweltyayleyayne, tyanwengepe. *After that they would dry some of it. Then they would crush it (the dried tobacco) into small pieces.*

SEE ALSO elpaylenke *crush*, twetnhenke *crush*, tnwetyenke *crush*

Ngkweltyarre atnenke, Ngkweltyarre anenke n.

swamp north of Taylor Crossing

ngkweltye-ngkweltye n.

1. lots of bits and pieces ◆ Ilepere atherre mpelarte ngkweltye-ngkweltye rntweyayne, ya, kelye-kelyinge, mpwenyelpe. *First the*

two back legs would be cut off, then you can cut any part; it's only a small animal, the desert mouse.

2. smashed, crushed, squeezed, squashed
ngkweltyewenke *vt.*

1. pulverise something by hitting it
 2. throw something so it smashes [SOME SPEAKERS]
- = ngkweltye alarrenke SEE ALSO tnwetyenke crush

ngkwene SEE akngkwene

ngkwengke *n.*

a cough

ngkwengkarrenke *vi.*

cough, clear your throat ◆ Kangkale akake, ngkwengkarrenke: arntwelke kwatherrantye ahentyewepe kangkale akakelepe. *If you have a cold you might cough and have a drink of water for your throat.*

ngkwengwarre your husband (who is my son-in-law) [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE ngkengwarre

SEE ALSO ngwarre

ngkwenke *vt.*

make a mark or design on something
SEE ALSO aytnenke *poke*, arrenke¹ *put*, rntwenke¹ *cut*

ngkwepeye *n.*

1. large termite mound, the ant bed of enterke. ◆ Ngkwepeye areyenengelle. Atnemele alpwartengele. Kayte inenge ilengele. Akwerre warle arrangele, akwerrele aympengelle. *He finds an ant bed, digs it up with a yamstick and gets out the grubs. He puts them in a coolamon and cleans them in the coolamon.* ◆ Ngkwepeye nyartepe atanthe ilenke akerrthe apenyne apertame artnwenge kelye mpwarewethe elperterrinengele. *People collect the medicine from termite mounds to make a small child strong.* SEE ALSO akerrthe flat termite bed
2. termite *Amitermes vitiosus* ◆ Nhartepe Altyerpenhe, mpelaperte, Altyerre aknganenharle, ngkwepeyepe. Alpenke rarre, kngwere atnywey-alperrane, enterke penhe, atnymaytarerrane re, alpeyenteyane. *They are from the Dreamtime, they originated just like that in the Dreamtime, termites did. When they go away, other termites come into the mound; they turn into grubs and go off.* = enterke

ngkwepeyarenye *n.*

termites at the larval stage and when they first get wings *Amitermes vitiosus*. People eat them at these stages. ◆ Ngkwepeyarenye ilenke aynanthe pwenke kwere, kayte, aynenkelke. *We get the edible grubs from the termite mound and then cook them to be eaten.*

ngkwerengke *n.*

1. bad news ◆ Arntepe angkenke, peretye re aperinenke, ngkwerengke. *When the common bronzewing calls it brings bad news.* = angke errpatye

2. story, language, word [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

- ◆ Ngkwerengke atyenge artntwewethe. *Tell me a story.* = angke¹

ngkwerengkarrenke *vi.*

1. stop someone from doing something
 2. talk loudly, yell from a distance
 3. talk, ask [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
- ◆ Ngkwerengkarrewethe rtwaltye atyeyengewe ayenge ngkwerengkarrewethe. *I am asking about my son-in-law.*

ngkwerengkewinenke *vt.*

make someone (who you are in an avoidance relationship with) talk ◆ Terangkele tyampe rtwaltye ngkwerengkewinenke. *The drunk made his mother-in-law talk.*

ngkwererrpe *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

young son-in-law

ngkwerlemaynteye SEE ngkwarlemaynteye

ngkwerne *n.*

1. bone ◆ Alekele, ngkwerne arltwerrnh-arltwerrnhewarrantye. *The dog is gnawing at the bone.*

2. spirit ◆ Ngkwerne aperrane mpele atnkwarenje aperte. *At night-time spirits walk around.*

= arrewalye, anngerrentye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO akngkwene *Major Mitchell's cockatoo*

ngkwerne errkwentye

slang word for dog (*lit. bone cleaner*)

ngkwerne mpweyampe

skinny, thin bones

ngkwernewethewe

broken bone

ngkwernatilpe, atilpe *n.*

1. mulga native currant, narrow-leaved native currant *Psydrax suaveolens (Canthium lineare)*. Also referred to as arwele

ngkwernatilpe.



ngkwerne-*ngkwerne*

2. edible fruit of the mulga native currant.
Also referred to as *rlwene ngkwerne tilpe*.

◆ Rlwene atilpe ahakeye openye. *The fruit of the mulga native currant is like the fruit of the native currant.*

= wampere-wampere

ngkwerne-*ngkwerne* n.

thin, skinny, bony ◆ Marle arenge
*ngkwerne-*ngkwerne* arenge awekinewethe kwere. Artweye arenge ngkwerne-*ngkwerne* arengepe arritne kngwere apertame.*
Women have their own songs for healing people and men have their own songs too. They have their own songs for making skinny people put on weight.
= mpweyampe

ngkwernerrepe, ngkwerneipe n. [BABY TALK]

- 1.** woman's mother's mother's father, man's father's mother's mother (*lit. knee bone*)
◆ Erlkwe ngkwenerrepe rtame nhangartepe erlkwe nhartepa ngkwenerrepe rtame. *That old man over there is his great-grandfather.*
- 2.** man's daughter's daughter's daughter
- 3.** a woman with the same skin name as a man's mother-in-law but younger than him, man's young mother-in-law
- 4.** a man with the same skin name as a woman's son-in-law but older than her, woman's older son-in-law
- 5.** any relative of the great-grandparent's generation

ngkwernerpayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

woman's son-in-law; man's mother-in-law
◆ Ngkwenerpayerre ntarreyern-alpenke. *My son-in-law is coming back.* To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' ngkwenerpayerre you use a possessive pronoun (*atyeyenge, ngkeyenge* etc.) instead of the endings *+ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.* = ngwarre, meye-meye, ayletyeye, rtwaltye

ngkwernerparrenke vi.

get old (of a man)
= erlkwarrenke SEE ALSO atnemakak-arrenke
get old, weretyerrarrenke get old

ngkwernerre-*ngkwernerre* n.

old people

ngkwerneyewene n.

meat ant *Camponotus* sp. (?). Also referred to as *tyewalhe ngkwerneyewene*.
◆ Ngkwerneyewene atnwenthape rarle aynenke, atnwenthale ngkwerneyewenele atnpenke. Ilkerryelilenke atnwenthne nharte wele atnwenthne nhartepa

pwekinenke rtame re, ikwengepe. *When the meat ant eats meat, when it touches meat, it covers the meat with spit and makes it rotten with its smell.*

ngkwerneipe great grandparent [BABY TALK] see ngkwernerrepe

ngkwerme n.

1. mistletoe that grows in red poverty bush *kentheye* and mulga *artetye*; 'snotty gobble.' Other types of mistletoe are *amare, aytanke* and *pveralheme* (*Amyema* spp., *Lysiana* spp.) Also referred to as *arwele ngkwerme*. ◆ Artetye arenye amare etyenke ngkwerme. *The mistletoe which grows on mulga is called ngkwerme.*

2. edible berries of these mistletoes.

Also referred to as *rlwene ngkwerme*.

◆ Ngkwerrme makwerle kentheyele anteyane rlwene akake ape re rntere-rntere ane errpwerle. *You find lots of mistletoe berries on red poverty bushes, the berries are dark red.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO angwerrme visible

ngkwetthe n.

edge, side ◆ Ngkwetthe angkwarre re apeke ane elkwerrele re openhe. *He went on the side and then through the middle.*

◆ Ngkwetthe angkwarre enwene nge! You, sleep on this side! = enke OPPOSITE OF elkwerre
SEE ALSO arlentye waist, mparnte middle

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO etnkwelthe long

ngkwetthe atherre

sides, edges

ngkwetthele anenke vi.

sit beside, next to someone

ngkwetthele arlenge

along the side

ngkwetthele atherre

on each side, along the edges ◆ Ngkwetthele atherre mpwelake enwewene. *You two can sleep one on each side.* ◆ Mpwelepe apene ngkwetthele atherre ayengepe openke elkwerre atherrele rtame. *You two go along the edges while I walk in the middle.*

ngkwetthe-*ngkwetthe* n.

further from the middle, towards the edges

ngkweyange n.

edible nuts of the desert kurrajong *penge*; seedpod. You have to be side-on to the wind to get the *ngkweyange* out of its pod because if the hair inside the pods get in your eyes it makes you blind. Also referred to as *rlwene ngkweyange*. ◆ Ngkweyange penge arenye.

Nterrengeee. Inwetyenke kwere artntarle. Akwerrarle kwere ilenke, nharte kwere pwenkelke. *The edible seed from the desert kurrajong is called Ngkwayange. You grind them with a rock, put them into a coolamon and then cook them.*

ngkwiteke n.

1. slender pigweed *Portulaca filifolia*. A plant about 20cm, with thin leaves and grey seeds. Also referred to as *athe ngkwiteke*.
 - ◆ Aherraty-atnywertele aynterrantye ngkwiteke. *The mouse called 'aherraty-atnywerte' eats slender pigweed.*
2. edible seeds of the slender pigweed. Also referred to as *nterrenge ngkwiteke*.
 - = anekwarre

SEE ALSO *ilawe munyeroo*

ngwalkere n.

boy at the age when he is nearly ready for initiation, adolescent boy. Also referred to as *awerre ngwalkere*. ◆ Ngwalkere amerne nhamernarte makwerle aylewethelke atewanthe kngwere ahepertewe tyelartape. *Those young boys are ready to go through ceremony this coming summer.* ◆ Ngwalkere awenyerre rtame atyeyenge ane marle amernepe arrkwentyarte rtame. *I have one teenage son and three daughters.*

= pmerrke²

ngwannginenke SEE anngwannginenke**ngwarre kin.** [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

woman's husband who is my son-in-law. Women say this to their daughter when they are talking about their son-in-law. It is rude for a woman to refer directly to her son-in-law. This word is always heard with either *ngke+* 'your' or *kwe+* 'her' before it. You cannot say *ngwarre atyeyenge*. ◆ Nkgengwarrarle nge apene. Nkgengwarre nhartawe. *You go to your husband.* *Your husband is there.* ◆ Nkgengwarre arrempelinene nt! Weyapele nte arrempelinene amelyewethe. *Go and see your husband! Take this food for him to eat.*

SEE ALSO *rtwaltye son-in-law, ayletyeye*

ngwarre nhenge amerne

group of people who are your daughters and their husbands

ngwarre nhenge atherre

son-in-law and daughter (of a woman)

nkgengwarre

your husband (who is my son-in-law) (*ngke+ ngwarre*) ◆ Kngwarrayele apeke

arrengkwеле аtyenge arnttwemere 'ngkengwarre.' A *Kngwarraye who is my mother, might say to me, her daughter, 'Your husband is here.'*

kwengwarre

her husband (who is my son-in-law) (*kwe+ ngwarre*)

ngwaynenke, atnngwaynenke vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

eat greedily

ngwaynewene, atnngwaynewene n.

greedy person ◆ Artnwenge nyarte ngwaynewene rlwene arre aynterrantye intemarte. *That child is a greedy one, always eating.*

= elapenye aynewene, atne iterke SEE ALSO ertntere greedy

ngwelenthele n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. tomorrow ◆ Ngwelenthele ntarrelp-арренке. *Tomorrow my son-in-law is going.*

= ngwenge

2. morning time = ngwetyanpe

ngwemernte, enngwemernte n.

dark, blackness, pitch black

= ingwe¹, atwemengke

ngwemerntarle arrelp-арренке vt.

go into the darkness ◆ Ngwemerntarle arrelparrenke re. *She ran into the darkness.*

ngwemerntarrenke vi.

get dark = ingwarrenke, atwemengkarrenke, ingwanenkerne

ngwenerre n.

umbilical cord

= tyelepe-tyelepe

ngwenge n.

tomorrow ◆ Ngwenge аyенге alpeyayteye. *I will come back tomorrow.*

ngwenge akerre

another time, some other time ◆ Ngwenge аpeke, ngwenge akerre apertame. *Maybe tomorrow or another time.*

ngwentye-ngwentye n.

white ochre, soft pipeclay (from creek)

◆ Ngwentye-ngwentye awelyewe arelhe. Wethopenye ertnewethe athathe rntweyayne ngwentye-ngwentye.

Lthartewe athathe ngwentye-ngwentye apertame arkenye arreyayne; iterryte tyampe rewenhe mpelarte. *The white clay is used for women's dances. When they are ready, they paint themselves with it. It is also used for men's dances; they paint their whole body with it.*

ngwenyarre

SEE ALSO *aytwelke white clay, atnme¹ red ochre, arake black ochre*

ngwenyarre *n.*

1. mother's mother's father, woman's cousin's son. Special term for certain people who have the same skin name as your (a woman's) son-in-law.
2. woman's daughter's son's child, father's cousin. Special term for certain people who have the same skin name as a man's mother-in-law. You make the hand sign for *ngwenyarre* by touching your right hand across your check. *Ngwenyarre* refers to the same relative as *ngkwerrenpe*, but is the term for an older person (?)

SEE ALSO *akwetyerre*

ngwenye-*ngwenye arenke* *vt.*

look around to make sure no-one is watching you ◆ *Ngwenye-*ngwenye arerrantye atye kngwere ketye. I'm looking around to make sure no-one sees me.**

ngwerrelenyē SEE *akngwerrelenyē*

ngwetyanpe *n.*

1. morning ◆ *Nanikwete ilel-ayteyayne ngwetyanpe. We let the goats out of the yard in the morning.*
2. tomorrow ◆ *Ntheke angkwarre aynanthe apeyerre ngwetyanpe? Where will we go tomorrow?*

ngwetyanpe *arpankarrenke* *vi.*

sunrise

ngwetyanpe *aynenke* *vt.*

have breakfast ◆ *Rlwene aynanthe aynewethe ngwetyanpe. Let's have breakfast.*

ngwetyanparrenke *vi.*

become morning ◆ *Alele nte arene mwererre nharte rlengke akngapetyarreye wele re ngwetyanpelk-arreye rtame. You wait and see, when that Milky Way turns around it will be morning.*

ngwetyanpe-*ngwetyanpe* *adv.*

1. every morning ◆ *Ayneyayne pwengelelke rtame atanthe pweyaynenke. Ngwetyanpe-*ngwetyanpe* atantherre pweyaynenke, anatyepe. They would cook all the food and then eat it. Every morning they would cook yams.*
2. early morning, sunrise ◆ *Arnperr-ayteyayne arntwewarle ngwetyanpe-*ngwetyanpe* arnperr-ayteyayne. Arntwepe yatheyaynenkee ngwetyanpe, yatheyayne. Early in the morning we would hurry to get water (from a soakage).*

ngwike *n.*

old, leftover food or drink ◆ *Elethewetheteye nyarte ngwike. Throw that old tea away.*

+*nhe*, +*nherre* *v.end.*

1. Shows that the action has already happened or that it happened at some time in the past ◆ *Re ertwep-ertwepe apenhe kwayletye ketye. He went a long way away from his mother-in-law.* ◆ *Anaty-anatye alarrenhe pwelekele. The bullock horned him in the heart.* ◆ *Nthakenharrenhe nge kwenyele? What did you do yesterday?* Many older speakers use the +*nye* ending instead of +*nhe* on verbs with the sounds *y, ny, yn, ty, yt, ly, yl* in the final part of their stem, e.g. *etnye+nye* 'gave.'

2. must have happened, probably happened ◆ *Aye, intemarte ertwampeyenene tyenangkwarre artweyele ahenge kwere alarrenhe. Hey, he's been gone too long, a kurdaitcha must have killed him.*

SEE ALSO +*nye*²

nhe+ *pre.*

that, those. Goes before endings such as -*aperte* 'only', -*apertame* 'again' to mean 'this only', 'this again.' Can also go before endings that refer to a number, such as -*amerne* 'some', to mean 'those.' *nhe+* and the ending after it are usually followed by the +*arte* ending. If the person or thing has other nominal endings then *nthe+* is used instead of *nhe+*.

SEE ALSO *nharte that*

nhakarte, nhakerrarte *dem.*

long way over there, those in the distance ◆ *Nhakarte openye rtame re etnkwelthe. It's tall like that one over there.* ◆ *Kngwerentyengelepe weye alarrewene arlewatyerre. Nthelartee elyengepe anteyanewethe. Ya, errwanthe ilerrantyene nharte. Aynanthepe arerr-apinterrantywethet nhakarte weyewe, arlewatyerre. You mob go and kill some meat, some goanna. We'll stay in the shade. Okay you mob, pick up (the fruit) while we keep going looking for meat, goanna, around here.*

nhamernarte *dem.*

those things, particular things or people

nhangakerre *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

over there ◆ *Apite warlelke rtame aynanthe alpewenawee, aynanthe arewethe apite nhangakerre. Let's go to where there*

are pencil yams, we should look for pencil yams over there.

= nhakarte

nhangangarte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS] that sort of ◆ Mwetuke nhangangarte angkeyern-alpeyayne atnkwarenge. *Then we heard that sort of noise of a car coming at night-time.* = nthakake

nhangarte *dem.*

1. all sorts of things, any sorts of things ◆ Awely-awelyele amerne nhangarte lywekarrantye ketye. *The lightning can set fire to all sorts of things.*
2. lots, many ◆ Nhangarte iterryte etntyarrenke. *Lots of people are crossing.*
= aparte, ayamalke SEE ALSO makwerle lots

nhante *who* SEE atnhante

nhape *dem.*

1. that (close by), just there (close by) (nhe+ -ape) ◆ Alkaperte, nhape ayenge Itemarlelke ayenge openherre. *Alright, then I walked there, just to the west a bit.* SEE ALSO nharte that
 2. then ◆ Aweyawele amernepe atantherre rntweyayne ntyerrme. Nhape atantherre aympeyayne, akwerrele. *Our ancestors used to pick dogwood seeds. Then they would winnow them with a coolamon.* ◆ Tyanywengewelke atantherre yapeyarreyayne. Nhape atanthe aperrerneneyeyayne apmerarleppe Iperte warle. *They would be short of tobacco. Then they would come to Bottom Bore.*
- SEE ALSO +lke then

nhaperte¹ *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

thunder

= angkakake², akwelye angkenke

nhaperte² *dem.*

1. just there, right there, a short distance away (nhe+ -aperte) ◆ Nhaperte repe awelyew-artweye inengepe. *The bosses of the ceremony are just over there.* ◆ Akarletyepe ayanthe nhaperte warelke pwey-alpenhe alhwengepe mpelarte angenhe. *We made a fire a short distance away and dug a hole to cook the wild oranges in.*
2. still there ◆ Nhaperte atanthe atnteyane openge-wanenye. *They are still standing there, they haven't gone.*
◆ Tyelarte arlewatyerre atnter-aytenyawe, rlengke openhe arlewatyerre angketyepe ampileyayne. Nhaperte alhwengepe! *Hey, a goanna stopped here! It had just been there.*

We followed its tracks. Hey, just there is its hole!

nharte *dem.*

1. that, that one. Used when that person is the doer of an intransitive verb or when someone else or something else is doing a transitive verb to that person. (nhe+ +arte)
◆ Kngwere warlelke rtame ayanthe, etntete kngwere warle ayanthe arey-alpeyayne. 'Nyarte mpe! Ye, ntepe nharte althene, atyepe nyarte althenke.' *Then we would come upon another tree. 'Hey, there's one! You go and clean that one and I'll clean this one.'*

2. there, over there (within seeing distance)
◆ Kngwere warlelke rtame ayanthe, etntete kngwere warle ayanthe arey-alpeyayne. 'Nyarte mpe!' *Then we would come upon another tree. 'Hey, there's one!'*

3. then ◆ Ntyerrme rntwengele, rntweyayne kwere, makwerle. Nhartepe kwere aympenkelke, akwerrele, awatnkepe. *They would pick off lots of dogwood seeds. Then they would yandy them with a coolamon, in the old days.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO nate don't

nhartelke, nhalke *dem.*

then ◆ Apelke aperineyayne apmerewarle pwayewe katye alperineyayne, nhartelke atanthe ayneyaynenke lwenge-lwenge atanthe ayneyaynenke: Kwenemangkerre akerre arkerre akerrepe. *Then we took them back to camp for the sons to eat. Then they would eat all the food we gave them: bush tomatoes and desert raisins.*

nhartepange *dem.*

that, just there (close by). Way of emphasising the thing or place where something is. ◆ Nhartepange nte arrenhe! *There, that's where you put it!*

-nhenge *kin.end.*

together. Goes on words that describe family relations and shows people who are in that relationship to each other.
◆ Arrere nhenge atherre elweme anatyewe aperrane. *The two sisters are going hunting for yams.* ◆ Ahanterre nhenge amerne openhe arlelke. *A group of fathers-in-law and their sons-in-law went hunting.* ◆ Atye arenherre atnhelengkwe kwarlweye kelye nhenge akake. *I saw an emu father with his young emu chicks.* A number word often follows -nhenge to specify how many relatives are involved.

+nhengerne

+nhengerne irregular past tense ending that goes on *apenkerne* 'come' SEE +nhe, +ngerne

nhenhengarte *dem.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

on this side

= *tyelengarte* SEE ALSO *mwerenenyne* *this way*

+nherre Shows that the action has already happened or that it happened at some time in the past. [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE +nhe

nhetherrarte *dem.*

those two (nhe+ -atherre +arte)

◆ *Kwenyakwerre nhetherrarte*
openhengerne. *A few days ago those two came here.*

nile *n.*

needle (from English 'needle') ◆ *Mantarre atye aytnepl-aytenenke nilele. I am sewing with a needle.*

nipe-nipe *n.*

scissors (from English 'snip snip')

= *thethethe*

+nke *v.end.*

1. Shows that the action is happening now (at the time of speaking). ◆ *Atye ngkenge arenke anengewarle. I see you sitting.*

2. usually, typically or probably happens

◆ *Arlpengelke re pwenke, apmwe ahenenye, akngapety-akngapetyinenke, mpelarte. Pwenkelke kwere, warengelke re ampenke.* You cook the woma python on the ashes, turn it over. Then that side cooks on the fire.

3. can, able to do, capable of doing

◆ *Iterryte inenge makwerle althilenke atye. I can fight many people.*

4. Shows that the action has just happened or that an action is about to happen.

◆ *Yawe, alkaperre atye arntwenke. Yes, alright I have told it.* ◆ *Ayenge openke arrkwentyerwenge. I'm going for a few days.*

5. In sentences describing two actions that are happening now, one action is often in the continuous form, e.g. +rrane, and the other has the +nke ending. ◆ *Athe re pwarrantyeee aherrke errwelarrenke.* They burn the grass as the sun comes up.

6. For some older speakers this ending can go after the present continuous endings, e.g. +rrane, to show that the action typically or often occurs.

◆ *Akwetyakinterantyenke apmere alekele aynemeketye rlwene.* He is always looking after the camp in case the dog eats the food. ◆ *Wantewarte artnwenge nhartere*

akerronenke? Why is the child always crying?

7. For some older speakers this ending can go after the past continuous ending +yayne to show that the action typically or often occurred. ◆ *Atnwenthepe erlteye aynanthe awankakerre ayneyaynenke.* We used to eat meat all day in the olden days.

+nkelpa *n.end.*

Goes on the end of certain words to mean 'big.' It has no meaning of its own separate from the combined form. ◆ *Pwelerrnge erlwenkelpa.* Owls have big eyes.

nkwartetye, enkwartetye *n.*

stone knife. A resin hafted stone knife made from a white stone called *artnterke*.

◆ *Nkwartetyarle perety arreyayne akerte warle.* Atnkerele kwere ertnkweyaynepe; nhartere kwere re eltyenge arntarrtyewethane, artewentyaylengle, peretyepe. Etnpeyayne wenhe atnkerele. Nhartere alepetyeyayne eltyengepe arntarrtyeyayne kwerartepe. Men used to put paperbark onto the end of a stone knife. They would glue it on with spinifex resin so they could hold it with their hand then, making the tea-tree (handle) firm. They would cover it then with resin. They would test it and grasp it with their hand. ◆ *Artweyele atherre nkwartetyele atnhenhe elwewenhe.* Two men cut each other with a stone knife.

SEE ALSO *artnterke* stone, *atnkere¹* stone knife, *elperle* stone knife

nkwelthe SEE *etnkwelthe*

nkwerleye *n.*

1. bush plum, wild plum *Santalum lanceolatum*. Shrub to

3 m with drooping bluish-green leaves, white flowers and purplish-black fruit. Also referred to as *arwele nkwerleye*. ◆ *Nkwerleye apertame aynanthe artntwenkepe ane rlwene*



kwerlele anenke nkwerleye. Ane re aynterkarrenke wele arntwenge arlenge kwere wantayleye ahakeye openye apertame. We call the plant and also its fruit nkwerleye. When it gets dry we mix it with water, as we do with the native currant.

2. edible fruit of the bush plum tree. Also referred to as *rlwene nkwerleye*.

nkwehnharlepenhe *n.*

painted up ready to dance ◆ Awelye akake anteyane nkwenharlepenhe. *People are painted up ready to dance a women's ceremony.*

nngenye SEE etnngenye**+npe, +tnpe** *n.end.*

Goes on the end of some nominals to show that something has the quality of the word that +npe is attached to, such as *warenpe* 'hot.' Also used to show that something can not be separated from this thing. ◆ *ware fire* ◆ *warenpe hot* ◆ Ahene mpele aperengelengele aherne warle kwere akwetyenke lthimpe **nparle** pwerre atnthenhe. *The 'aperengelengele' food is really delicious, you collect it off the ground, bark and all, where it has fallen.* ◆ Rlwene arletye nyartepe thepethe rtame arntwe **npe** aperte, alele rlwene artwerrtye kwerarle arrewethe. *This dough is still wet and sticky with water; wait till I put more dry flour in it.*

npernpe, ernpernpe *n.*


rock pituri *Nicotiana gossei*. Herb about 60 cm (though sometimes growing to 3 m) with white flowers; found in rocky country. Also referred to as *tyanywenge npernpe*. ◆ *Tyanywenge npernpe, aknganenherre ayerrere, Arrelthatnenge theye itemarle. Arntape alkenhe rtame re altyanteyane, altwele atheke. Mwernenye angkwerrelke kwerepe artnkewe re, tyerte ilenye Altyerrele. Altyerrele ilenyerre, atnteyerrelke alperinenyepe. Atnarrenherre tyangkwerrelke atnbyterre. Alkenhe rtame re, ngkwarlepe repe, npernpe. Apmere arpanenhelelke, nhartepe altwele arenkelke. Kwerelartape Alice Springs theyepe itemarle atheke intemapertelkane anenke. Npernpe re anter-anter-enyerrane aknganentyelelkane. Atewanthalke renhe, antyanty-eletnhenhe re anteyerrakelke. Rock pituri originated (in the Dreamtime) here in the north, west of Arrelthatnenge, where that big range is in the west. Rock pituri grew on this southern side and was then stolen from a cliff by the Dreaming. The Dreaming got it and then took it south. The Dreaming planted*

it this way then in the south. It is a big bush, that delicacy, rock pituri. There toward the west of Alice Springs it is now found permanently. The pituri is now found all around at its Dreaming places. The Dreaming threw seed for them in the south then.

npernpe kwathenke *vt.*

slurp, suck
= *peyenke, impimpe kwathenke*

nte *pr.*

1. you (one person did something). Used for the doer of a transitive verb. With an intransitive verb *nge* 'you' is used. *Ngkenge* 'you' is used for the person who someone else does an action to. ◆ *Nte arenhe atyenge artnpengewarle? Did you see me run?*
2. Younger speakers use *nte* with intransitive verbs, especially when the sentence is an order or exclamation.
◆ *Nte aleme nhartepe angkerrane, wantakerrettetye arre nte aynenyte tewematye. Your stomach is making a noise because of something you ate.*

ntame-ntame *n.*

sad ◆ *Arrewenhe ilwekere ntame-ntame aperrane ipmarrenhepenhe kwere. Poor thing walking over there; he is sad after being yelled at.*

ntame-ntame mpwarenke *vt.*

make someone feel unwanted or unloved

ntame-ntamaylenke *vt.*

make someone feel unwanted or unloved

ntange edible seeds (NOTE Anmatyerr *ntang*)

SEE *nterrenge*

ntapere bundle, wrapped, rolled up [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *artapere***ntarenke** let something get away, let it escape SEE *etntarenke***ntarrelp-arrenke** go, leave [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

FORM OF *ntarrenke*

Ntarrenge *n.*

Antarrenge, Community on Utopia Land Trust. Associated with Kemarre and Pwerle skin groups.

ntarrenke *vi.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. sit, is. ◆ *Artnwenge atyeyenge ntarrerrane mpele. My daughter and her husband are sitting over there.* SEE ALSO *anenke sit*
2. lie SEE ALSO *enwenke lie*
3. go, move. Used when referring to someone who you must avoid.

ntarrkerte

◆ Tyangkwarre mpwerne nhenge elwanthe angkwarre ntarrenhe arlelke. *My son and son-in-law went hunting that way.* SEE ALSO apenke go, alpenke return

ntarrelp-arrenke

go, leave (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Ye, ntarrelp-arrenelke nge weyapele akake. *You go to your husband, who is my son-in-law, with some food.*

ntarrey-alpenke

go back and stay, return (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Weye akake nharte openhengerne ntarrey-alpenhe mpele aherre akakele. *That person (your husband who is my son-in-law) came back with kangaroo meat.* ◆ Ntarrelp-arrenhe ngkengwarre weyapele akake, teye akakepe. *Your husband who is my son-in-law came back with food and tea.*

= ayepelarrenke

ntarreyern-alpenke

come back (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming') ◆ Weye akake nharte ntarreyern-alpenherre ngkengwarre. *Your husband, who is my son-in-law, came back with meat.*

= alpenkerne

ntarrkerte, artntarrkerte n.

1. soakage with no water and only clay
2. hole dug to cook a kangaroo in which has only rocks or gravel and no dirt

SEE ALSO ngentye soakage

ntate n.

1. hiding spot, blind to hide hunters ◆ Atnhelengkwewe erlwanteyane ntatele artweyepe. *Men wait in a hiding spot for emus.* ◆ Ntatepe arrenke atnhelengkwewe, anteyaneye re erlwanteyaneye re atnwenthewe atnhelengkwewe kwerarte atnhelengkwepe openkerne. Nharte kwere wey-aytenkele. *He builds a hide-out to sit behind, where he will look out and wait to see an emu come towards him. Then he shoots it when it comes.*

2. leaves and debris heaped up from floodwater ◆ Ntatepe alkenhe rtame ntyerepe artetyepenhe awe errpatyepenhe athepe rtame ntyerepe, alenyepenhe rtame, elpayarle rtame. *Lots of grass or mulga debris heaped up after a flood on the side of a creek is called ntate.* = ntyere

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO nthate blocked

ntaylenke vt. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. give, take. Special words are used when

talking about a relative whom you must avoid. A mother says this to her daughter when she is speaking about her son-in-law

◆ Artnwengaye enye nte nyarte ntaylelp-aylene. *Daughter, give that food (to my son-in-law).* = arrempelinenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

SEE ALSO etyenke give ilenke¹ get

2. cook ◆ Arrenye artnwengele ntaylerrantye. *Over there my son-in-law and his wife are cooking.* = pwenke

3. kill = alarrenke

ntaylelp-aylenke

take something to give (to my son-in-law)

◆ Weyapele nte katye ntaylelp-aylene. *Take this meat and give it to him (my son-in-law).*

ntayley-enenke

1. go and get something (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Ntayley-enene nte atyenge pelikante ngkengwarre theye. *Go and get my billycan from your husband (who is my son-in-law).*

2. go and give something ◆ Kwerraye ntayley-enene ntaye! *Girl, go and give this to him (my son-in-law)!*

ntaylenyey-enenke

1. go and give something and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back')

◆ Ntaylenyey-enewenawe, rtwaltye. Amelyewewethe weyapele apeke. *Go and give this meat to my son-in-law for him to eat.*

2. go and get something from my son-in-law and come back

ntayleyern-alpenke

pick something up from my son-in-law while coming this way (said by a woman) (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming')

ingwe ntaylenke (do something) to make the night seem short SEE UNDER ingwe¹

ntekakarle n.

ring-tailed dragon *Ctenophorus caudicinctus* ◆ Mpelarte rtame repe awenyerre nhaperte kaperle openye ntekakerle artnte arenye. *The ring-tailed dragon is like the netted dragon, it lives on rocks.* = taltale¹

ntelh-anenke vi.

1. lie about something, fib. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': ntelh-anteyane ◆ Ntelh-anteyane ntepe, errtywarrengele nte atyenge artntwarrantye. Tywengepengele atyenge artntwarrantye. *You lied to me, you didn't tell the truth. You were fibbing.* = lyerrtye ampenke, errtywarrenke

2. show off, act smart ◆ Relhe nharte ntelh-

anteyane mweteke akake. *That woman is showing off with her new car.*

ntelhelepweneke *vt.*

1. say things that aren't true because you are angry ◆ Wantewe rtame atyenge ntelhelepwenehe! *Why are you saying such rubbish to me!* SEE ALSO **tywengepenke** *lie to someone*, **atneweletnyenke** *break a promise*, **errtywarrenke** *fib*
2. really angry, furious, abusive to someone ◆ Wantewe rtame atyenge ntelhelepwenehe? Ane arkarlepe ayenge angkenke errtywengepenherre. *I might say: 'Why did you tell lies to me?' But if I'm not so angry I would say: 'Why did you say something that wasn't true?'*

ntelhe-ntelhe *n.*

beautiful, pretty
= malangke

ntelrapeltape dragonfly SEE **arntweltepeltepe**
ntelye *n.*

1. type of large green grasshopper *Monistria pustulifera* (?) ◆ Atnkwarengele rewenhe etnperrantye, ngwetyanpe atneyaytenkelke re aherne theye, ntelye. *The grasshopper covers itself up at night and in the morning it comes out from the ground.*
2. any sort of grasshopper [SOME SPEAKERS]
= perrkalye

ntelyape-lyape *n.*

1. butterfly ◆ Ntelyape-lyapepe kelye kape alkenhe tyampe paympelhe akake mamperle rtame re. Ntelyape-lyape nyartepe arenke makwerle pertipelawе inenge arle. Ntelyape-lyape nyartepe anenke kayte theye. *The butterfly can be small or big. It has wings and beautiful colours. The butterfly can be seen in big numbers around pretty flowers. It metamorphises from a caterpillar.*
2. moth [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Atnkwarengele ntelyape-lyape kelye inenge rlwenthe warle karrarerane. *Small moths gather around the light at night.*

Ntelyawerle *n.*

Stapleton's Pinnacle. Hill near Barrow Creek.

nteme properly, intensely SEE **inteme**

ntere greedy SEE **ertntere**

nterarrenke burn as a red glow SEE **rnterarrenke**

ntere-ntere red SEE **rntere-rntere**

nterimpe *n.*

1. a type of very strong bush tobacco *Nicotiana* sp. (?), *Gossypium sturtianum* (?), *Abutilon leucopetalum* (?). The leaves are dried and chewed as a substitute for tobacco.
2. rock isotome *Isotoma petraea*. A small plant about 30cm with soft green leaves and pale blue flowers. It grows around rocks and in caves. It is very poisonous and can cause blindness. Some people say that small amounts were chewed along with native tobacco to increase its potency. Also referred to as *tyanywenge nterimpe*.

nterre *n.* [BABY TALK]

car = mpewe-mpewe [BABY TALK], mweteke

nterrenge *n.*

1. edible seeds ◆ Nterrenge yenke arntenenge tyengele yenke. *You grind seeds with a round stone.* ◆ Kengkarrelp-arreyayne kwerartape nterrenge aleye *not allowed you know anyway apewethape. Kengkarrelp-arreyayneee elkwel-etnyeyayne ngkwarle nterrenge ape. We used to sneak up on the coolibah seeds because you can't walk in making noise. We would sneak up and then give the seeds a fright all of a sudden.*
2. both edible and inedible seeds [SOME SPEAKERS]

Ntterentye place on Taylor Creek SEE **Enterrentye**

nterrke white ants SEE **enterrke**

nterrkeketye respectful way of saying woman SEE **enterreketye**

nterrparewenke *vt.*

grind; rub things together so that they make a squeaking noise ◆ Nterrparewarrantye errtywerne. *The teeth are grinding.* ◆ Arwelele atherre nyarte nterrparewarrantye rarrele. *Two sticks are rubbing against each other in the wind.* The thing making the grinding noise has no ending and the person doing the action has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

nterrparrepenhe *n.*

1. light-skinned
2. original beings, first people on earth. They did not have a human form.

nterrparepenhatherre *n.*

people from the beginning, original ones, first inhabitants

ntete trunk, stump, base of tree [YOUNGER

ntethe

SPEAKERS] SEE etntete

ntethe flower of various Senna sp. SEE antethe

ntethe pr. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. you (do something) to me. Used when the person talking is 'you' *nte* (one person) and the person you are doing the action to is 'me' *atyenge* ♦ Ake ntethe arene! *Look at my head!* ♦ Kaltyetnyene ntethe, atye eterlarrewethe. *Can you teach me? I'd like to learn.*

2. you (do something) for me. Used when the person talking is 'you' *nge* (one person) and the person you are doing the action for is 'me' *atyenge* ♦ Me! Arrilpinene ntethe! *Here sharpen this for me!* ♦ Tyelaperte *nge anteyanene, rlenke rtame ayenge alpenkerne. Aweparrane ntethe tyelaperte. Stay here, I'll come back later. Wait here for me.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **antethe flower**

ntetyenge-ntetye spotted SEE intetyeng-intetye

ntewarnte separate, apart SEE arntewarnte

ntewenhe pr.

1. yourself ♦ Apmwengepe ethwe etlenhenke kweretheye ntewenhe eltye rtame perrtyenke. *The snake bite poison spreads up your arm, so you have to tie a rag around yourself.*

2. for yourself ♦ Nyarte rtame ntewenhepe aperinene mpele. Atyengame nyartame enwewene mpele. *Take this one for yourself. This one should stay for me.*

3. on your own, in your own way

4. your. When referring to a particular body part of the person doing the action.

♦ Errkwene ntewenhe aynewethe ketye. *Wash your hands before you eat!*

ntewerrke n.

edible seed inside native currant fruit *ahakeye*. People swallow the *ahakeye* fruit without spitting the *ntewerrke* out.

nteyerre south SEE atnteyerre

nthe+ pre.

that (one), those (ones); there. Combines with grammatical endings +le, +we, -warle, -theye, -angkwerre etc. to mean 'with that', 'to that', 'from that', 'through that' etc.

Nthe+ and the endings after it are usually followed by the suffix +arte. ♦ Nyarte atye ayweng-aywenge aperinenke, **nthamerne-warlarte** kwere atanthe alwengayewethe.

I'll take him to those others so that they

can ask him. ♦ Alkenharrenhe ayenge

nthelarte Barrow Creek-le. *I grew up there at Barrow Creek.* If there are no grammatical endings and only other endings, such as -amerne 'some', -aperte 'only', then *nhe+* instead of *nthe+* is used. Some younger speakers put nominal endings on *nharte* instead of using *nthe+*, e.g. *nhartele* instead of *nthelarte*.

= **nthepe+** [OLDER SPEAKERS]

nthakakarte dem.

1. with that, having those ♦ Rlwene nthakakarte re aperineyayne elye warle. *With those fruits we would go back to a shady spot.*

2. having that sore body part

nthakelarte around there, in that area there
VARIANT OF *nthelakerre*

nthakenhe n.

1. how? Used to ask a question.

♦ Nthakenhe nte pwenke kwere? *How do you cook it?* ♦ Nthakenhamie ywekenganenye yate theyepe? *How are we going to stop the cattle from getting out of the yard?*

2. why?, how come? ♦ Nthakenhe tyerte-tyerte angkerrane? *Why are you whispering?*

3. what? ♦ Nthakenhe rtame aylerrantye? *What are you singing about?* ♦ Artnwenge amerne nthakenhe aleyake kelye amerne? *What happened to the young girls?* SEE ALSO *wante what, atnhante who*

4. in some manner, in some unspecified way ♦ Nthakenhe rteye artnangkele know-emaylerrantye atnyemaytewe kwene are entweyane, elpatherrantye rapeke kartawarrele entweyane atnyemayte. *I'm not sure how a bilby knows where the witchetties are underground, he might listen to check whether they are in the roots.*

5. With negative sentences *nthakenhe* means 'can't', 'not possible', 'no way'. ♦ Nthakenhe rtame re atnkarrenganenye inteme apertame atnenkepe, apmwengepe atnhenherre, pwekerrenyelepe. *There's no way a person can ever recover after a western brown snake bite.*

nthakenhe angkenge-wanenye vi.

not able to comment, can't get involved

♦ 'Angkene ngel!' Wele ayenge angkenke, 'Nthakenhe angkenge-wanenye ayenge atyeyenge ketye rtame.' 'Hey, talk!' someone

says. So I say, 'I can't talk because (it involves) my family.'

nthakenhe rtetye

- what about? ♦ Nthakenhe rtetye angkerrane? *What are they talking about?*
nthakenharrenke vi.
 1. what's happening?; what are you doing? what's up? Used with intransitive verbs.
 ♦ Nthakenharrenhe nge kwenyele? *What did you do yesterday?*

2. something is happening, something is going on ♦ Aye, nyartepo atmwerrentye arrenhelke rlengkepe nthakenharrenhe rtetye elweme. *Hey, it's midnight now, something must have happened to those two brothers.* ♦ Atanthe areyayne angwerretye inenge rtame nthakenhe arreyerre nhamermarte mpele angwerretyinge mpele, marlel-amernepe areyayne arlwekere apartentye theye. *The girls looked across from where they were sitting in their women's quarters to where the boys were, and wondered what the boys were going to do.*

nthakenhineneke vt.

- 1a. what's happening (to you, him, her etc.)?
 b. what are you making?, what are you doing? Used with transitive verbs.
 ♦ 'Nthakenhineneye nte tywekepe? Wenharte ngkenge etnyenyeyerwe, waylpalele, eltyemwerneyele mpele, ratyene.' 'Peyakele, aynenye aynanthe twerarte.' *'What did you do with all the sugar, all the rations that the white man, the policeman, gave you?'.* 'No, there's none left, we ate it all', we said.
 2. something is happening (to you, him, her etc.)

nthakentye how (NOTE Anmatyerr *nthakenty*)

SEE nthakenhe

nthakerre, nthakerrarte dem.

1. over there, that way (nthe+ -akerre +arte) ♦ Atnyemayte, arlewatyerre, aherre aynanthe aynenyerre, apmere nthakerrewarlartepe. *We used to eat witchetties, goannas and kangaroos around that way.*
 2. that sort of thing ♦ Tyelperre, artnte tyelperre, elperr-elpperre, ntereng-arengange. *Tyelperreee nthakerre wenhe yerrantye. Flat one, a flat stone. It's for seeds. You use the flat stone, that sort of thing, for grinding (seeds) on.* Other endings such as

+we and +le come after the *nthakerre* part of this word and before +arte.

nthanane pv.

messily, carelessly
 SEE ALSO alperryte scattered

nthanane arrenke vt.

put things down carelessly ♦ Nharte ngkeyenge nthanane arrel-aytenhe. *Your things were put down carelessly.*

nthanane elethnenke vt.

chuck things carelessly all over the place, throw things around ♦ *Don't verandah-le nthanane elethnerrantywetha orange peel, rlwampe arenge nthanane elethnerrantyentyle mpele. Don't chuck the orange peel all over the verandah, it's a white person's verandah!*

nthangkwarrarte dem.

1. around there (nthe+ -angkwerre +arte)
 ♦ Atnyemayte ayneyaynee nthewarlarte Barrow Creek-arle mpelarte ltemarle. Nthangkwarrarte apeyayne. *We would eat witchetty grubs, going around to the west of Barrow Creek.*
 2. in there, amongst those things
 3. alongside that

nthapenyarte dem.

similar to that, that kind of thing, that sort of thing (nthe+ -apenyte +arte)
 ♦ Kngwere akeleye, nthapenyarte ayenge arrpernkerrane. *Give me another song aunty, I don't know songs like that.* ♦ Pwerke-pwerke nthapenyelartepe mantarrepe aynenke. *That kind of beetle eats through clothing.* Other endings such as -akape and +le go after *apenyte* in this word:
 ♦ nthapenyelarte with (something) like that

ntharengarte dem.

belonging to that person or thing (nthe+ -arenge +arte) ♦ Mweteke mamperle nhartepe rlwampe ntharengarte. *That nice car belongs to that whitefella.*

ntharenyarte dem.

from there, living there, originate from that (nthe+ -arenye +arte) ♦ Artweye ntharenyarte. *The man from that country.* ♦ Apmelerre aperte nhartepe apmwepe openkerne re arwele ntharlarte nhartepe re alpenke alwene ntharenyaperte atharrerrane. *That snake has always been coming, it comes to where that tree is then turns around and goes back from there.*

ntharle row of yams SEE antharle

ntharlarte

ntharlarte, nthewarlarte dem.

1. to that, towards that over there (within seeing distance) (nthe+ -warle +arte) ♦ Ware inenge nte ntharlarte kenge atnarrene. *Put the firewood in a pile over there.*
2. at, in or on that. Shows the place that a transitive verb happens. ♦ Nthewarlartelke kwere eletnhey-alpenke. *He then puts it (the animal) down there.*
3. out of, off or from that. Used when something is being taken out of something else or from someone else. ♦ Awerre nthelamernarte ilpaket-aytenhe artnte erlkwe ntharlarte atye arenherre. *Those boys pinched money off that old man and ran away, and I saw them.*

ntharretarrete n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

black hair OPPOSITE OF tyekwatyekwe SEE ALSO errpwerle black

nthate n.

blocked, congested

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ntate *hiding spot*

nthatarrenke, nthate-nthatarrenke vi.

1. get blocked, block up ♦ Elhe ayenge nthatarrenke kangkale akake. *My nose is getting blocked because I have a bad cold.*
2. restricted, short-winded, hard to breathe, wheezing, out of breath ♦ Atnwenthe atye inteme aynenyerre penhe ngayelete ayenge nthatarerrane. *I ate too much meat, that's why I am short-winded.* ♦ Arnalke nthatarrenke weye pwarne. Kangkale alkenhe akake apeke. *When you have a bad cold your chest goes tight and you can't breathe properly.* SEE ALSO weye pwarnarrenke
3. lazy, heavy feeling after big feed ♦ Nthatarerrane ayenge atnew-atnewe, ngayele atye aynenyre alkenhe weye rlwene wele ayenge atnew-atnewe. *I feel heavy because I'm too full, I ate too much food as I was hungry.*
4. sob, cry uncontrollably (of a child) ♦ Akerrane nthate-nthatarrengele. *She is crying uncontrollably.*

nthatinenke, nthataylenke vt.

block something up

ntheke, nthekarte n.

1. which, which one ♦ Ngkarlweye ntheke ngkeyenge? *Which one is your father?*
2. whose ♦ Ntheke paltye nhartep? *Whose friend is that?*
3. where [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Nthekarte nge angkerranaye? Nyarte ayenge

angkerranawe, warlele kwene. *'Where are you talking (from)?' 'I'm talking here, inside the house.'*

4. somewhere, some place, an unspecified place or thing ♦ Ileke theyepe aylanthe alperninenyerre, ntheke warle rteye aylanthe ilenye *more again, oh, Murray Downs-we. We brought the cattle back from Ileke and we went and got some more from some place or other, I think it was Murray Downs.*

nthekartaye

whereabouts

nthekele, nthekelarte

1. whereabouts ♦ Nthekelarte anteyane nge? *Where do you live?*
2. at some place, an unspecified place ♦ Ntywetentye nthekele anteyane, dam theye mwernenye. *The 'ntywetentye' plant grows in some places, like this side of the dam.*

nthekelarlungarte

with what place; through where

ntheke theye, ntheketheyarte

1. where from
2. from somewhere, an unspecified place

nthekewe

where, which way ♦ Nthekewe nte apmwe arenhe? *Where did you see the snake?*

nthekewarlarte, nthekarlarte

1. where to, at, in or on. Also shows the location of the object of a transitive verb.
2. to somewhere, to an unspecified place ♦ Ileke theyepe aylanthe alperninenyerre (pwelekepe), ntheke warle rteye aylanthe ilenye. *We brought the cattle back from Ileke and got some more (cattle) at some place or other.*

nthekangkwe, ntheke angkwerre n.

1. whereabouts, which way (ntheke -angkwerre +arte) ♦ Nthekangkwe nge artnweyenteyane? *Wherabouts do you hurt?* When asking questions, either pronouns, *nge* or *nte*, can be used with intransitive verbs:
- ◆ Ntheke angkwarre nge openke? [OLDER SPEAKERS] Ntheke angkwarre nte openke? [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] *Where are you going?*

2. around an unspecified place, somewhere

nthekarte which, which one VARIANT OF **ntheke ntheke angkwerre** whereabouts, which way VARIANT OF **nthekangkwe**

ntheketyarte dem.

1. watch out for that (nthe+ -ketye +arte)
2. because of that, for fear of that

3. for goodness sake = atyeyengaye,
atyeyengamernaye
= mpeleketyarte

nthelakerre, nthelakerrarte, nthakerrelarte, nthakelarte dem.

1. around there, in that area there (nthe+ -akerre +arte) ♦ Kerraneye atyeyengele arlenge ayenge apeyayne, atyemeyele arlenge enwekelepe intemarte apeyayne aynanthe nthakelarte. *When I was young I travelled with my granny and my mother's father and we would camp out for the night around there.*

2. with that sort of thing

nthelarlungarte dem.

1. through that place (nthe+ -arlenge +arte)
♦ Nthelarlengarte elwake alpeyenteyane. *The two of them travelled along there.*

2. in the company of that person

nthelarte¹ dem.

on, in or at that; over there, around there (nthe+ +le¹ +arte) ♦ Alkenharrenhe ayenge nthelarte Barrow Creek-le. *I grew up there at Barrow Creek.* ♦ Nthelarte aynanthe elyenge angwarlpele anewene. *Let's sit over there under the thick shady tree.* ♦ Nthelarte re apeyayne. *It went over there.* = nthelengarte

nthelarte² dem.

that one, that person. Goes on words to show that the thing or person is the doer of transitive verb action. (nthe+ +le² +arte)
♦ Artweye nthelarte kwenyelepe artnwenge nhartepe alarrenhe. *That man hit that child yesterday.*

nthelarte³ dem.

with that, using that (nthe+ +le³ +arte)
♦ Tnwetyeyayne ngkweyange arntnenge nthelarte lyerele. *Desert kurrajong nuts are smashed using a grinding stone.*

nthelengakake dem. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

around there, in that area (nthe+ +lenga -akake) ♦ Nthelengakake apertame aneyayne rtwerrpe arenyle apertame re, tharrkarrele anter-anter-enyerrane kwenenge wethapenye, tharrkarrepe angerrantye. Tyelengakerre anteyane, artnangkepe. *Bilbies live in the sandhills. They sit underneath the honey grevilleas; they dig under them. They sit around the honey grevilleas.*

nthelengakerre dem. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

around there (nthe+ +lenga -akerre)
♦ Nthelengakerre errwanthe anteyanene

arlenge apentyelawe. *Sit around there you mob, don't go far away.* = nthelakerre

nthelengarte, nthengelarte dem. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. on that, at that (nthe+ +lenga)

2. over there

= nthelarte¹

nthelengaperte dem.

1. right there, at that exact place
2. right over there ♦ Nthelengaperte atanthe anteyanenke intemaperte. *They've lived at that one place over there for a long time.*

ntheletnkenke fluff up, fluff out SEE Itheletnkenke

Nthelkwere, Nthilkwere, Kalenthelkwere n.

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. People of the Mt Allen and Napperby area; Central Anmatyerr. Also referred to as *iterrye Nthelkwere*.

2. Central Anmatyerr language. Also referred to as *angke Nthelkwere*.

nthenayne n.

1. behind, the other side ♦ Elpaye theye nthenayne. *On the other side of the creek.*
♦ Lwematnenke nthenaynelke arntwe theye. *Come out on the other side of the water.*

2. next time ♦ Ahepertewepe nthenayne rname. *Next summer.*

nthenaynepenhe n.

on the other side ♦ Arlewatyerre apeke arre angenke. Nthenaynepenhe erlwethe arrelp-arrenkelke, metyelke arrenke. *You might be digging for a goanna. He might have shut himself in on the other side of his hole.*

SEE ALSO mwernakeletheye other side

nthengelarte on that, at that VARIANT OF nthelengarte

nthepe+ pre. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

that (one), those (ones). Goes before most nominal endings to mean 'that way, that one, etc.' *nthepe+* and the ending after it are usually followed by the suffix *+arte*.
= nthe+

ntheparlarte in or towards this area VARIANT OF nthepelewarle

ntheparenke vi.

way women and girls dance during initiation ceremonies where they shake their legs

nthepelarte dem.

on that, there (nthepe+ +le¹ +arte)

♦ Atnwenthe arltere wenharte re,

nthepelengarte

nthepelarte paypele entweyanep. *The animal is a pale colour, like the one on that piece of paper there.* ♦ Kayle nthepelarte ayenge atyeyengewe etarrerrane. *I'm thinking about my boomerang over there.*
= nthalarte¹

nthepelengarte dem.

somewhere around there (nthe+ +lenga +arte) ♦ Rwgkawe, nthepelengarte atanthe anteyane. *I don't know, they live somewhere around there.*

= nthalakerre OPPOSITE OF tyepelengarte

nthepelewarle, ntheparlarte dem.

in or towards this area (nthe+ -warle +arte) ♦ Iteyelepe tyelarte alpeyayne mpele nthepelawarle re aperrane mpele rlwarre apartame nthewarlarte, apmere kwereyengewarle mpele. *Hey, the possum's track went along this way, true, he went into his hole.*

nthepenharte dem.

1. after that (nthe+ -penhe +arte) ♦ Ye, nthepenhartepe atantherre, artweye aylaperane apekepe openkelke. *After that some men, his brothers for instance, go out.*
- ♦ Nthepenharte kwere pilalepe kwerarte tnwetyewethelke, artnewarle. *After that they will pound the seeds on a stone.*
2. from that, because of that
- ♦ Pwelparreyayne arntwearlelke aynanthe pwelparreyayne atnew-atnewe sugar penhe nthepenharte. *We swam in the waterhole, feeling nice and full from that sweet food.*

nthewangke, nthewangkerre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

where to? (nthe+ +we -angkwerre)

♦ Nthewangke nge openke? *Where are you going?* = nthekewarlarte, nthekangkwe

nthewangkerre where to? VARIANT OF nthewangke

nthewarlarte to there SEE ntharlarte

nthewarte dem.

1. that thing, that one, that person. In a sentence with an intransitive verb *nthewarte* refers to the thing, reason or purpose of the action or thought. (nthe+ +we) ♦ Arntwe nthewarte ayenge ahentye ahenewe. *I want to drink that good water.*
2. for or to that person, thing or reason
- ♦ Relhe nthewarte ayenge apartaperte angkerrane. *I'm just talking to that woman.*
3. out of that, from that ♦ Thangkerne

nharte apartange re alkerarle arreng-anenye? *How come that bird there isn't flying away?*

nthewartetyarte dem.

up to there, as far as there (nthe+ +we -artetye) ♦ Atanthe arntarntareyayne mpwareyayne Kelly's Well nthewartetyarte alwene alpeyayne. *They would check up on and fix the lines as far as Kelly's Well and then they would turn around and come back.*

nthewartweyarte dem.

the owner of that (nthe+ -artweye)

♦ Atnhante apmere nthewartweyarte? *Who is the owner of that country?*

Nthilkwere type of old Anmatyerr SEE Nthelkwere

nthwele soft and ripe or well cooked SEE anthwele

nthwenharre n.

small white fluffy clouds that gather together before it rains. Usually seen in winter. Also referred to as *mataye nthwenharre*. ♦ Arntwe akwerrkepe re etntyaytenke nthwenharrepe rartepe nhartepe re ahenelkarrenke nhartepe re atnthenkelke re arntwepe. *Little clouds gather, they get bigger and better, then it starts raining.*

SEE ALSO melperre distant rain clouds, akwelye rain cloud, rlwetnperre rain cloud, inewarre wispy cloud

ntingke n.

1. cooked ♦ Nyarte arletye ketye, atnwenthe ntingke angkarrenye atyenge etnyene! *This piece of meat is raw, give me that bit which is properly cooked!*

2. ripe ♦ Rlwene arlkerre nyartepa atherrk-atherrke anenke arletyepe, marlalperre ntingkepe kape aherne openye aynterrkepe. *The bush tomato fruits are green when they are unripe, yellow when they are ripe and brown when they are old and dry.*

3. tobacco mixed with ashes that is ready to be chewed ♦ Arlpe warle pwitinengele tyanywengepe etnpewenke, ntingkelke. *When the tobacco is mixed in and rubbed in the ashes, then it is ready to chew.*

= intenge, tywerlperre OPPOSITE OF arletye¹

ntingkarrenke vi.

ripen, cook ♦ Atnwenthe aherre apeke arlewatyerre apeke warenge pwenke ntingkarrenke re. *Kangaroo meat or goanna meat is placed on the fire so that it cooks.*

◆ Aherne warle awe arlpewarle apeke akarletye kweyayne ntingkarrewethe. *The northern wild orange fruit is put under the hot ground or under ashes to ripen up.*

ntingkaylenke *vt.*

roast something ◆ Ntingkaylengle pwengele, akngapetyinengele. *He roasts them and turns them over.*

= ertntwerelh-aylenke, pwenke

ntingkare *n.*

1. firestick that is placed in a hole and burns throughout the initiation ceremony. The stick is made of *atnyere* supplejack.
- ◆ Ntingkare nharte nte atnarrene! *Place the firestick over there!*
2. an initiate at a certain stage during the initiation ceremony

ntwanengayte, ntwanengayt flying-saucer bush VARIANT OF pwentanengayte

Ntwaylengle *n.*

Mosquito Creek. Place east of Tara community.

ntweletnhenke *vt.*

make a big fire, especially to give off light. ◆ Ware ntweletnheyayne arwele inengepe. *The boys were piling up little twigs to make a fire.* ◆ Artweyele ntweletnhenhe warepe. Warepe arnewangke-wangkaylerrantye. *The man made a big fire. He kept piling on more wood.*

ntwemerre, erntwemarre *n.*

buck spinifex, bull spinifex. *Triodia longiceps.* A grass that grows in hummocks to 1.5m and has very sharp bluish-green leaves. Also referred to as *athe ntwemerre*. ◆ Ntwemerre nyarte athe alkenhe awelengke arrilp-arrilpe. Artnte angkwarrepe arinengelepe kwerarle apmere mpwarende. *This spinifex grass is big and has sharp spikes. When it is on a hill euros make their home in it.*

SEE ALSO *alatyite soft spinifex*

ntwemerre-ntwemerre *n.*

spinifex bird (?) *Eremiornis carteri*. Also referred to as *thangkerne ntwemerre-ntwemerre*.

ntwengatherre *n.*

one behind another, in a line ◆ Iteye awenyerrele rtame ntwengatherrepe aperrane mweteke atherre apeke. *Two cars, for example, might travel one behind the other.* = antengethwerrpe

ntweperte *n.*

1. useless, broken ◆ Mweteke ntweperte, angketye ntweperte. *A car can be broken or your foot can be broken.* = errpatye
2. on your own, without family, by yourself, rejected ◆ Ntweperte ayenge apewethe. *I'm going because I'm always on my own.*

ntweperte-ntweperte *n.*

left on your own ◆ Ntweperte-ntweperte re anteyane ngarrpe aperte. *He is left all on his own.*

nyakatherre apenke, nyakatherre artpenke *vi.*

swap over, exchange places for a while ◆ Aynernanthe nyakatherre awatnkakerre aveyayne. Kaytetye amerne aveyayne ayerrere atheke, atanthe aveyayne atnteyerre atheke. *In the olden days we used to swap. The Kaytetye might head north for a bit and they used to head south.* ◆ Tyelakerrarte aynanthe aneyaynenke alkenhineyaynenke altaye aynanthe aneyaynenke nyakatherre artpenke. *We grew up around here, we would run and swap places.*

ntyale-ntyale *n.*

skinny (of animals and people)

SEE ALSO *mpweyampe skinny*

nyalkarlenye *n.*

striated grasswren (?) *Amytornis striatus*. Reddish bird with white throat and long tail, 16–18 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne nyalkarlenye*. ◆ Nyarkarlenye athe arenye. *The striated grass wren lives in the grass.*

ntyalpewenke, ntalpeletnhenke *vt.*

1. throw someone to the ground in a fight ◆ Ilatengele kwere ntyalpewenke artweyele. *A man grabbed him and threw him to the ground.*
2. bash or hit something against the ground, such as a goanna ◆ Weye arlewatyerre ntyalpewenke kwere ilpilenke penhe. *You kill the goanna by knocking it against a tree after you pull it out of the hole.*

nyangwelke, nyangwelkayerre *n.*

1. fire, wood, firewood [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

◆ Ntyangwelke warekite rtame repe. *We call a fire stick by the special name ntyangwelke.* ◆ Ntyangwelke arrempileyenewethe! *Get wood for my son-in-law!*

2. firestick made out of supplejack

ntyarle

atnyere ♦ Atnarrerrantyelke atanthe ware ntyangkwelke kite. Ware, arwele. *People stand up a firestick made out of supplejack, a burning stick.* = *warekite*

3. woman who has a special role in initiation ceremonies. The name one woman calls another with whom she is in a special relationship through the role she played in the other woman's son's initiation by carrying the firestick. These women can not call each other by their names. The people who are in a *ntyangkwelke* relationship are often cousins. ♦ Marlepe artntwenke ntyangkwelke rtame atyeyenje ntyangkwelke atyeyenje, *young fella atyeyengewaye akerlkenhe re, meyemey-arrenherre. I call the woman who wore ceremonial feathers for my son 'ceremonial cousin', she became his mother-in-law.* SEE ALSO *perlawerle ceremonial relative*

ntyangkwelkarrenke vi. dance for a man at *apwelhe* initiation ceremonies to make him your son-in-law. Only women do this.

ntyarle n.

1. pointing bone made from a kangaroo bone. Also referred to as *ngkwerne ntyarle*. ♦ Ntyarle kwerele artarerrantye. *People perform sorcery using a pointing bone called ntyarle.* SEE ALSO *artarrenke*
2. poisoning or sickness caused by sorcery ♦ Ngangkayakakele re ilenyerre aherre ngkwerne ntyarle. *The doctor took out a piece of kangaroo bone which was making him sick.* SEE ALSO *arraylentye sorcery*
3. nose bone, nose peg [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Ntyarle elhe warle arrenke. *A nose bone is put through your nose.* = *rite*

ntyarleyarle, ntyarleyarlenge,

ntyarleyarleye n.

- 1a. flat-leaved hakea, dogwood hakea *Hakea macrocarpa.* Tree to 5 m with twisted branches, corky fissured bark and flat leathery leaves.
- b. fork-leaved corkwood, long-leaved corkwood *Hakea divaricata.* Tree to 7 m with twisted branches, corky fissured bark and yellow-green flowers. Leaves are branched or forked. ♦ Ntyarleyarlenge itatne apenye apertame re ngkwarle akake re. Ntyeyampe, ngkwarlepe, ntyarleyarle rtame anteyane. Arlwerr-alwerre rtame re, arwelepe; arlwerr-arlwerre. *The flat-leaved*

hakea is similar to the northern corkwood tree 'itatne' and it has honey. There is nectar, sweet stuff, on the flat-leaved hakea called ntyeyampe. The tree grows very bendy. Also referred to as arwele ntyarleyarle.

2. the flowers and edible nectar of these hakea trees [SOME SPEAKERS]. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ntyarleyarle*.

SEE ALSO *itatne northern corkwood, ntyweye fork-leaved corkwood*

ntyarleyarleye

flat-leaved hakea, dogwood hakea [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE *ntyarleyarle*

ntyarlkwē n.

nest ♦ Ntyarlkwē re mpwarenke ahernarle tyampe thangkernele ye, arwelarle re mpwarenke apertame athe wethanye re ilerrantye arwele tyampe re mpwarenke re errwele arwelarle kwartewe kwartele arlengelke re altyanteyanewethe ntyarlkwē re mpwarenke antywe. *A bird makes its nest on the ground or in the tree. It collects grass and sticks for its nest. Then it lays eggs in the nest and sits on them.* ♦ Nyarlkwē mpwarenke ilkwenngle apmere kwereyenge arle kwene alhwenge arle ntyarlkwē theye tyampe entye tyampe theye mpwarenke. *This nest is a home made by a mouse inside the ground; it makes it using hair, grass and rubbish.* = *antharlkwē* SEE ALSO *antuwe grass nest, mparlkwe mouse nest, erlwame animals grass bed*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *antyarlkwe tar vine caterpillar*

ntyarrengaytnenke vi.

sneeze. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *ntyarrengaytnerrantyē* ♦ Ntyarrengaytneterane ayenge arntetye kankale akake. *I always sneeze when I have a cold.*

ntyayinenke

waste something SEE *entyaynenke*

ntyaytenke

build up (clouds before a storm) [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *etntyaytenke*

+ntyele v.end.

don't (do something). Goes on verbs to tell someone not to do something. ♦ Rlwene nyarte aynentyele! *Don't eat that food!* ♦ Aleke weyattheke mentye alarrentyelawel! *Don't hit that dog, he's a hunting dog!* After continuous endings, such as +rrane and +yayne, it means 'don't keep doing something': ♦ Angkerranentyele nge! *Don't keep talking all the time!*

ntyele-ntyele

sinus, inside part of nose

VARIANT OF entyeng-entyele

ntyelp-alarrenke *vt.*

hit something so that it bursts

◆ Atnyemayte apeke awe yerrampe atye ntyelp-alarrenke. *I might burst a witchetty grub or a honeyant.*

= ntyelpinenke burst

ntyelparrenke *vi.*

burst, break open ◆ Erlwe arre ntyelparrenhe, arntwelke erretarrenke. *His eye burst and liquid came out.*

ntyelp-ntyelparrenke

burst or break open (plural)

ntyelpinenke *vt.*

1. burst something open; split, burst or pop something so that what is inside comes out ◆ Kayte apeke ntyelpinenke rtame rtnwengele wethapeny. *You should be careful not to burst the witchetty grub when you are digging it.* ◆ Alerrkepe kwere ngwerrminenke ngkwarlelke kwere ngwerrminenke, nharte kwenepe ntyelpinengele alerrke kwereyenge ngkwarlewe arrwekele. *You find the honeyant eggs first, before the honeyants, then while you are digging down deep you often break some honeyants.*

2. squeeze something to make something come out ◆ Ngkerke atye ntyelpinenke. *I popped the sore.*

= ntyelp-alarrenke

ntyeltye *n.*

big, large, huge, enormous ◆ Ilpe alkenhepe re! Artnangkinge, rartee, wenhe ntyeltye alkenhe marteyelke re. *He's got huge ears, that bilby! They are huge ones.*

= alkenhe

angke ntyeltye

deep or loud voice ◆ Angke kelyele aylewethe, nate angke ntyeltye. *Sing in a high voice, not a deep one.*

OPPOSITE OF angke kelye

ntyeltyemarteye

huge, massive, enormous ◆ Arwelele entweyane antetherre, ahernele entweyane perlape cynterrantye alperre aynterrantye. Ntyeltyemarteye antetherre, alkeny-alkeny. *The carpet python lives in trees and on the ground. It eats foliage and conkerberries. It's a huge fat snake with markings.*

ntyeltye-ntyeltye *n.*

big things ◆ Tyweke aynewanthe lump ntyeltye-ntyeltye etnyeyayne erlteye

waylpalele shopkeeper aynewanthe etnyeyayne erlteye. *The store-keeper used to always give us big lumps of sugar-lollies.* ◆ Akerlpayte aynenke kwere, ikwe malangke. Arleyale, ntyeltye-ntyeltye, ake alkenhe. *We eat the delicious witchetty called 'akerlpayte'. It is a lovely fat witchetty with a big head.*

= alkenh-alkenhe

ntyemene *n.*

1. ruby saltbush *Enchylaena tomentosa*. Soft greyish shrub which grows about 70cm and which has bright yellow or red fruits. Children put the berries from the ruby saltbush on their hair to make it turn red. Ruby saltbush has an edible red berry, which is usually only eaten by children.

2. tall saltbush (?) *Rhagodia eremaea*. Also referred to as *arwele ntyemene*.

ntyenye little one, dear, friend SEE antyenye

ntyenye aywekert-aywekerte *n.*

ant-lion, larva of a type of flying insect *Neuroptera* spp. A yellow insect about 2cm long with a black head and pointed tail. = angkwerey-angkwereye, kwatyarle ntyenye-ntyenye, tyarlikwingkwingke

ntyere *n.*

1. watercourse, flood-way, water crossing, floodout area ◆ Apmere Iperte ntyere, aveyayteyayne atherkewarle ayterane alenyepenhe atherkenyengareye. *People used to come to Iperte, that floodout, for green tobacco when it was growing up after the floodwater, during the green season.* ◆ Ntyere arle ape arntwe openke ntyere angkwarre openke, elpaye theyepe elpaye rarre ntyere arrelparrenhe tyweretye-tyweretyelke arrelparrenhe. *The water just comes into the watercourse from the creek where all the bean trees are.*

2. debris, leaves; grass or twigs heaped up often as a result of floodwater

◆ Ntyere rtame arntwengarle alenyele eletnhepenhe rtame, arntwenge alenyele ntyere arrelparrenhe rtame. *The floodwater leaves behind leaves and debris after it has been flowing where it becomes a floodout.*

◆ Pwekerrenye athenge entweyane kngwere-kngwewepe entweyane ntyerele errpaty-errpatyele openye. *The king brown snake lies in the grass or in a patch of twigs and leaves, in all that useless debris.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO antywere grass bed

ntyere ampenye

old tea-leaves reboiled

ntyerarrelp-arrenke vi.

become a floodout, turn into a floodout

◆ Ntyerarrelp-arrenke elpaye wanenye
ntyere papertelke. *It's not a creek that becomes a floodout, only the low ground.*

◆ Elpaye nharte apmere Apewempe theye nthenaynepe re ntyerelkarrelp-arrenke.
That creek, after it passes Bottom Bore country, becomes a floodout area.

-ntyere n.end.

Goes on the end of some tree names to mean a swampy area where this tree grows. The tree name is usually reduplicated. ◆ Artety-artetye ntyere.

Swampy country with lots of mulga.

◆ Atnkerr-atnkerre ntyere. *Swampy country with lots of coolibah trees.*

ntyerelk-ethnenke vt. [SOME SPEAKERS]

gut an emu

ntyerne n.

1. butterfly bush *Petalostylis cassiodoides*. A shrub to about 1.5 m with fern-like leaves and orange flowers. Also referred to as *arwele ntyerne*. ◆ Ngkwarle, ntyerne, arwelepe ntyerne rtame. Apmere Apewempele rtame re aknganenhepe. Apmere Elpantere rtame re. Ya, repe ntyernepe; ante elweme aknganenhe wante atherraperte, entyenye atherre. *The sugar and the shrub are called ntyerne. The butterfly bush originated near Taylor Crossing and at Elpantere. The butterfly bush and the red-bud mallee both originated there.*

2. edible scale made by lerp insect on the leaves of this plant. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ntyerne, ntyerne-ngkwarle*.

◆ Ntyerne ngkwarle kwerele anenke. Tyweke openye arltere. *There is a sweet lerp on this plant, it's like white sugar.*

◆ Atnakakerrepe lhangkelele aneyayne kwerartepe ngkwarlewepe ntyernewepe. Nhartepe enweyayne artweye arre aneyaynepenhepe, ngkwarlepe repe. Alperrepe therreleyayne rtwatheyayne. Repe apartelke ahernarlepe erretarreyaynepe ngkwarlepe, pwerre antheyayne. *In olden-times people would perform a corroboree for the increase of sugar from the butterfly bush. Then after the men would do the ceremony that sugar would be lying there. It would cover the leaves and bend*

them down. *The sugar would just run out all over the ground.*

ntyerre n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. ground water, water ready for drinking.

Also referred to as *arntwe ntyerre*. ◆ Arne aperte akengepe aperineyayne. Arntwe ntyerrepe. *People used to carry water carriers on their head. They had water in them.*

2. thirsty VARIANT OF **ntyerrele**

ntyerrakwe n.

1. perishing, very thirsty ◆ Ntyerrakwe inenge ilwekeranthelke nharte alpeyayerane. *Those poor people are coming back, dying of thirst.*

2. dry conditions, no water
= **ntyerrele**

ntyerrele, ntywerrele, ntyerre n.

1. thirsty ◆ Atnkwarenge aperte aynanthe arntwepe kwathenhee, ntyerrelelepee. Ngayele ape apeyayne newe ngayele rtame aynanthe openhe. *We were really thirsty, we drank water at night-time. We were walking around hungry, we never carried anything to eat for dinner.*

2. dry conditions, no water = **ntyerrakwe, parrettye** SEE ALSO **aynterrke dry**

3. ground water, water ready for drinking
◆ Thangkenhareng warle ntyerrele kwatheyayne. *I went to the rockhole at Thangkenhareng to drink water.* ◆ Ayenge ntyerrelewe enthwerrane. *I'm looking for water.* ◆ Nyartepe peyakelelk rtame ntyerrele errkerelk rtame. *This soakage has no water, it's dry now.*

SEE ALSO **arntwe water**

ntyerrelakake n.

a place that has ground water such as a waterhole, rockhole or a soakage.

◆ Ntyerrelakake warle aynanthe alpwene. *Let's go to a place that has water.*

ntyerrme n.

1a. edible seeds of the dogwood tree awetnthe. ◆ Ntyerrme alarrenke arwele, mpelarte pwerre arrtyeyerre. *You hit the seeds from the dogwood tree with a stick to make them fall down.*

b. general word for dogwood seeds that goes before other words for dogwood seeds [SOME SPEAKERS.] Young seeds of the dogwood tree are described as *aylwere* and the dried seeds are *pilale* and *errkertaty*. Also referred to as *nterrenge ntyerrme*. ◆ Ntyerrme twengarre aynenke kwere warele pwengeli.

We eat fresh seeds of dogwood trees after they are cooked on the fire.

2. drink made from dogwood seeds.

Also referred to as *ngkwarle ntyerrme*.

◆ Arntwenge arlenge *ntyerrme* kwatheyerre, kwerartepe *ntyerrme*.

Ntywerr-arryenke ahakeye openye. *People used to drink the dogwood seed mixed with water. (You) squeeze it like native currants.*

= apale SEE ALSO *twengarre dogwood seedpod, aylwere young dogwood seed, pilale dry dogwood seed*

ntyerrmele *n.*

emu with not much fat

ntyerrnge-ntyerrnge *n.*

bridge of the nose

ntyewantye hip or rump SEE *antywantye*

ntyeye fork-leaved corkwood SEE *ntyweye*

ntyeyampe, ntyweyampe *n.*

nectar from northern corkwood tree *itatne Hakea chordophylla*. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ntyeyampe*. ◆ Ngkwarle wante, *itatne*. Re entweyane *ntyeyampe re, ngkwarle*. *Honey from the corkwood tree is called ntyeyampe*. ◆ *Itatne rtame arwelepe*. Ngkwarle kwerarl *ntyeyampe rtame anteyane*. *The tree is called 'itatne' and the honey in the flowers on this tree are called ntyeyampe*.

SEE ALSO *ntyweye fork-leaved corkwood*

ntyeyaperte *n.*

bull ant *Myrmecia nigriceps* (*reproductive*)

◆ Nyartepe tyewalhe openye alkenhe ake errpwel arlke rntere-rntere. Ntyeyaperte nyartepe awelengke re arle atnhenke iterryepe erlkwetharrenke. Repe apmerepe kwereyenge mpwarenke arwele arle etneta warle. Ntyeyaperte nyarte paympelhakak-arrenke repe peyake awelengke wanenyelke rtame. *The bull ant is like the small ant but bigger. It has a black head and red body. The bull ant is cheeky and when bitten by it, a person vomits or is sick for a little while. The bull ant makes its nest under a tree just near the trunk. When it has wings it is not cheeky and will not bite.*

ntyipere *n.*

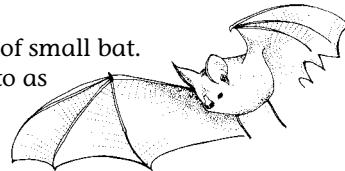
various types of small bat.

Also referred to as

thangkerne

ntyipere.

◆ Ntyiperepe errpatye aynenganenye. Repe



paympelhepe enterre-enterre rtame re. Kelyape wenhaye, elhe arrilpe. Nyartepe anteyane ilperrele kape etnteyele repe atnkwarenge apewenhe. Ntyiperelepe aynenke wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye atnkwarengele aperrane. The bat is not good to eat. It has webbed wings. It is small and has a sharp nose. It lives in tree hollows or caves and only comes out at night. It eats insects and little animals that come out at night.

◆ Ntyiperele alperre twerarte aynenke.

Ntyipere arntwengareye artnperrentweyane errwele alkerele; etnteyewarle antywe mpwarenke. *Bats eat all the leaves off trees. In the wet season bats fly high in the sky and make their camp in caves.*

SEE ALSO *errkamarte flying-fox*

ntyipere alkenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]

ghost bat *Macroderma gigas* ◆ Ntyipere alkenhe etnteye arenye. *The ghost bat lives in a cave.*

ntywarlke nest SEE *ntyarlkw*

ntywelh-aylenke heat something up, warm someone up, melt something SEE UNDER *ntywenke*

ntywenke, entyenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

warm yourself up by a fire ◆ Wareng ayenge ntywewethe. *I want to warm myself by the fire. The thing you warm yourself by is usually fire and this has the +le¹ ending (+nge² on short words): ◆ Warele mpele ntywerrane tenhele ayenge. I'm warming myself by the fire as I am cold. ◆ Elkemene nharte wareng arrerapenyre re anewene ntywewethe aytencye. That old woman can sit close to the fire so she can get warm.*

= tarrenyarrenke OPPOSITE OF *apmwernarrenke*

ntywelh-aylenke *vt.*

1. heat something up, warm someone up, melt something ◆ Antere nhartepe artntarrenhe ntywelh-aylene nte warenge re arntwarrewethe aytencye. *That fat is frozen, warm it in the fire so that it can melt.*

◆ Teye apeke atnwenthe apeke ntywelh-aylerrantye. *You can warm meat or tea.*

◆ Atyenge tyampe warele ntywelh-aylenhe mpele. *The fire warmed me up.*

2. get someone worked up and angry for no reason because what you are telling them is not true ◆ Marle nthelarte arntwengale atyenge ntywelh-aylenye. *That woman spoke to me and got me angry.*

ntywerre, ntywerrayerre *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. water ♦ Ntaylelp-aylene ntywerre rtwaltyewepe. *Drop off some water for my son-in-law.* = arntwe, ntyerrele, kwelhe-kwelhe
2. juice made from native currants *ahakeye* mixed with water

ntywerr-arrtyenke, ntywerraylenke *vt.*

mix dry fruits such as *ahakeye* native currants *ankweleye* bush plums and *ntyerrme* dogwood seeds with water. People do this by squeezing the fruit with their hands. ♦ Entywerr-arrtyenke atye ahakeye eltyenge. *I'm mixing the dry native currants in water with my hands.* ♦ Ntywerr-arrtyenke rtame arrniginenke ntywerr-arrtyenke ahakeye tyampepe rarre aynterrkarrenkepe. *Ankweleye ntywerr-arrtyenke, kwathenkelke. We mix dried native currants or bush plums with water to make a liquid that we drink.* The word for water has the *arlenge* ending and the word for the fruit or seeds has no endings: ♦ Ntywerraylenke ntyerrmepe, arntwenge arlenge. *Dogwood seeds are mixed with water.*

SEE ALSO *arlkwerrnge*¹ native currant drink, akarre native currant drink

ntywerrele thirsty SEE ntyerrele

ntywerrenenke scatter SEE entyerrenenke

ntywerrnge *n.*

track made by small animals such as rabbits (NOTE Anmatyerr *ntywerreng*) SEE iteye

ntywetentye *n.*

type of plant *Chrysocephalum pterochaetum* (?). Also referred to as *arwele ntywetentye*. ♦ Ntywetentye, alkenh-alkenhe rtame re. Angwarlpe. Nterrenge ileyayne. Athe alkenhe. Alpiteng-anyimpe akake, marlalperre. *The plant ntywetentye is a large thick grass with edible seeds. The stems are greyish and they have little yellow flowers.*

ntyweye, ntyeye *n.*

1. fork-leaved corkwood *Hakea divaricata* (NOTE Anmatyerr *ntyey*). Tree to 7 m with twisted branches, corky fissured bark and yellow-green flowers. Leaves are branched or forked. Also referred to as *arwele ntyweye* = ntyarleyarle SEE ALSO itatne northern corkwood

2. nectar from the fork-leaved corkwood flower. Also referred to as *ngkwarle ntyweye*

SEE ALSO *ntyeyampe* nectar from northern

corkwood

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *antyeye sweat*

ntyweyampe nectar from northern corkwood tree SEE *ntyeyampe*

nwanentye things, belongings SEE tnwanentye

nwanpenke, ertnwyanpenke *vi.*

1. jump out, fly out, shoot off (of spark), spurt out ♦ Apene ngawe arlenge openye ware intetyarle nwanperrane ketye. *You move away from there because sparks are flying off that fire.* ♦ Arnte tyampe tyre-le are alarlelp-arrenke wele nwanpenkelke, arwele tyampe atelp-atenke nwanpenkelke re. *Stones can fly out from under a tyre going along, or a stick can fly out when you run over it.* ♦ Nterrenge tyampe nwanpenke re, erkerte tyampe nwanpenke re, arlengelke. Alarrenke tyampe aynanthe atrthenke wele nwanpenke arlenge. *Seeds fly off (when you hit a tree) too. If you're getting seeds off the sickle-leaved wattles, the seeds fly off in all directions.*

2. spring back, bounce back ♦ Arwele kwenaylenke re, nhartepa alwenepe nwanpenke. *He bends the stick down then it bounces back.*

nwanpey-artpenke

struggle to get away ♦ Kick-kick-arrerrane aytnane nwanpey-artpenke aytnane kwere arntarryerrantye kwere. *An animal might try to run away but it can't because someone is holding it.*

nwekewerre *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

two close female cross-cousins

nwenengke tawny frogmouth SEE enwenengke

Nwengarraye a skin name, *Kngwarraye*

woman (NOTE Warlpiri *Nungarrayi*) SEE Ngapete

nwenthe foam on floodwater or froth on your lips SEE ernwenthe

nwethe elbow, upper arm SEE ernwethe

nye+¹ pre.

this, these. Goes before endings such as -aperte 'only', -apertame 'again' to mean 'this only'; 'this again'. Can also go before endings that refer to a number, such as -amerne 'some', to mean 'these.' *nye+* and the ending after it are usually followed by +arte. If the person or thing has other nominal endings then *tye+²* is used instead of *nye+*.

SEE ALSO nyarte *this*

+nye², +nyerre *v.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Shows that the action has already happened or that it happened at some time in the past. ♦ Terethe nhartep nte atyenge etnyenyerre pwarne arlentye angkwarrepe. *That dress you gave me is narrow at the hips.* ♦ Kwenyele ampwale aperninenye akeleye arenge. *Yesterday my aunt's things arrived.* This ending only goes on verb stems that end in *ye*, or have *y* or *i* before the final consonant. For example, *ayne+nye*, *ile+nye*, *etye+nye* but not verbs such as *ape+* and *atne+*; these verbs have the *+nhe* ending. Younger speakers tend to use *+nhe* on all verbs.

+nye³, +nyerre *n.end.*

Goes on some descriptive words to make words that refer to a time associated with that thing: ♦ arrwekele, arrwekele **nye** *first, in front* ♦ atherrke, atherrke **nye** *green, green time (rainy season)*

nyakerrarte, nyakerre, nyakarte *dem.*

over there, around there (*nye+ -akerre*) ♦ Arrentye rtame repe nyakerrarte lwepel-ayterane mpele arlterepe! *That's a devil over there, that white thing coming out!* ♦ Ayneyayneee akarletyelke, ngayele wenhe akarletye nyakarte entweyane ahepertewe. *We ate northern wild oranges in summer when they are ripe over there.*

= nyangarte

nyame-nyame *n.* [BABY TALK]

food

= menye, nyanye² [BABY TALK], enye

nyamernarte *dem.*

these (*nye+ -amerne +arte*) ♦ Nyamernarte akwelherre akakepe anteyane aherre, arinenge, kwelharre, enewaylenge kape artnangke tyampe. *The kangaroo, euro, rock wallaby, echidna and bilby all have pouches.*

nyamperle, nyamperle-nyamperle *n.*

red and black seeds of a Top End plant which are made into necklaces

nyangarte, nyangerrarte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. this sort of, these sorts of ♦ Kngwerele amerne atnawerrinewethe atantherre, kwerartepe nyangartepe arwelepe. *Others can get the right name for these sorts of plants.*
2. around here, all around this area ♦ Nyangarte atanthe anteyane. *They are all around here.*

= nyakerrarte, tyangkwerre

nyangerrarte this sort of, these sorts of [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE nyangarte

+ny-angkeletne+ *v.end.*

Goes on the end of verbs to show that the person comes and does the action quickly or for a short time and then goes back. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ Kwenyele aperte atye ileny-angkeletnenhe. *I quickly went and got it yesterday.* ♦ Atyengarle re openhengerne anewethe arrpanete wele them-aneny-angkeletnenke, altherarrenhe apeke. *He said he wanted to stay with me, but he came, stayed and quickly went straight back, perhaps he was homesick.* ♦ Artnwenge nte nyarte ileny-angkeletnewenawen! *Come and get this baby quickly!*

SEE ALSO -angkelh-ayle+

nyanye¹ *n.*

1a. mother's mother. For some speakers the person you call *nyanye* also calls you *nyanye*. ♦ Nyanye atyeyenge arrengkwe arenge. *My nanna is my mother's (mother).*

b. mother's mother's sisters and brothers. For some speakers *nyanye* is baby talk and *aypmehye* is the main word.

2. man's mother's mother's brother's daughter; a man's mother's mother's father's sisters. These relatives are a man's classificatory mother-in-law, but because she is related through the person's mother's mother she is regarded as close kin and so is called *nyanye*. SEE ALSO ngkwnererrpe. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *nyanye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings *+ye¹, ngke+, kwe+*.

nyanye² *n.* [BABY TALK]

vegetable food, tucker

= menye [BABY TALK], enye

nyape *dem.*

1. just this ♦ Wele atye awenyerrepene nyape ampilerrantye. *Well, I'll tell just this one further story.*

2. just here ♦ Akwerterrepe kwere artewethe nyape ilpere. *Chop the hollow tree crosswise just here.*

3. just now ♦ Ikwe alkenhelke nyape, errpatye. *It's really stinky now, no good.*
- ◆ 'Nyape nge alkaperte, arkenye akakelke arrenke' atywetnpelepe arrantyee. *'Now you have finished, you've painted me', so the*

nyaperte

perentie went and looked at himself.

nyaperte dem.

1. right here (nye+ -aperte) ♦ Nyapertawe! *It's here!* ♦ Nyaperte atnywenye. *It went in right here.* ♦ Ngkwarrle nyaperte mpelaye! *There is honey right here!*
2. then ♦ Artnpenhengerne ayenge erlwewe ayenge nhartepe pwenge rtame. *Dish-le arlene atye arntwampenyne arntwelke wenhe atnhante repe erlwewe arre wenhe wash-emayleyayne. Erlwe atyenge angkenhe 'Aye, arntwe rtame nhartepe mpele.'* Rkantepa ayenge nyaperte thapele-thapele alperineyayne. *I ran there with my eyes still closed. I bumped into the dish of water where the old man used to wash his face. The old man said to me, 'That's a dish of water!' So then I would be laughing so much I couldn't walk straight.*

nyarewe n.

- 1a. Horsfield's bronze cuckoo *Chrysococcyx basalis*. Glossy grey bird with dark ear patch, grows up to 17 cm.
- b. black-eared cuckoo (?) *Chrysococcyx osculans*. Grey bird with dark ear patch and pale chest, grows to 20 cm.
2. mistletoe bird *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Red and grey-breasted bird with pinkish-red undertail and black back, 10–11 cm.
 - ♦ Arreteme angkerrane nyarewe, 'mpa, anpatyarrewene aynanthe' Atnkwarenge tyampe atwerrpe rtame. *If we hear this bird we know to move on. It calls in the evening and late afternoon.* ♦ Nyarewe angkerraneketye artweye arenge. *Watch out when this bird calls as it travels with kurdaitchas.* Also referred to as *thangerne nyarewe*.

nyarle n.

phasmid striped gecko *Diplodactylus taeniatus*

nyarrapenge n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cat. Also referred to as *weye nyarrapenge*. = mangwe, pwetyekate, meyarre

nyarte dem.

- 1a. this, the. Used for a person or thing doing an intransitive verb or when there is no verb in the sentence. ♦ Relhe nyarte openke. *The woman is going.* ♦ Aleke atyeyenge nyarte. *This is my dog.*
- b. this, the. Used for a thing or person having a transitive verb done to them or it. ♦ Nyarte errwanthe arenaw! *Hey, you*

mob watch this! ♦ Atnme nyarte nthake angkwarre atnelye? *Where will we put the red ochre?*

2. here, right here ♦ Etntete kngwere warle ayanthe arey-alpeyayne. 'Nyarte mpe! Ye ntepe nharte althene, atyepe nyarte althenke.' *Then we would come upon another tree. Hey, here's one! You go and clean that one and I'll clean this one.* ♦ Nyarte arre anteyane. *Here it is!*

3. well, so, now, then ♦ Arntape nhartepe parlparlepe. Nyarte elwanthe entweyane, arkenye wanenye atherre tangwerle. *There is a flat stone. Well, the two of them have no patterns on themselves, no markings.*

♦ Nyarte ayenge Kngwarraye angkerrane, Tyarre-tyarre-arenge, Lhalpenty-arenge. *Now I'm talking, I'm a Kngwarraye from Jarra-Jarra, Lhalpentye.* For older speakers endings do not go on the end of this word, instead they go in the middle of this word after *nye+*: ♦ nyamernarte *these*. If the person or thing has a different role in the sentence and has endings on it, then *tye+²* is used:
♦ Tyelarte alarrenhe. *This one hit her.*
♦ tyapenyarte *like this*. Younger speakers however often put the endings on the end of *nyarte*: ♦ nyarte amerne *these*
Nyarte is often followed by *+pe*, in which case the word refers to something that has already been mentioned or a change in time: ♦ Nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe. *This is good meat.* ♦ Mpelarte kaltyarreyayne awatnkakerrepe. *Nyartepe paper-like atanthe aytnterrantye. That's how people learnt in the olden days. Now people learn from reading and writing.*

-nyayne n.end.

1. true, really did happen ♦ Kwenyele nyayne ayenge openhengerne. *True, I came yesterday.* SEE ALSO *angwerrme true, erlwew² real, rlwarre true*

2. real, proper, not pretend ♦ Alkaperte nyartelke arlewatyerre nyayne kwere entweyane. *That's how real goannas are today (after what happened in the Dreaming).*

♦ Aynenanthe errwelenge penhe elketnheyayne, wele aynanthe ayneyayne atherreke errwelenge penhe mentye rtame enye nyaynepe nharte apite tyampe apmeyayne. *We only scratched around on the surface. We ate the stalk which was just above the ground, not the yams which you have to*

dig deep down for.

OPPOSITE OF -iperrenye

+ny-ayne+ SEE +nyey-aytne+
nyelengkwe *dem.*

lots of these, all these (nye+ -lengkwe)

◆ Nyelengkwartepe arleyake inenge
alkenhelkepe atneyayne. *We had all these
young girls who are grown up now.*

= nyamernarte

nyemilpare cold south wind SEE atnyemilpare
nyenkenye *n.*

behaving in a socially unacceptable
manner, having no concern for other
people; shameless, disgraceful
= nyerewanenye, artepewenyerre,
ikerrentyewanenye

nyerre¹ *n.*

1. ashamed, embarrassed, not feeling
confident ◆ Nyerre ayenge anteyane
ipmarrenhepenhe, ahepenhe apeke. *I feel
ashamed if I have been in a fight or had an
argument.* OPPOSITE OF alhewere

2. shameful behaviour, someone who has
broken the law, acting shamefully, acting
disgracefully ◆ Nyerre nhartepa aney-
alpeyayne artnwengarle alarrel-aytenhe.
*You've acted shamefully, hitting that other
child.*

3. proper behaviour, such as being quiet
and reserved when certain kin are around
◆ Nhartepa ayletyeye nyerrele. *That's your
mother-in-law, behave yourself (don't draw
attention to yourself).*

4. shy, reserved, timid, reticent. ◆ Atye
tnakenke awerre kelye nhetherrarte
apartarle knngwere ertnwenke
nyerewanenye. *I praise those two little boys
for dancing without being shy.* = nyerralthe

5. tame SEE ALSO anike tame, peranngae
familiar

nyerre iparenke *vt.*

1. repay someone. A reflexive pronoun
(atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself',
etc.) is used for the person doing this
action.

2. thank someone ◆ Nyerre iparenhe
elwewehanthet yenkarrer etnyenye
menhengele. *The mother and daughter thank
people who have worked for the young fella.*

3. fix things up with someone, clear things
up, sort an issue out, make amends,
apologise ◆ Nyerre iparrengele atyewenhe,
atyenge etarranemeketye. *I should clear*

*things up with her, she might be thinking bad
things about me.*

4. give someone a consolation prize
= erlwatye angkenke

nyerrarrenke *vi.*

1. get shy, feel embarrassed ◆ Kwerrepe
nhartepa nyerrarrerrane, alethane
angkemeketye. *That girl is shy of strangers
talking to her.* ◆ Alantye angkene nge,
nyerrarrentyele! *Talk confidently, don't be
shy!*

2. act shamefully, act in a socially
unacceptable manner ◆ Mummy apeke
kwere angkeyaytenke apertame 'ntepe
nyerrarrerrane aney-alpenhe artnwenge
warle alarrel-aytenhe'. *A mother might tell
her child 'you acted shamefully back at home
by hitting that child.'*

3. feel sorry for someone ◆ Nyerrarrerrane
ayenge ilwekere alarrantyarle kwere. *I
feel sorry for him because he was hit.*

nyerrele

for shame; because of the shame or
embarrassment resulting from it

nyerrele etnyenke *vt.*

1. embarrass and shame someone. This
is considered a very rude thing to do.

◆ Alethengele atyenge nyerrele etnyel-
aytenhe. *The stranger came and embarrassed
me and left.* ◆ Nyerrele etnyerranty nte
atyengawe, arrantyele interme. *You are
shaming me, don't keep staring.*

2. give something to someone out of
compassion because you feel sorry for
them ◆ Nyerrele atyete etnyenke maneye
ilwekerewe. *I feel sorry for him so gave him
money.*

nyerrele arenke *vt.*

embarrass and shame someone by staring
at them. This is considered a very rude
thing to do. ◆ Nyerrele arentyele. *Don't
shame that person by looking at them.*

nyerrele elpathenke *vt.*

embarrass and shame someone by
listening when you shouldn't. This is
considered a very rude thing to do. The
person who is embarrassed has no endings
(or equivalent object pronoun) and the
person who is listening has the +le² ending
(or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5,
p. 813). ◆ Ikwe errpatye errwanthe atyenge
nyerrele elpatherranty! *You are shaming
me by listening to my bad singing (so you*

+nyerre²

should sing too).

+nyerre² Shows that the action has already happened VARIANT OF +nye²

+nyerre³ Goes on some descriptive words to make words that refer to a time associated with that thing. [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE +nye³

nyerralthe *n.*

shy, someone who doesn't talk much, timid, embarrassed, reserved, reticent

nyerre-nyerre *n.*

very shy, very embarrassed ◆ Relhe nyerre-nyerre anteyane. *The girl is very shy.*

nyerre-nyerre apenke *vi.*

walk away shyly ◆ Re nyerre-nyerre aperrane. *He is walking away shyly.*

nyerrewaneny *n.*

behaving in a socially unacceptable manner, having no concern for other people; acting shamelessly ◆ Atnayterrke nharte nyerrewanenyep! *That bloody person has no shame!* ◆ Intemaperte ngkwarle kwatherrantye nyerrewanenyele, iterrtye kngwere inengele apeke apenkerne nyerrewaneny eperrane kwatheny-aynterrantyweth. *Someone without shame drinks nonstop, if other people are around, that shameless person takes drinks from them.*
= nyenkenye, artepewenyerre, ikerrentyewaneny

nyerrewepenke, nyerrelepenke *vt.*

tell someone off, swear at someone, reprimand ◆ Ahenge apeke nyerrewepenke nhartepe, atyeyengarle ipmarrey-alpenke nyerrepene atye. *That relative of mine caused a fight and I told them off.*
◆ Ipmarrinhe atye kwere, nyerrewepenhe atye kwere, repe atyenge ketye nyerrelke atneyayne, angkenge-wanenye nyerrelke nyerrewepenhe atye kwere. *I told him off, I reprimanded him. He was embarrassed then. He sat there all quiet after I told him off.*

SEE ALSO ipmarrinhe reprimand

Nyerreye *n.*

place near Arlekwarz

Nyerreyewernte *n.*

place name on Jarra-Jarra

nyetherrarte *dem.*

these two (nye+ -atherre) ◆ Nyetherrarte elweme renhe atherraperte. *These two brothers look alike.*

nyetyepe, nyetyepe-nyetyepe, nyetyenge-

nyetyenge *n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

1. cubbyhouse, play area ◆ Artnwenge

inengele antywe mpwareyayne wele etnewenkepe nyetyepe rtame artnwengelepe. *We call cubbyhouses made by children for children nyetyepe.* ◆ Arlwekere arrpaneye, elye arrpaneye kngwerele mpwarerrantye angwerrtyele amerne, arnkentye arrpaneye. *Some children make single women's camps and the others, the young boys, make single men's camps.*

2. games that children play in their cubbies ◆ Rrkanteleke rtame aynanthe play-arreyaynenke. Nyetyenge-nyetyengele aynanthe aneyaynenke. *We used to play for fun. We used to play cubbies.*

nyewe *n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]*

hill ◆ Nyewe angkwarre aynanthe apewene kwele-kwele alpeyenteyane. *We can go along the hill to where there is water.*
= artnte¹

+nyey-alpe+ *v.end.*

Goes on verb stems to show that the person or thing returns and then does the main action before leaving. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ◆ Ngartatepe angkerrane rtame, re angkengele angkengele alpernintel-arenke ye akwenyey-alpenke re. *You can hear the bees buzzing when they bring back the pollen from the flower, and come back and put it in their nest.*

+nyey-aytne+, +ny-ayne+ *v.end.*

1. go and do something lots of times or for some time and then return. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ◆ Angkenyey-aytnteranewethe aynanthe. *We should go and talk for some time and come back.* ◆ Warelke re nhartepe arrenyey-aytneyerree, warepe eletnheyey erwele. *Then he will spend some time fetching firewood, and return and stack it in a pile.*

2. back and forth; to and fro. Goes on verb stems to show that the action happens back and forth or to and fro many times. ◆ Errelalye, atnepe re athenyey-aytnterantye awenyerre warle aperte alhwenge warle. *The red sand goanna goes and shits in just one hole and then comes back.* ◆ Renhe angkwarre atyepe arlengepe ilenyey-aytneyayne nantewe, atnkengaperte. *I travelled back and forth,*

far away, to muster horses, I'm lucky to still be alive!

+nyey-ene+, **+nyey-etnye+** v.end.

Goes on verb stems to show that the person goes and does the action quickly or for a short while and then comes back. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ Marle nharte nte alwengarenyey-enene! *Go and quickly ask that woman and come back!* ♦ Artweyelke rarte aren'yey-enenhe. *She went along and saw a kurdaitcha and so went back.* ♦ Parrekike warle atyenge eletnhe nyey-enewethe? *Can you quickly run me to Barrow Creek?*

nyingke n. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

zebra finch *Taeniopygia guttata* (NOTE Anmatyerr nyeyngk) SEE ngimirre

nywerpe n.

People who are in the opposite generation moiety to the person speaking, or to the person whose point of view you are taking. In one generation moiety are *Pwerle, Thangale, Penangke* and *Kngwarraye* people and in the other *Kemarre, Mpetyane, Pengarte* and *Kapetye*. Relationships between some kin who are *nywerpe* to each other are characterised by teasing and joking. People who are in the same generation group are called *kweyakareye*. ♦ Nywerrpe amernepe atanthe ngarrpe apertame atewenhanthe ngarrpineyayne; ane nywerrpe arre aynekanth-areng-apenyelepe apeyayne aynekanthe nthewarle apertame; peatyewe. *People would divide themselves into the two generation groups when we played traditional football. People would stay in their own generation group. We would go to the right generation group team that belonged to us.*

nywerpe angkenke vi.

tease someone in the opposite generation group ♦ Rrkante etnyeyayne atye nthewarle nywerrpe ayenge angkenhe. *I'm joking with that person, she is my nywerpe.*

nywertepe n.

rectum, bowel, colon (of cows and kangaroos). Also referred to as *weye nywertepe*.

Pp

+pe¹ end.

1. Goes on the end of words to show the main thing, or most interesting thing, in a sentence. This ending is very common in Kaytetye. ♦ Kalartepe atnhantelarte mpwarenhe? *Who made this shield?* ♦ Aheperewepe arlewatyerre lwemelk-aneye. Apeyelke re elkeparre penhepe. *In summer the goanna comes out. After hibernating it walks around.* +pe usually occurs after other endings, however it can come before -apertame 'again' and -inenge 'lots of': ♦ Thewakepe inenge errwelenge etyeyayne. *We would hang all the swags from the top.*

2. Shows the information that is already known or what has been mentioned before in a conversation. Often goes on pronouns and demonstratives ('this, that'). ♦ Wantewarte artnwenge nhartepé akerranenke? *Why is the child crying?*

3. When there are two words that refer to the same main thing both of these words can have +pe on the end. ♦ Nharte aynenkepenhepe, kwerepenhartepé atnwenthe kwerartelke alperinenke. *Then after eating, after that, he carries back the animal.*

4. Used to mark a different, but previously mentioned thing, such as in story telling where there are two main characters.

♦ Artweye atherre apmere theye arlekapeyewe. Kwerepenharte kngwerepe arrwekelepe alepale rtame apelaperrane. Kngwerepe kwerethye aperte errwarr-arranke, artweye kngwerepe, errwarrarrelp-arranke. Nhartepe nthenayne kngwerepe apelaperrane, weyepe tyeptetye alarrenke, alarrer-aperinterrantye.

Nhartepe kngwerepe inteme apertame errwarrarrenhe penhepe kwere, weye apeke apmerrantyengarle rtame apmwenge atnhenke, intemaperte. Nhartepe kngwerepe alpenke, alepalele re weye alarrel-arrel-arrrantyepenhepe. *Two men go out from the camp to hunt for meat. After*

that one of them is going along ahead without paying attention (to the other one). The other man turns off from him (from his track) as he goes along. Then the (first) one is going along on the other side and killing small animals as he goes along. Then the other fellow, after he turned off, while digging out an animal perhaps, is bitten fatally by a snake. Then the first fellow goes on, after killing animals all the way along without knowing what happened.

+p-aperte end.

1. only (this); just (this). The combined endings +p-aperte are used when the focus or attention is restricted to one thing.

◆ Arlewatyerrep-aperte atnywenyerre. *Only a goanna has been in here.* ◆ R lengkep-aperte alpwetethe. *(We'll) go back later on today.* ◆ Marlelepe rewenhe athamarrengelepe alarrenke akep-aperte ake rewenhe alarrenke arrngarle. *Women cut their hair and hit themselves on the head until they bleed, to show they are sad when someone has passed away.*

2. Can also be used to focus attention on something. Often this is when the thing has already been discussed, or when it is the new or expected information in the conversation. ◆ Awatnkakerrep-aperte artweyele mpwareyayne kaylepe. *A long time ago men made boomerangs.* +p-aperte often goes on more than one word in the sentence: ◆ Aynanthe p-aperte arntarntareyaynep-aperte aterarreyayne paperte. *We were watching out because they were scared.*

+pe⁻² v.end.

Goes after the first part of a few verbs whose stem ends in +arre+ to show that the action is happening gradually or occurs over time. The part of the verb before +pe- is then repeated. ◆ atnarrenke stand something up ◆ atnep-atnarrenke stand things up ◆ Kwerephartape: Aytnep-aytnarrenke re wenheye, aytnep-aytnarrenke. *After that he thinks: 'That fellow has vanished for good.'*

pake n.

bag (from English 'bag') ◆ Onion, potato, bread aynekanthe etnyeyayne pakel arlenge aperte that waypale erlkwenge atherre. *The two old white men gave us onions, potatoes and bread in a bag.* SEE yakwethe

pakereye n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

white headband, ceremonial headdress (from Aboriginal English 'pakaree') SEE iterlarre

pakete n.

bucket (from English 'bucket') ◆ Atyerreye angwen-angwene arengepe paketele aperte ntyerrele atneyayne, weye ampenhe. Ratyene arre etnyenyerrepene rlwampele, pelawe tyampe. *Our poor younger cousin had a bucket full of water and meat was cooking in it. It was rations given to him by the station owner, along with flour.*

pakethe¹ n.

fox (from English 'fox')

pakethe² n.

box (from English 'box')

pakwerre n.

desert bandicoot *Perameles eremiana*. Also referred to as weye pakwerre. ◆ Pakwerre weye ahene aynewetethe. Pakwerre nyartepe anteyane ilperrele kape athenge. Pakwerrele aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Pakwerre nyartepe artnangke openye weye. *The bandicoot is good meat to eat. It lives in tree hollows or special nests in the grass. It eats little insects and animals. The meat tastes like the rabbit-eared bandicoot.*

pakwerrelarenge n.

site near Wauchope

pakwethe n.

box (from English 'box')

pale n.

1. worried, anxious ◆ Pale anenke akwerrke inengewe ilmeketye. *I'm worried that someone might take the little ones.*

2. alert, aware ◆ Pale atnewenawe, marle knkgwere openkerne kwetere akake alarrewetethe. *Watch out, that other woman is coming with a nulla-nulla to hit you.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO apale ripe dogwood seed

aleme pale anteyane vi.

worry that something bad is going to happen to someone. ◆ Pale aneyayne rtame aleme, artnwenge kwereyengewe, arlengarle openhewe. *She's sick in the stomach with worry for her child who went a long way away.*

palepale adv.

1. anyway, without concern, do something without thinking too much about it

◆ Apelke atye palepale kwere wethapeny arntwerwenenke akwerterrpe, kelye.

Anyway, now I'm just telling it quickly, in a short form. SEE ALSO alepale unaware

2. (do something) the wrong way, incorrectly SEE ALSO errpaty-errpatye wrongly

palepale angkenke *vi.*

talk about something you didn't see or that you don't really know about ◆ Ngkwarlepenhe apeke, artnwenge apeke palepale angkerrane. *A drunk or a child might talk without thinking about what they're saying.*

palepale apenke *vi.*

go to the wrong place because you don't know where you should be going ◆ Palepale ayenge apenke, ape. Arntewe apeke atyeyengewe atye areyenewethe. *I might go to the wrong place trying to get my money.*

palepale artntwenke *vt.*

tell people about something that you don't really know about

palapale elpathenke *vt.*

1. misunderstand something ◆ Kwerarle rtame angkerrane apartentye palepale elpathenhe re. *She wasn't talking about it properly so I couldn't quite understand her.*

2. not listen properly

palapale enthwenke *vi.*

look for something when you have no idea where it is ◆ Angwerrmineng-anenye palepale enthweyayne. *I didn't find it because I didn't know where to look.*

palepale ilenke *vt.*

marry someone you are not supposed to marry because they are the wrong skin

◆ Elwewenhake palepale ilenke. *The two of them married the wrong way (they are classificatory father and daughter).*

◆ Elwewenhake palepale ilenhe, ikwewe Kngwarrayele apeke ilenhe pengarte apeke, errpaty-errpatyele elwewenhake ilenherre. *A Kngwarraye might marry a Pengarte, which is marrying the wrong way.* A reflexive pronoun is used (e.g. *elwewehanthe* 'them two selves') for the people who marry the wrong way.

= errpaty-errpatye atherre anteyane

palapale wenke *vt.*

throw something without aiming properly

palpale flat, smooth SEE parlparle

palpalpe *n.*

edge, end, tip, buds, shoots ◆ Arwele alperre palpalpe. *Tip of a leaf.*

= akalpalpe¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO parlparle

Pampelyakwelange *n.*

West Dam

pampewe *n*

bamboo

-pange, -apange, -mpange *end.*

1. Way of asking a question when used with a rising tone of voice. ◆ Ngimarrele pange ayleny? *Did they sing at the place called Ngimarre?* ◆ Tyangkwerrarte pange store warlepe? *Is this the way to the store?*

◆ Apite elkwemeninengele apmeyayne atnwelarre. Wante mpange? Katywertarre mpange atanthe apmeyaynenke, katywertarre. *The old women would dig up yams. And what else? Pencil yams, of course, that's what they would dig.* SEE ALSO +ange

2. Way of showing new information, such as a new person or topic; often used when contrasting two things. ◆ Nte pange alwel-aytenke, nharte alethange apenkernarle, ayengepe anteyane. *You go and see what that stranger coming here wants, I'll just wait here.* ◆ Arwelepe aherne erreyakwerre pange ayleyayne aherne alarreyayne, errpwere atneme, arwele inenge. *In the bush onion song they would stamp the ground with the yamsticks.* ◆ Apmengele aynanthe ayneyaynenke. Atanthe pange apmeyaynenke. *We would dig and eat them (yams). Actually it was the others, they would dig the yams.* = +pe¹

3. of course. Way of saying that something is definite or obvious. ◆ Atnhante? Nge mpange! *Who? You of course!* = -akwele

4. really, extremely. Way of adding emphasis to what you are saying.

◆ Nhartepe ileyaynenke alkeyenene pange pwelekepe, army-lepe. *The army took the cattle, they took every single bullock so that nothing was left.* ◆ Daylight apartame aylene atneyayteyayne ngwetyanpe aparte atneyayteyayne pange. *We got up in the early morning, at the very first light.* = +ame², +inge

This ending goes after most other endings, such as +le, +we and -areng. SEE ALSO +pe¹, -kwange

-wanenye ... -pange

why don't you...? ◆ Aytwelke pange alepetyenge wanenye rtame? *Why don't you try using pipeclay?*

wantempange whatchamacallit, thingy

SEE UNDER wante

pangkerlange

pangkerlange *n.*

type of evil spirit or monster
= kwerrkwerke² SEE ALSO arrentye devil

panikene *n.*

cup (from English 'pannikin')

panipake *n.*

someone who plays around or fools around, funny bugger (from English 'funny bugger')
SEE ALSO ngkerte naughty

pantetye *n.*

bandage (from English 'bandage')
◆ Ntyelpinenke re arntwe erretarrenke re, pantetye apekelke arrenke. *If you burst a sore and pus runs out you might then need a bandage.*

panthe wooden shovel SEE patnthe

pantharre, patnthalre *n.*

flank

pantye *n.*

1. bed, swag, blanket ◆ Pantye arrene ntawe atnkwe enwewethe. *Roll out your swag so you can go to sleep.*
2. tent, canvas, groundsheets = kalikwe
3. leaves = alperre

pantye eletnhenke *vt.*

make a bed, spread out a groundsheets

pantyarrenke *vt.*

1. lay or spread something out
◆ Awatnkakerrepe ikngethepe atanthe pantyarrayayne arrwengerre alarrewethe. *Ikngethepe pantyarrayayne apmere arle arrwengerre arengarle. In the olden days people spread itchy grub nest on the bush turkey's home in order to catch it.*
2. sing a ceremonial song more than once. It is proper to sing each song a number of times in a ceremony before moving on to the next one. ◆ Kwere apertame aylewene awenyerrepene, pantyarrenke kwere. *Sing it one more time, spread the song out properly.*
- ◆ Ngamperlele pantyarrenke awelye nharte. *Ngamperle is spreading the ceremony out.*
3. make a bed ◆ Alhilengelepe pantyarrenkane alhilenke kwere rag kwerartepe, pantyelkarrenke twenkelkepe arrengele entwethenkelke re atnkwelke. *Undo the tie and roll out the swag, then put down the pillow and lie down to go to sleep.*

pantyarlp *n.*

thin bark from *atnyeme* witchetty tree which was used like a plate to put things

on in the olden days ◆ Awatnkakerre pantyarlpelke atnyemewe kwere perrnyileyayne. Kwerarlelke kayte pantyarlpe warle arreyayne. *People used to strip off some thin bark from a witchetty bush to put edible grubs on, like a plate.*

pantyarrenke *lay or spread something out*

SEE UNDER pantye

pantyeye *n.*

man's brother-in-law. Probably from English 'fancy man.' SEE mpwerneye SEE ALSO arteparneme brother-in-law [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

pape¹ *n.*

1. pub (from English 'pub') ◆ Papelepe aparte atnenyey-enenhe. *We only went to the pub.*

pape² *n.*

dad, father (from English 'papa')(NOTE Luritja *paapa*)

pape nhenge atherre [RESPECT LANGUAGE] father and son. A woman says this when she is talking about her son-in-law and his father. ◆ *Son apeke apenke, meye-meye apeke pape nhenge atherre. My son might take my son-in-law, so we call that pape nhenge.*

= errwre nhenge, arlweye nhenge atherre

papenye quickly, quick SEE apapenye

+paperete just, only SEE -aperte, +pe

Paratayethe *n.*

Wycliffe Well
= Wele-wele

parewe *n.*

fresh water on the ground, puddles from rainwater. Also referred to as *arntwe parewe*. ◆ Arntwe parewe alkere penhe entwethenene. *Puddles are rainwater on the ground that has come from the sky.*

SEE ALSO aleny² floodwater

paripe¹ *n.*

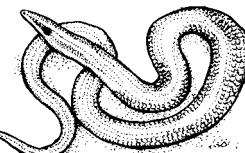
a. Burton's snake-lizard *Lialis burtonis*.

Possibly other legless lizards including

b. excitable delma *Delma tincta*

c. sharp snouted delma *Delma nasuta*. Also referred to as *apmwe paripe*. ◆ Paripe errpatye karlwerrke, alwerrnge akake, ngkwerne wanenye. Elhe arrilpe kelye.

Rtwerpele re anteyane. *The legless lizard is soft and sinewy, it has no bones. It has a pointy nose and lives in the sandhills.*



◆ Anatye rtame elperlaynterane paripepe, nhartepe anatyarle kwerrperarle warrantye warle yewe. Anatayalewene. *The legless lizard whistles up yams where the yam cracks are. He sings to make yams.*

paripe² n.

desert broombush, round templetonia, rough templetonia *Templetonia egena*.

Also referred to as *arwele paripe*. ◆ Atnake aveyawae inenge alpeyayne opmere kngwerarle ngentyarle. Nhartepe kwerarte paripepe rntweyayne, warakite artengele. Nhartepe kwere ayweng-aywenge aperineyaynelke; ayweng-aywenge alperineyayne. Renhe rtame arre kngwere aytnarrelp-arreyayne, kngwerelke rtame rntwengele paripepe. Lywekerrwenengèle kwerele aperte kwere itarrart-aperinengèle warepe, athe ampewethe; iteye arlpankineyayne.

Alkaperte nhartepe eletnheyaynelke paripe arre aytnarreyaynelke. *In the old days, our ancestors would go back to another place, a soakage. They would break off a piece of the desert broombush and chop it into a firestick. Then they would take it along, burning the grass on their way back. When one of the firesticks went out, they would break off another piece. People would quickly set the grass alight with a branch of (burning) desert broombush, they would drag it along to set the grass alight; they would clear the track. Alright, then they would chuck away the desert broombush stick when it had finished burning.*
= arlewatyer-arlewanterre

parlalikwe n.

leech ◆ Ape parlalikwe arlke warle atnywenke pwelparrenke apeke, atnywenkelke re arrngelke re kwathenke. Ilpilelp-ilinke kwere, eletnhenkelke arlenge. *The leech sticks to your body when you are in the water and drinks your blood. You pull it off you and throw it far away.*

parlerrpeletnhenke vt.

roll against something, rub against something ◆ Arene nte! Alekele parlerrpeletnherrantye pantye ngkeyengarle. *Hey, look over there! That dog is rolling itself on your blanket.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO errpalerrpetnhenke

parlkwenke vt.

bark, yelp ◆ Alekele parkwarrantye. *The dog is barking.* ◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe

weye katye atrnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. Aleke nyartelepe apmwe kape artweye rlwaylpe tyampe katye rlwarrineyayne pwarlkengele. Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenye weyatheke aneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat. They were mostly known as hunting dogs. Nowadays we only have them as pets, guards or helpers. The dogs let people know if snakes or kurdaitchas are around by barking.*

parlkwel-aytenke

bark at something and take off (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Wele waylpale kwerartepe wange-wangele atyeyengèle aleke akwerrkelarle parkwel-aytenye. *My dear old dog, a puppy then, barked at the white man and ran off.*

parlparle n.

1. flat, smooth ◆ Athewe rntweyerre artnte warle parlparle warle. *He will cut the grass onto a flat stone.* ◆ Artnte nharte parlparle. *That rock is flat.* ◆ Aherne parle-parle mamperle enwewethe. *The flat ground is good to sleep on.* ◆ Kwerepenhartepe, atrnmelke nhartepe re yejerre, arntarle palpalarle. *Then after that he will grind some red ochre on a flat stone.* SEE ALSO artnte elperr-elpper flat grinding stone

2. ceremonial ground

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO parlparle kangaroo grass

parlparlarrenke vi.

become fat and healthy ◆ Aleke inenge awekelk-arrenhe mpweyampepenhe, nyangarte parlparlek-arrenhe atyeyengamernaye! *The dogs have put on weight after being so skinny. Gee they've become really fat now!*

parlparle n.

1. kangaroo grass *Themeda triandra*
2. silky browntop, sugar grass *Eulalia aurea*. Also referred to as *athe palpalpe*. ◆ Parlparpelke atye arreyayne errwelengepe arnarle, yalparremeketye. *I used to put grass on top of a coolamon full of water to stop the water spilling (and to keep the water cool).*

3. circular pad for carrying things on the head. This is made from rags or pieces of cloth; and in the old days from hairstring or bark, or certain types of grass.

SEE ALSO ilante head ring, aylepe hairstring

Parntwelmane

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **palpalpe edge**

Parntwelmane *n.*

place name

parrakelye *n.*

broad-leaf parakeelya *Calandrinia balonensis*. Fleshy herb about 25 cm with succulent leaves and purple flowers. Also referred to as *arwele parrakelye*. ◆ Arntwakake nharte parrakelye kelye-kelye arlterinenge. *The broad-leaf parakeelya has a pale flower and has water in it.* ◆ Entye atyewenhe wash-emaylewethe. Entyenge parrakelyepe rntwenke entyepee aytenkelke. *I'll wash my hair with broad-leaf parakeelya, rub it in to make my hair grow.*

Parraty *n.*

place name. Soakage on Taylor Creek flood out, on Arlpawe and Ileyarne countries.

parreke *n.*

fence (from English 'paddock') ◆ Parreke atnarrel-arrel-arrerrantye wayelke arrel-arrel-arrerrantye arleng-arlentye apertame atnarrel-arrel-arrerrantye. *The fence extends a long way and the wire too, it's very long.*

Parrekike *n.*

Barrow Creek (from English 'Barrow Creek') ◆ Parrekike warle atyenge elethnenyey-enewethe? *Can you quickly run me to Barrow Creek?*

Parrepene *n.*

place near Wycliffe Well ◆ *Wolfram hill* angkwarre kwere angkwarre aynanthe ileyayne Parrepene angkwarre wenhe atheke arre *road* arre enweyayne, Epenara warle atheke *road* renhakerrele. *We went cross the Wolfram hills, though Parrepene, towards Epenara, along that road.*

parretete *n.*

1. plain, area with no trees SEE ALSO arlpawe plain
2. clean, smooth, no hair ◆ Wenkape kwere kantype. Ya, nhartepe parretete. *He scrapes its tail. Then it's clean.* SEE ALSO alyelke slimy

parretetaylenke *vt.*

clean something by sweeping or raking. ◆ Apmere parretetaylenke *shovel-le*. *I cleared the place with a shovel.* ◆ Nhartepe ahernepe kwenengepe kwere althenke, parretetaylenke. Alyelkinenke. *Then he sweeps it clean with a leafy bush. He makes it smooth.* = althenke SEE ALSO errkwenke *clean something, arlpawe wide*

parretye *n.*

thirsty (from English 'perish') ◆ Ahentyepe atnhakerte entweyane mpele ayenge parretye. *I've got a dry throat, I'm thirsty.* SEE ntyerrelle

perretyarrenke *vi.*

get thirsty ◆ Parretyarrenhe aynanthe elpayarle aperte elyepe mpwarenhe. *We got thirsty and made a camp by the creek in the shade.*

parrike paddock SEE parreke

parryte *n.*

falling star, bright light in the sky ◆ Layte ntyeltye wenhe aneyayne atnkwarengelie parryte rtame aneyayne, alkere theye layte, parryte ntyeltye. *A bright light in the sky at night is called parryte.*

parrytele arrtyenke *vt.*

flash or shine in the night sky, such as a falling star

= parryenke

parryenke *vt.*

shine (of something in the darkness)

◆ Arelepe parryenke aynewanthe. *The moon shines on us.*

= parrytele arrtyenke SEE ALSO arrtyenke² *shine, atntamparryenke shine* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pwarryenke *clap rhythm*

parte completely (some way), entirely (that way), totally (that way), really, very SEE aparte

-partentye an imitation of the real thing SEE -apartentye

partwele *n.*

ball of something, such as dried fruit or hairstring ◆ Arlkerre twetyeyaynenke partwelelke rtame atanthe mpwareyayne partwele. Ahakeye tyampe partwelelke rtame mpwareyaynenke. Nharte alitelepe enweyaynenke. *Desert raisins are ground up and made into a ball. Native currants too are made into a ball. They used to be put in a fork in the trees to be eaten later.*

SEE ALSO karlw round, ikelhe lump

partwelaylenke, partwelinene *vt.*

make something into a ball

◆ Partwelayleyaynenke arlkerre, twetyeyaynenke partwelelke rtame atanthe mpwareyayne. *People used to make desert raisins into a ball after they were ground up.*

= karwinenke

pate *n.*

hard ground. Also referred to as *aherne pate*. ♦ Aherne pate angkwarrelke openhe amperlareng-anenye. *You can't see tracks on hard ground.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *elpate burnt ground*

patelayteye *n.*

ladybird beetle (from English 'bird lady') ♦ *Patelayteye atywert-atywertele anteyane. Ladybirds can be found on native morning glory.*

patelwetyepe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

matches, candle (from English 'fat lucifer') ♦ *Matches wenhe antere akake olden-time arre apernineyayne waylpalele antere wenhe, patelwetyepe. The olden days matches, the ones with wax on them that the white people brought, were called patelwetyepe.*

SEE ALSO *ware fire, rlwenthe light*

pathekele *n.*

bicycle (from English 'bicycle') ♦ *Pathekele tyampe lterpe-lterparreyern-alperrane errpatyarrenke. A bicycle that is no good makes a clanking sound as it goes along.*

patnthe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

wooden shovel or dish used for scooping up hot ashes and dirt. People used to carry it on their head.

= *arekenye* SEE ALSO *errkwe¹ ladle*

patnharre flank [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE *pantharre***patwerte** *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1a. waxy-wattle *Acacia melleodora*. Shrub to 2.5 m with grey-green leaves with a whitish crust.

b. hill turpentine, red wattle *Acacia monticola* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Shrub to about 2 m with greyish-green leaves. = *mwerllerre*

c. spiny-leaved wattle, stiff wattle *Acacia maitlandii* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Shrub to 2 m with leaves which have a sharp spine at the tip. Also referred to as *arwele patwerte*.

♦ *Makwerle anteyane arlpawele patwerte. Lots of waxy wattles grow in the plains.*

2. edible seeds of these acacias. Also referred to as *nterrenge patwerte*.

payemaylenke *vt.*

buy, pay for (from English 'buy, pay')

♦ *Nantewe payemayleyayne elweme arntenge warrkepenhele. The two of them bought horses with their wages.*

payemelane *n.*

1. pie melon, paddy melon, camel melon,

cocoynth, bitter paddy melon *Citrullus lanatus; Citrullus colocynthis*. Also referred to as *rlwene payemelane*. ♦ *Awatnkakerre warenge pwengele, ngayelepe, payemelane kweraperte aynanthe pweyayne, warenge, pmerrkele, anthwelayleyayne. In the olden days people cooked the pie melon on the fire to make it soft.*

payepe *n.*

pipe (from English 'pipe') ♦ *Arltwe, tyanywenge wanenye, payepe. The pipe is empty of tobacco.* ♦ *Nyartepe otherkenye arrtyerrantye mpele, nharte erretarrerrane payepe mtwenkepenhe kwenenge ahernele. Hey, there's lot of green grass here. I think a pipe has broken under the ground.* = *tyakelepayepe*

paye-paye *n.* [BABY TALK]

sleep, asleep, bedtime

SEE ALSO *atkwe¹ asleep*

paylkwe *n.*

large hessian bag, flour bag. Potatoes and onions used to come in these bags in the early days on cattle stations.

SEE ALSO *yakwethe bag*

paylpe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

big leaf (NOTE *Anmatyerr arpa*)

♦ *Wetyenyele paylpele kwere pwenke atnhelengkwe weye rtnwerelelke re ampenke alhwengele. The large leaves of the emu bush are used to wrap and cook emu meat in the earth oven.* ♦ *Arengkilparte pwelekelepe aynenke rtame, nantewelee tyampe. Enye atewantheyenge paylpe. Cattle and horses eat the dog-eye bush tomato. It looks like a desert raisin. They eat its big leaves.*

SEE ALSO *alperre leaf*

paympaympe yellow-throated miner VARIANT OF *aympaympe***paympelhe** *n.*

1. wing ♦ *Paympelhe arwengerrpe arenge weye ahene aynewethe. The wings of a bush turkey are good to eat.* ♦ *Kwerethayartepe ilpertenye entyelke wenheye erpwerl-arryayne, paympelhepe. When a wedge-tailed eagle grows up its wings turn black.*

2. feathers ♦ *Paympelhepe thangkerne arenge entye. Feathers are the bird's hair.*

♦ *Aknkgwenelepe aynenke nterrenge arwele arenje kape athe arenje.*

Thangkerne nyartepe arlttere paympelhe erwelenge, kwenengepe nttere-rntere. The

payteye

Major Mitchell's cockatoo eats seeds from trees, plants and grass. It has white feathers and its wings are white over the top, but red or dark pink down the bottom. SEE ALSO errwenye down

paympelhakake artnpenke vi.

fly, take off in the air

= alkerlarlarelp-arrenke, alkerarle atntheyaytenke

payteye n. [BABY TALK]

insect or dangerous animal, creepy-crawly (from English 'bitey') ♦ Payteye atnhemeketye. *The insect might bite.*

payteye entyarengé

lice, nits

= arreme

-pele thus, like that, you see SEE -mpele

pelangkete n.

blanket (from English 'blanket')

◆ Pelangkete atyeyenge atye tet-**angkelh-aylenke**, aherne akake. *I'll quickly shake the dirt out of my blanket.*

= pantye

pelarre pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done to be rid of something or to avoid humbug.

pelarre apenke vi.

go to avoid being humbugged for something ♦ Pelarre opewethe oynanthe akwatnherrantyeketye mwetekewe. *Let's go, they might keep asking us for our car.*

pelarre aynenke vt.

eat something so someone else can't ask you for it ♦ Perlarrele aynenke ankeye angkerranemeketye. *He ate it because the others were asking for some all the time.*

pelarre etnyenke vt.

give something away so that people don't keep asking you for it ♦ Pelarre etnyenke kngwere ketye, intemarte ankeye angkerrane. *You might give something away because other people keep asking for it.*

pelarre eletnhenke vt.

throw something away so that people don't keep asking you for it ♦ Alekeketye pelarre eletnhewethe, atnwenthe ngkwerne. *He threw the bone away so that the dog would stop begging for it.* For some speakers, +le² can go on the end of *pelarre* when it goes before a transitive verb.

SEE ALSO arralpeletnhenke *get rid of*

pelawe n.

flour (from English 'flour'). Also referred to as rlwene pelawe. ♦ Pakete alkenhelayethe pelawe. *Flour comes in a big bucket.*

= rlwene arleye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO perlawerle ceremonial relative

peleweye n.

greyish coloured kangaroo (from English 'bluey'). Also referred to as weye aherre peleweye.

pelikante, pilikane n.

billycan (from English 'billycan')

◆ Pelikante awatnkenye, ahenelke atye ileye. *This billycan is old, I'll get a better one.*

= katake SEE ALSO ilpakake²

pelkarleye n.

gumnut seed caps from eucalyptus trees such as aylpele and ghost gum tyelkenhe

= perrperale

pelkere n.

crested pigeon

Ocyphaps lophotes.

Grey bird with iridescent wings and

upright crest, 31–

35 cm. Also referred

to as weye thangkerne

pelkere. ♦ Pelkere thangkerne

ahene aynewethe. Thangkerne nyartelepe

aynenke nterrenge athe arenye kape

arwele arenye. Pelkere nyartelepe ware

elpalhapenyé, rlterre rntere-rntere kape

arkaylpe akake akenge arlenga. *The*

crested pigeon is good to eat. This bird eats seeds from grass and plants. It is a grey bird with red legs and has a crest on its head.

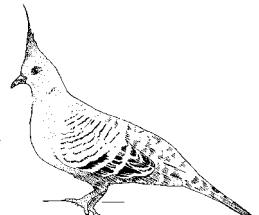
◆ Weye pelkere, re ethel-ethel-arrarrantye kwakelewe. Arrarrantyerrane wenheye atnepe wantepe kantyepé, aymerr-arrerr-arrerr-enyerrane. Arlwar-anteyane rtame re, kantyepé. *The crested pigeon goes along dancing for its aunty. It shakes its tail, spreading it out when moving along. Its tail fans out, it gets big (when chasing a female).*

SEE ALSO ayntwerretete spinifex pigeon, arekwarre flock bronzewing, arntepe common bronzewing

pelpe n.

1. lump, wart growth, mole, knot, excrescence, bulge ♦ Arwele pelpe akake rtame, arwele tyelkenhe, aylpele apeke.

Some trees have knots on them, especially



ghost gums and river red gums. ♦ Pelpepe atyenge apeke anenke angketyele apeke anenke wele nthapenyarte arnewetye ileke aynterrkarrenke re nhartepe kwere pelpe nthelartep kwenkelke. *If I have a wart, maybe on my foot, then I get a dried prickle from the conkerberry tree and put it in my wart to make it go away.*

= iterrke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *pilpe splash*

2. knot in bloodwood tree where water can be obtained

3. stubborn = arleltye, kweperete

pelpe-pelpe n.

lumpy, bumpy, such as a tree with stumps of broken branches all over it

OPPOSITE OF aparre, marlere

pelpe-pelparrenke vi.

get lumpy

Peltharre a skin name (from Anmatyerr

Peltharr) SEE *Kapetye*

peltye¹ n.

1. mate, friend, relation, age-mate ♦ Peltye amerne anteyane apmelerre. *Those friends are always together.* To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' peltye you use a possessive pronoun or object pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+, see Table 5, p. 823. SEE ALSO alyeye age-mate

2. friend from the other generation group

3. pet you are very fond of

atyengepeltye

my friend, mate or close relation ♦ Atyenge peltyepe nyarte, aylene. *That is my friend, we two are friends.* = altye

kwrepeltye, kwepeltye

his or her peltye

ngkenge peltye, ngkewepeltye

your friend

peltye nhenge atherre

two friends or age-mates

peltyarrenke vi.

reconcile, make up, become friends

♦ Nyartepe elweme peltyelkarrenhe.

Ahengaye althileyaynepenhe two fella bin peltyelke arrenhe. *Those two made up then, after they had been fighting.*

peltyaylenke, peltye-peltyinenke vt.

make up with someone, make someone

your friend ♦ Nyartepe elwewenhe

peltyelkaylenyerre ahepenhepe. *The two of them made up with each other after fighting.*

peltye² n.

1. traditional ball game like handball

2. ball made of animal fur string *arpalhe*

♦ Nyetherrarte arrwekelenye, aherne tyelarte angwerrmarrenhe. Peltye, nharte peltye rtame, nyarte pweltyertame, peltye, pweltye. Nyarte peltyepe eltyenge eletnherrantye rtame, nharte pweltyepe angketyele akerre eletnherrantyweteh, angketyele eletnherrantyweteh kngwerelepe arntarryeyaytenke rtame. *Those two games, peltye played with the animal fur ball and pweltye played with the human hairstring ball, are from the Dreamtime. In peltye you throw the ball with your hands, but in pweltye you kick the ball with your feet.*

peltye n.

loin cloth made of possum, euro, or wallaby fur

SEE ALSO *akweltye atherre, ngatywerlarre hairstring apron, matyarte pubic tassel* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *apelye drops*

pelyakwe n.

a. Pacific black duck *Anas superciliosa*. Brown duck with two dark lines on face, 47–61 cm.

b. grey teal *Anas gracilis*. Brown duck with pale throat and red eyes, 37–47 cm.

c. hardhead (plumed whistling duck) (?)

Aythya australis. Brown duck with white tip to bill and tail and white under wing, 41–54 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne pelyakwe*. ♦ Pelyakwepe thangkerne errpwerle ware elpalhapenye kape arne openye. Pelyakwe nyartepe thangkerne arntwe arenye. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke wantakerrettetye arntwe arenye. *The duck can be black, grey or brown in colour. It can be found or always seen near a dam or waterhole where it feeds on tadpoles, worms and other water insects.*

= tyepelyakwe SEE ALSO *perretene Australasian grebe*

penamparle n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

desert rose *Gossypium australe*. Shrub 1–2 m tall with a soft silky hairy covering. The large flower is pink to dark purple (NOTE Warlpiri *pinamparli*). Also referred to as *arwele penamparle*. ♦ Penamparle apmere Ngkwärntele aknganenherre Itemarle. *The desert rose originated in the west at Ngkwärnte.*

Penangke n.

a skin name, subsection name, marriage

penangkale

class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

= Tyaname, Ngamane SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

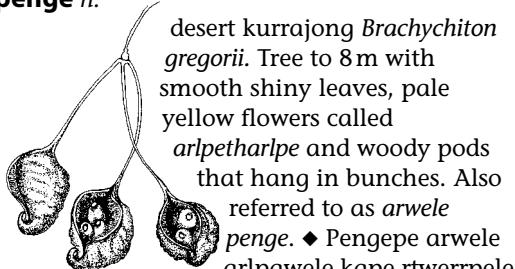
penangkale n.

clever ♦ Lthartewe ertnweyayne Kaytetye inengelepe, aneyayne penangkale. *The Kaytetye mob would dance at the 'ltharte' ceremonies, they were champions at it.*

♦ Weyepre alarrenke penangkale. *A good hunter is a clever person.*

= tyake, karlakwerte

penge n.



desert kurrajong *Brachychiton gregorii*. Tree to 8m with smooth shiny leaves, pale yellow flowers called *arpetharlpé* and woody pods that hang in bunches. Also referred to as *arwele penge*. ♦ Pengepe arwele arlpawele kape rtwerrpele

arre anteyane. Kartawarrele arwele tyelarte anenke arntwe. Arwele tyelarte anenke rlwene ngkweyange tyampe. Atnakakerrepe atanthe pengepe angeyayne ntyerrelepe kape ngkweyange ileyayne ngayelete nhartepa pwengelelkelke ayneyayne. *This tree grows in desert and sand dune country. In its root is water. This tree also has a type of nut called 'ngkweyange'. In the olden days people dug the roots for water when they were thirsty and picked the nuts, which were cooked and eaten, when they were hungry.* SEE ALSO ngkweyange desert kurrajong seeds

Pengarte n.

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

= Tyapeyarte, Ngampeyarte SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

pengarte-pengarte n.

type of spotted cricket

SEE ALSO perkaltye grasshopper, arlwetye grasshopper, tyarrarraye plague locust, anakapeltherreye cricket type

-penhe n.end

1. after, from. Goes on nominals to mean after something has happened involving or caused by this thing. ♦ Arntwe parewe alkere penhe entwethenene. *Puddles are rainwater from the sky that is lying around.*

♦ Atnkwe-penhe aynanthe atneyaytenke. *After sleeping we get up.* ♦ Ware intetye intetye aperrane arwele piltentye penhe.

The fire threw out sparks because someone put beefwood on it. If -penhe describes a person who is also the doer of a transitive verb then +le² goes on the end of -penhe:

♦ Weyewelke rtame aynanthe arel-arel-arrewethe. Ankerretyele mpele anatye penhele. *Hey, we should look around for meat. We were hungry for meat after eating yams.*

2. live in, found in or on ♦ Nterrengelkepe aympeyaynenkeee aherne penhe tangkwerle, arlepenhe. *Then we first yanded seeds off the ground, such as desert Flinders grass.* ♦ Akngenpe angkwerrelke aynanthe aveyaynenke, weyakerre ane enape akerre aynanthe olarreyaynenke artnte penhelke. *We used to go to fresh places with lots of meat, they would hunt for echidnas that live in the hills.* = -arenye

3. of, over, about, in regards to

♦ Kwerepenharte re openhengerne, kwenyele penhewe. *Since then he has come here, about yesterday's business.*

4. made from (something). Shows that something was this thing before it became what it is now. ♦ Ntyipere elkwenngne penhe. *Before becoming bats they are mice.*

♦ Nharte iterlarre, arpalhe penhe rtame. *A headband is made from animal fur.*

5. Occurs in some words to do with time and space to mean a person or thing at that time or place. On compass directions it means 'from that direction'. ♦ arrwekele in front ♦ arrwekelepenhe the one in the front, the one in the lead ♦ Nantewe antenge theyepenhe lerrelananke arrwekele penhelepe. *The horse behind came up close to the one in front.*

6. v.end. from (doing something), after (doing something), causes something else to happen. Goes on the end of a verb in sentences with two actions to show that something else happens after this has happened. ♦ Ilpe ayenge artnweyenteyane arntwenge arre pwelparreyayne penhe. *My ear hurts from swimming in the water.*

♦ Renhe arre alemewane aynenye penhe, alemepe atyenge ahenelkineny. *Eating that sweet food made my belly feel better.*

-penhe can go on more than one word in the sentence: ♦ Kwenyele penhewe, kwenyele aynanthe arre wenhe angkenhe penhewe, kwerepenharte apertame angkewethe. *After we talked yesterday, we'll talk again.*

-penhe can go after the +nge ending when the verb has no tense ending: ◆ Kwelharre nte aytneye atye re atnhenge **penhepe**. *You will eat the wallaby I speared.* The relative clause marker -arre usually occurs before -penhe: ◆ Kwatheyayne arre penhe re arntetyarrenhe. *After drinking (grog) he became ill.* -penhe can be part of a word referring to an object or event and so can be followed by endings such as +le or +we:

◆ Arenhe penhewe ayenge etarrerrane. *I'm thinking about what I saw.* ◆ Angkenhe penhele ngayelelke aynewethe. *After talking I'll eat some food.* = -alkere²

7. Goes on directional terms to mean a long way in that direction. ◆ altwelepenhe *a long way west*

penhintey-inteye, penhintenge *n.*

green stink beetle

SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerrke, ar lengarr-
arlengarre

penngarte *n.*

lignum Muehlenbeckia florulenta. Tangled shrub with grey-green wiry branches. Also referred to as *arwele penngarte*. ◆ Arwele penngarte errtyarte openye etnkwelthe alpite akake apartame. *Lignum has long straight branches like a spear and flowers.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO Pengarte (skin name)

+pentye, +pwentye *n.end.*

place name ending. In most instances the first part of the name relates to a Dreamtime story associated with the place. ◆ Kwerre **pentye**, Tyerte **pentye**, Ware **pentye**.

Altyerrepentye ritual road, Dreaming track SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

pentyenewike *n.*

the week every fortnight when people receive pension benefits (from English 'pension week.') The week in between pension week is *malewike*. This is when people receive unemployment benefits.
OPPOSITE OF pentyenewike SEE ALSO malewike

pentyeneye-ngeye, apentyeneye *n.*

moustache. Also referred to as *rrwete* **pentyeneye-ngeye**. ◆ Artweye erlkwe **pentyeneye-ngeye** akake atye arenhe. *I saw an old man with a moustache.*
= arrangkwenarre SEE ALSO arrepwenge-
pwenge early moustache

pentyetha *n.*

tweezers (from English 'pinches')

◆ Angketyepe ilekele aytnenke kwene, wele aytnane ilpilarrantye pentyethelepe mentyawe elpay-elpayarle kwene arre atnewene mentyelke. *If a prickle goes too deep into the foot and you can't dig it out even with a pair of tweezers, then you know it is in the soft flesh of the foot and you will have to leave it.*

pepe paper SEE pipe

Perake *n.*

Soakage near Rlweteye

perame *n.*

Brahman cow (from English 'Brahman')
SEE ALSO pweleke cow

peranngae *n.*

1. something or someone familiar, that you are used to and know well ◆ Altherarrenhe ayenge. Elkwaterre peranngae mpele ayengepe akenherrelke ayengepe. Akenhe ayenge. Tewematye Alyawarre inengepe aperte arre aneyayne ketye, *Granny angwen-angwene. I was lonely. I was crying to be with people I knew. I cried, there were too many Alyawarr people there. All Alyawarr people and my granny.* OPPOSITE OF atere

2. pet or friend ◆ Ilwekere peranngae atyeyenge aney-etyenhe mpele. *My poor friend has come to me.* SEE ALSO enngelheye friend

peranngarrenke *vi.*

get used to someone or something, settle into something, something becomes familiar to you. The thing or person that you have come to like or know has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun):

◆ Peranngarrenke ayenge Alekarengewe. *Alekarenge is a familiar place to me.*

◆ Apmere peranngarrenke wele alepalelke anteyane altherarrengeanye. *I know this place well, I don't get homesick now.*

peranngae-peranngarrenke *vi.*

get used to someone or something (plural)

◆ Pwelekepe repe peranngae-peranngarrenhe. *The cattle gradually got used to the place.*

peranngaylenke *vt.*

settle someone down, make someone feel at home, sweet-talk, persuade, bribe, beguile

◆ Alele peranngaylewene tangkwerle. *Wait, I'll settle them down first.*

= ranngaylenke

perantarrenke *vi.*

get branded (from English 'brand')

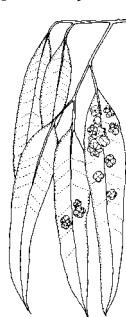
perantemaylenke

perantemaylenke vt.

brand cattle (from English 'brand')

◆ Nantewe pwenenge-pwenenge atewantheyenge perantemayleyayne. *The horses and all their young foals were branded.*

pereltye n.



white substance made by the lerp scale insect on the leaf of the river red

gum *aylpele*; manna, lerp. The honey found on the peeling bark of this tree is called *aperengelengele*. Also referred to as *ngkwarle pereltye*. ◆ Pereltye nyartepé mamperle. Repe alperrele aylpele anteyane. *Lerp is lovely and sweet. It is found on the leaf of the river red gum.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **peretye¹** tea-tree

perenpethe n.

breakfast (from English 'breakfast')

= *ngwetyanpe aynenke*

pererre adv.

(do something) in return, or back to someone else. ◆ Etnyene nte kwere pererre. *Give it back and forth (to each other).*

pererre apenke vi.

go back and forth ◆ Pererre apeyayne atanthe. *They went back and forth.*
= iteye atnenke

pererre arntarntarenke vt. [SOME SPEAKERS] look after something that belongs to someone else for a while ◆ Artweyetherrele pererre arntarntarenke aleke atherre. *The two men looked after each other's dogs.*

pererre arryenke vt.

look after something that belongs to someone else for a while ◆ Nangale atherrele artnwenge inenge elweweyenge pererre arryterrantye. *The two Nangalas took it in turns to look after their children.*

pererre etnyenke vt.

trade or exchange things, swap ◆ Pererre etnyenke atewehanthe. *They gave things to each other.* = Iwengere etnyenke

pererratherre, pererratherre-

pererratherre adv. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

share out lots of things, swap lots of things ◆ Relhele amernepe enye alatye alpernoneyayne, anatye, kwenemangkerre, arkerre, alpernoneyayne, relhele amernepe. Pererratherre-pererratherre

etnyeyaynenke atewehanthe rlwenepe. *The women would take long bush potatoes, yams, bush tomatoes and bush raisins back to the camp. They would share out the food amongst themselves.*

◆ Pererratherre-pererratherre eletnheyayne nywerpe amerne atewehanthewarle. Atanthe nywerpe amernepe atanthe rrkantineyayne atewanthe pererratherre apertame. *Teams would throw (the ball) back and forth to one another. The teams played by swapping the ball back and forth.*

pererre-pererre adv.

(do something) back and forth lots of times

◆ Pererre-pererrele aperrane atyeylegaye, erlteye aperrane. *I kept going back and forth all day.*

peretye¹ n.

1. tea-tree, paperbark. These are

a. inland tea-tree *Melaleuca glomerata*. Shrub to 3 m with white papery bark, narrow leaves and creamy yellow flowers. Grows around salt lakes, claypans or watercourses.

b. black tea-tree (?) *Melaleuca bracteata*.

Shrub about 8 m with dark grey bark, green leaves and creamy yellow flowers. Grows in gullies and watercourses.

c. sandhill tea-tree *Melaleuca lasiandra*.

Shrub to 2.5 m with papery bark, silvery green leaves and creamy yellow flowers. Usually grows at the base of sandhills.

In the olden days people used *peretye* tea-tree bark like a bag. Also referred to as *arwele peretye*. ◆ Nkwartetyarlane peretye arreyayne akertewarle. Atnkerele kwere ertnkveyaynepe; nhartepe kwere re eltyenge arntarrtyewethane, artewentyaylengle, peretyepe. Etnpeyayne wenhe atnkerele. Nhartepe alepeteyayayne eltyengepe arntarrtyeyayne kwerartepe. *(A man) used to put tea-tree bark onto the end of a stone knife. He would glue it on with spinifex resin so he could hold it with his hand then, making the tea-tree (handle) firm. Then he would cover it with resin, he would test it and grasp it with his hand.*

2. bucket-shaped ceremonial bark headdress used in *ltharte* ceremonies. This is shorter than *kwartare*. Today people make this from cardboard.

3. paper, cigarette papers SEE ALSO *pipe paper*

4. chrysalis = *rlwaylpe*

5. news, message ◆ Kwerte-kwertele artarrenke, peretye re aperinenke angke errpatye. *The spotted nightjar performs sorcery and brings bad news.* = angke
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **peretye river red gum lerp**

peretye aperinenke *vt.*

bring news or a message ◆ Arntepe angkenke, peretye re aperinenke, ngkwerengke. *When the common bronzewing calls it brings bad news.*

peretye² *n.*

bridge (from English 'bridge')

peretye-peretye *n.*

1. white-plumed honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*. Yellow-grey bird with a white patch behind the eye. Grows to 19 cm.

2. brown songlark (?) *Cincloramphus cruralis*.

Also referred to as *thangerne peretye-peretye*. ◆ *Thangerne peretye-peretye ngwetyanpe re angkerrane elpayele. The white-plumed honeyeater calls out from the creek in the morning.*

= *tyelyaperetye-peretye*

Perewethelengkwe *n.*

place north-west of Akalperre.

perime-perime mulga parrot [SOME SPEAKERS]

SEE *rimperimpe*

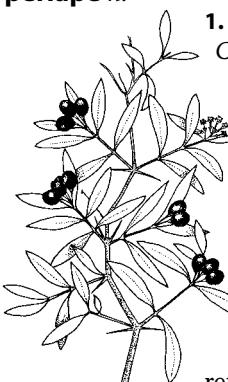
perlale ceremonial term used to refer to the man who had a particular role in an initiation ceremony SEE *perlawerle*

perlangkarre *n.*

a. northern wanderrie, wiregrass *Eriachne obtusa* ◆ Artnwepele rtame perlangkarre anteyane makwerle, athepe. Errpatye rtame re. *In claypans you find a lot of wiregrass. It's useless.*

b. *Aristida holathera* var. *holathera* (*Aristida browniana*) (?). Also referred to as *athe perlangkarre*.

perlape *n.*



1. conkerberry, conkleberry *Carissa lanceolata*. Spiny shrub to 2m with white flowers and black berries. The prickles of the conkerberry are used to prick warts to get rid of them. The roots of the conkerberry are boiled and used as a medicine for sores and scabies. Also referred to as *arwele perlape*.

2. edible fruit of the conkerberry. Also referred to as *rlwene perlape*. ◆ Rlwene perlape atherrkenyele anenke. *Conkerberry trees fruit after it has rained.*

= arnewetye

perlape-perlape *n.*

orange-napped snake (?) *Furina ornata*.

Also referred to as *apmwe perlape-perlape*.

◆ *Perlape-perlape arlewatyerre alhwengelle re atnywenke, peyakele rtame kaperle arenge atnewethepe, kaperle arengepe alhwenge kelye rtame. The orange-napped snake goes in the goanna hole, it's too big to fit in a smaller lizard's hole.*

= arnewetye-arnewetye, arnweketye-arnweketye

perlawerle, perlale *n.*

1. ceremonial term used to refer to the man who had a particular role in an initiation ceremony. The family of the initiate boy, including the boy, calls this man *perlawerle*. The man calls the boy and some of his family *perlawerle* too. A person's *perlawerle* is often his father-in law *ahanterre*.

2. ceremonial term used by a woman to refer to the woman who had a particular role at her son's initiation ceremony.

The role is characterised by carrying the ceremonial firestick. These women cannot call each other by their names. The father and father's sisters of the initiate call this woman *perlawerle* and vice versa. The people who are in this relationship are often cross-cousins, such as a Ngalyerre and Ampetyakwerte, Watyale and Ngampeyarte. It is rude to be direct with your *perlawerle*. If you want something from them you get someone else, like your nephew, to ask them.

SEE ALSO *ntyangkwelke* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *pelawe flour*

perlere *n.*

soft, steady rain

SEE ALSO *arntwe water, kwelenge winter rain,*

tyetye¹ light rain

perlerarrenke *vi.*

raining in the distance, showering in one place for some time, rain setting in

◆ *Kwelenge perlerarrerrane arretyele.*

It's raining steadily over there. ◆ *Arntwe arre entweyane mataye flat-like arrey-alpenke re, enwey-alpenkelke re. One place-like re atntherane. Little shower-like*

Pernenanthe

re atntherane that's 'kwelenge.' Arntwe atntherane tyenge. Little shower one place. Perlerarrerrane re. When there are flat clouds that come over and rain just in one place, we call that rain 'kwelenge' and the way it falls is perlerarrenke.

SEE ALSO rlenke raining, thawelarrenke rain heavily

Pernenanthe place name SEE Pwernenanthe **perrare** *n.*

1. pirraru, shiny-leaved wattle *Acacia cinctrocarpa*. Shrub to 2.5 m with shiny leaves and cylindrical flowers.
2. edible seeds of pirraru. The leaves of this plant have a strong smell and are used as a medicine for colds and sores. Also referred to as *arwele perrare*. ♦ Perrare arwele etnkwelth-etnkwelthe wenhe, atnteyane alkenhe re etnternte aytenye etnkwelth-etnkwelthe re atnenke perrarepe pretty flower akake kwerele anenke alpitepe wenhe anenke elkerte openye apertame aytenke. *Pirraru is a tall tree with a thick trunk. It has yellow flowers like a sickle-leaved wattle.* ♦ Perrare ikwe alkenhe, nterrenge errpatye, pelkerele elentyele tyampe aynterantye. *Pirraru has a strong smell, people can't eat the seeds but crested pigeons and galahs do.*

perrenye skin SEE perrnye

perretene *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Australasian grebe *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae*. Brown waterbird with dark head, yellow eye and white wing stripe, 25 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne perretene*. ♦ Perretenepe thangkerne arntwe arenye, pelyakwe openye kelye rtame. Thangkerne nyartepe pelyakwe ketyepe atnywerr-ayterane intemarte enke kngwere angkwarre lwemanenke. Thangkerne nyartepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye arntwe arenye. *The diving bird is like a duck only smaller. This bird can dive under the water for a longer period of time than the duck and can travel faster under the water. The diving bird eats little water insects.* ♦ Apmwapeny perretene anteyane. *The Australian grebe moves like a snake.* = perretetye [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO pelyakwe Pacific black duck, tyepelyakwe grey teal

perretetye *n.*

type of tree bug or hopper. Large round,

grey flying bug *Hemiptera, Helea waitei* (?). People ate perretetye in the olden days. They cooked it on the fire, threw away the hard skin and ate the inside part. Also referred to as *kaye perretetye*. ♦ Perretetye pwerrke-pwerrke openye, alkenhewaty. Alkerarle aperrane antethenekelke re. Arlperrarle aynterantye. *This insect is like the black beetle but bigger. It goes in the air and then sits down. It eats leaves.*

perretetye Australasian grebe [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] VARIANT OF perretene

perrkaltye *n.*

grasshopper. Various types of large short-horned grasshoppers. ♦ Perrkaltyepe weye arwengerrpele arle aynterantye. Perrkaltye nyartepe makwerle arenke atherrkenyelepe, arntwe alkenhepenhe. *The grasshopper is meat for the turkey. The grasshopper can be seen in big groups when everything is very green after the big rain.* SEE ALSO arlwetye grasshopper, tyarrarraye plague locust, anakapeltherreye cricket type

perrkane *n.*

type of eucalyptus tree that only grows around Tennant Creek. Also referred to as *arwele perrkane*.

Perrkwele *n.*

place on Arlpawee country

perrkwere hailstones SEE pwerrkere

perrnye *n.*

skin ♦ Ahepertewe ilerakwe arntarryenke easy one rtame, angketye perrnye awatnkenye lhaytenye. Rlengkenye akake perrnye artnperr-aytenge-wanenye rtame aherrkele kwere angketye ampenke. *In the hot weather it's easy to catch the spectacled hare-wallaby, as the old skin on their feet comes off. They can't run on their new skin as the hot earth burns them.* ♦ Kayte ltware artnkenhe tyetheyarte openhe, perrnyelke nyartepawe, ltware artnkenhe, nyape re openhelke. *The witchetty has burst out of this cocoon and gone, only his skin is here, where he left from.*

perrnyey-aytenke *vi*

shed skin, peel off (itself) ♦ Rltimpe perrnyey-aytenke. Bark peels off trees.

♦ Taye perrnyey-aytenhe aherrkepenhe. *The tyre blew from the heat.*

perrnyilenke *vt.*

skin, scalp or peel something ♦ Me, orange nyarte ntepe atyenge perrnyileme. *Here,*

can you peel the skin off the orange for me.

- ◆ Aleke nte nhe perrnyilene ilpe tyampe, kantye tyampe. *Skin the dingo, both ears and tail!* ◆ Newe yerrakwerrepe wante papertame perrnyilenke *orange-pe* perrnye ilenke apartame *skin-emaylenke*. Yes, you *peel the skin off wild onions and oranges*.
- ◆ Kwarté eltenke aine perrnyilenke ike eletnhengele. *You crack the egg, peel it, then throw the shell away.*

perrnyilenke rewenhe *vt.*

shed its skin ◆ Pernyilenke rewenhe apmwe. Iwematnenkepe, arlewatyerre tyampe. *Snakes and goannas shed their skin when they come out of hibernation.* The reflexive pronoun is used for the person doing the action (e.g. *atyewenhe* 'myself').

perrperale *n.*

gumnut seed caps from eucalyptus trees such as *aylpele* and ghost gum *tyelkenhe* ◆ Perrperale aylpelelaye anteyaneee, seed-pe. Kwentewarle openye aynanthe etnewenke kwere perrperale rtame. '*Perrperale*' are the gumnut seed caps on the river red gum. They look a bit like the seeds on the bloodwood.

= pelkarleye

perrtyenke *vt.*

1. tie up, attach ◆ Apmwenge ngkenge atnhewethe, errpatye opmweee mpelarte rtame rartepe. Ahene kwere perrtyenke atnhenge penhe, perrtyenke kwere aine aylenke kwere. *If the snake should bite you, it is no good. You have to tie something around the bite and be sung better.* ◆ Mantarre atyeyenge atnther-aytemeketye, perryewethe atye. *My clothes might fall off so I should tie something around them.*
2. twist things together ◆ Arwele atherre perrtyenke. *The two branches are twisted together.* ◆ Arwele altyeye tyampe rewenhe perrtyenke. *The bush banana vines wrap around each other.*
3. mend something

SEE ALSO *warenke wrap*

perrtyel-errtyel-arrenke

spin, weave, wrap something around something (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Wepele perrtyel-errtyel-arrerrrantye apmere kwereyenge. *The spider spins its web as it goes along.*

pertangkwerle first, before something else

SEE *apertangkwerle*

pertilenke *vt.*

hug or hold someone who is in mourning. People do this when they arrive at a sorry camp.

pertipelawé *n.*

flower ◆ Tharrkarrepe arwele rtwerrpelepe aperte arre anteyane. Arwele tyelarté anenke ngkwarle tharrkarre pertipelawé arre anteyane. *The honey grevillea grows only in sand dune country. This tree has nectar which is in the flower.*

petherre *n.*

type of white louse that lives in underarm hair. ◆ Petherre lhenpele aneyayne awatnkakerre. *In the olden days people sometimes got white lice in their underarm hairs.* SEE ALSO *pweltake louse on clothes*, *arreme louse*

petikwete *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

petticoat (from English 'petticoat')

petye *n.*

television (from English 'picture') ◆ Petye ertwaratherrantye artnwengele. *The child is staring at the TV.*

Petyarre a skin name (from Alyawarr *Petyarr*) SEE *Kapetye*

petyemane *n.*

bitumen, road, highway (from English 'bitumen')

pewapele *n.*

four (from English 'four fellas') = atherr-atherre

Pewapelhe *n.*

place near Bottom Bore area

pewatyé *n.*

purse, small bag (from English 'pouch') SEE ALSO *yakwethe bag*

pewinéne, pwinéne *vt.*

blow with your mouth, blow your nose ◆ Ware nyarte atye aytnane pewintarrantye ampwethé elpere. *I'm trying to blow on this fire to make it flare up quickly.* ◆ Elhe nte nharte pewinene. *Blow your nose.*

SEE ALSO *wenke¹ blow away*, *arrwerinenke¹ blow (of wind)* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *peyenke sip*, *pwey-enenke go and cook*

peyake, peyakele, apeyake *part.*

1. no! (as an answer to a question or request) ◆ 'Ayenge ahentye anteyane mwetekaye kelye nthewarte.' 'Peyakele, ilentyele mpele.' *'I want that toy car over there!' 'No, you're not getting it.'*

peyakaperte

2. nothing, no-one, not anyone or anything

◆ Nharte amperlareyayne nthenayne peyakelke. *Then they would see the track go to the other side (around the tree) and disappear.* ◆ Tyangkwarre aynantherre arenge-wanenye apmere tyakerrewarte, peyake rtame. *We don't see any around this area where we are.*

3. none of something ◆ Arntwenge ngentyelepe aynanthe aneyayne impeneleee. Ngentye kngwerentyenge peyakelelke, errkerarenhe. *We stayed at the only soakage that had water in it. All the other soakages had none.* The thing that you have nothing of has the +we ending: ◆ Arntwewe peyake rtame. *There is no water.*

4. not ◆ Tyapenyewanenye anenhe kngnenpe. Peyake rtame nyartepé, angenpe aneyayne, kwerre kelye, arrenye Thangkenharenge. *They were not like present-day women, but were still undeveloped girls.*

5. shouldn't (do something), not allowed to (do something). ◆ Peyakele rtame atnemele alarrewethe ape kwere (artnangke) twele-rntwenke apertame rtennge, maranye kwere twele-rntwenke, mpelarte Altyerrepene. *You are not allowed to kill them (bilbies) any old way, not with a yamstick, you can only kill them by choking them and breaking their necks in the proper way. That's the law.*

6. unable to, can't, don't, won't, never
◆ Kwathenge-wanenye arntwe peyake rtame artnangkele. *Bilbies don't drink water.*
◆ Nterrenge ayneyayne artnwenginengele newe arntetyarreyayne, ahene malangke aneyayne. Newe kangkalele alarreyayne peyakelele. *The children used to eat seeds and they never got sick, they were healthy and never got struck down by the flu.* SEE ALSO newe no
7. dead

peyakele . . . kngwere

no-one, not any other, no other ◆ Tyelarte rtame ayenge apmerelepe alkenharrenhe apmerele tyelarte now Barrow Creek-le. Peyakele apmere kngwerele. *I only grew up here at Barrow Creek. I didn't grow up around any other places.*

peyakarrenke vi.

1. pass away. A respectful way of saying that someone has died. ◆ R lengke rtamawe atnkwarengele iterrye peyakarrenhe.

Last night someone passed away.

◆ Iterryepe peyakarrenhe, wele wampere peyakarrenhe. *As Aboriginal people passed away, so too did the possums.*

2. disappear, not be there ◆ Itemarle mataye apeke entwyanengarle pink one, errtywenye. Lyerrmewe atwerrpe arentyele. Errtywenye ketye arentyelawé. Ahapertewe peyakarrenke. *Clouds in the west, they are blotchy and pink too. In the late afternoon in winter you can't look at these clouds or else you might get sick. You can't look at the west sky when it's blotchy (because you get sick). Those clouds are not there in summer though.*

peyakarrenke vi.

1. run out of something, finish something
◆ Rlwenepe rlengkelke atyeyenge peyakarrenhe. *All my food has just run out today.*

2. disappear [SOME SPEAKERS]

3. pass away [SOME SPEAKERS]

= aytnarrenke

peyakaperte part.

not yet ◆ Eltyarreng-anenye aperte, peyakaperte. *He didn't even wave to them, not yet.*

peyawé exc.

exclamation made when chasing goannas, perenties or other animals. People do this to let others know that the animal might run out. SEE ALSO pipiparrenke

peyenke vt.

1. sip, drink bit by bit ◆ Ngkwärle ntleyampe kelye atye peywethé, awentyewethé. *I am sucking a bit of honey grevillea, licking it.*

2. slurp, suck ◆ Akarrelke kwerewe nhartepe kwathenkepe, akarre, kwathenke. Kngwere angkwerrepe peyengele, etnthepe etlnhenke rtame. *You drink the honey out of them then. Sucking some of them, you throw away the (empty) flowers.*

= impimpe kwathenke, awentyenke SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pewinenke blow

pilale n.

1. dried dark seeds of the dogwood tree awetnthe which are mixed with water to make a sweet drink called apale ◆ Apale nttyerrme kwerartinge, errpwerle kwerarte pilale arntwarrantye. *The sweet dogwood drink is made from the black seeds of the dogwood tree which we call pilale.*

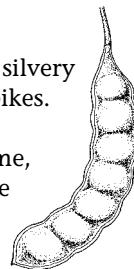
2. seed-cake made from ground pilale,

mixed with water, cooked in hot ground and then broken up with a stone. Also referred to as *rlwene pilale*. ♦ Pilale kwere ntywerr-arrtyenkelke kwere *milky one* kwere mpwarenke iterryelepe kwere awentyenke aynenkelke kwere. Kwerepenhe pilalelke nhartepe arntengelke kwere tnwentyenke na aherke eletnhenke, aynterkelke re arrenke. *The dried dogwood seeds are mixed with water so that the mixture gets milky and people can drink it. After that the pilale is put out in the sun to dry, then it is ground and eaten.* ♦ Pilalepe kwerarte tnwetyewethe, artnte warle. Arntente karwele tnwetyenke kwereee, elpaylengele. Arntewarlelke kwere wenhe arrel-arrel-arrenke. Nhartepe kwere yenkee. Awentyenkelke kwere, *porridge* openye. *People pound the dark dried dogwood seeds on a stone. They pound it with a round stone for a long time, making it fine. They keep putting more of it onto the stone. They grind it for a long time. It is eaten like porridge.*

SEE ALSO *twengarre dogwood seedpod*, *ntyerrme dogwood seed*, *aylwere young dogwood seed*, *errkertatye dried dogwood seed*

pileye n.

1. silver witchetty tree *Acacia cuthbertsonii*. Shrub to 3 m with silvery leaves and cylindrical flower spikes. Also referred to as *arwele pileye*.
 - ♦ Aywerlepe pileye openye rtame, wele kelye-kelye rtame, pileyepe alkenh-alkenhe rtame. *The sandhill grevillea is like the silver witchetty tree, but smaller.*
2. edible seeds of the silver witchetty. Also referred to as *nterrenge pileye*. ♦ Pileye nterrengepe anenke ntyerrme openye apertame re, ntyerrmepe kelyertame, repe pileyepe alkenhewatyre rtame pileye repe. *The seeds of the silver witchetty look a bit like dogwood seeds. The seeds are flat.*



pilikane billycan SEE pelikante

pilpe n.

1. a splash, thud ♦ Arnttinge eletnhenke kwere pilpe. *You can throw a stone to make a splash or thud.*
2. *pv.* Goes before some verbs to show that the action makes a splashing or thudding sound.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *pelpe lump*, *pwelpe splash*

pilpe atnthenke vi.

splash, drip ♦ Artnwenge pwelparrenke wele arntwepe re pilpe atnthenke, atnywelp-atnywenke re. *When a child swims they splash the water when they go under.*

pilpe atnywenke vi.

go under the water making a splash

- ♦ Pelyakwe apeke mweteke apeke pilpe atnywelp-atnywenke. *A duck or a car splashes the water as it goes through.*

pilpe wenke vt.

make a splash or thud by throwing something

pilparrenke vi.

splash. The place where the person is splashing has the -warle ending:

♦ Artnwenge nhartepe pilparrelp-arrenke arntwe alenyarlepe. *The child is splashing in the running water.*

pilpe-pilpe pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action makes lots of splashing, sloshing or lapping sounds.

pilpe-pilpe openke vi.

go through water making a splashing sound

- ♦ Pilpe-pilpe openke tyampe angkeye tyampe. *People sometimes make a splashing sound with their feet when they walk through water.*

pilpe-pilpe alarrenke vt.

splash water lots of times by hitting it

♦ Pilpe-pilpe alarrel-arrel-arrerrantye arntwe eltyenge. *He is splashing the water with his hands as he goes along.*

♦ Artnwengele pilpe alarrel-arrel-arrerrantye, ngkertarrenkelke. *The children are being naughty and hitting the water.*

pilpe-pilpe ertnwenke vi.

dance (of women) so that the breasts make a thudding sound

- ♦ Pilpe-pilpe ertntwylene aylpatyeye. *When women dance their breasts make a thudding sound.*

pilpe-pilpe kwathenke vt.

make a lapping sound by drinking water (of animals)

- ♦ Alekelepe pilpe-pilpe kwatherrantye ntyerrelepe. *A dog makes a lapping sound when it is drinking water.*

pilpe-pilpe pwelparrenke vi.

splash about in the water

- ♦ Pilpe-pilpe pwelparrenke arntwe alenyele. *They are splashing about in the water.*

piltenke vt.

shatter, wreck, smash glass or metal

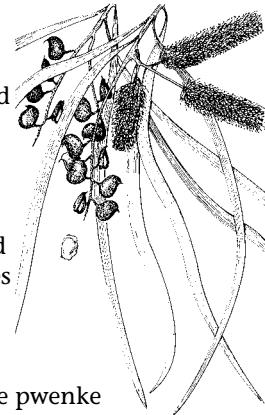
- ♦ Glass

piltentye

atyeyenge piltenhe artnwengelle amerne.
The children smashed my window.
SEE ALSO eltenke crack open, ngkweltyaylenke
pulverise, tnwetyenke crush

piltentye n.

beefwood *Grevillea striata*. Tree to 10 m with rough bark and creamy white bottlebrush flowers. The bark of this plant is boiled and the red water is used as a wash for scabies and sores. Also referred to as *arwele piltentye*. ♦ Arwele piltentye ware kwere pwenke wele re intety-intetye apenke rtame. *When the wood of this tree is burnt it sends sparks everywhere.* ♦ Piltentye re metethene angketyarre rtame karntapepe. Nhartepe arntwengelke boil-emelk-aylenke kwerelelke wash-emaylenkelke iterrtyepe, ngkerrke akakelke kwere aytntenke. *The bark of beefwood trees is medicinal. It is boiled in water and then used to wash someone with sores.* ♦ Piltentye arwele ilperalke akake, ilpere, wele ilperalke anenke kwerele. *The beefwood tree sometimes has sugarbag in it when it has a hollow trunk.*



Piltentye n.

1. Rocky Dam
2. place on Arnerre country

pimparte n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

dog whose owner has died ♦ Aleke nharte pimparte. *That dog has no owner.* SEE ALSO aleke dog, wange-wange dog [RESPECT LANGUAGE], tweke-tweke dog that has passed away

Pintelengkwe n.

hills east of Tara

Pintengkwe n.

soakage on Taylor Creek north of Kweyepeye.

pipe n.

1. paper (from English 'paper') SEE ALSO peretye¹ tea-tree
2. bible studies, religious studies♦ Methethepe alwengkinenyerre arritne kwerarte methethelepe elkwemene. Renhelarte aynekanthe kaltyineyayne pipewe aynekanthe learn'em-learn'em-

aylenye. *There was a white lady, I forget her name, she was an old woman. She used to teach all of us about the bible.*

pipe apenye n.

1. light
2. good dancer ♦ Kngwere arleyale pipe apenye, nyarteee rlwarre. *That other one is a really good light quick dancer, really good.*

pipe arrtyenke vt.

have a funeral ♦ Rlengke pipe arrtyeye. *Today there is a funeral.*

pipe aytnenke vt.

write ♦ Mpelarte kaltyarreyayne awatnkakerrepe kaltyetnyeyayne arrwekelenyelepe. Nyartepe pipelke atanthe aytnterrantye. *In the old days people taught each other (by talking). These days children learn through reading and writing.*

pipe warle atnywenke vi.

go to church

Piparenye n.

Christian

pipiparrenke vi.

sound people make before they hit a goanna to stop it from running away.♦ Relhe nharte pipiparrenke arlewatyerre alarrewethe athathe. *That woman is making the 'pip-pip' sound before killing the goanna.*

pitange n.

flying-fox. Possibly little red flying-fox or black flying-fox *Pteropus scapulatus*, *Pteropus alecto* ♦ Pitangepe alkenhe rtame, ntyipere kelye rtame. *One big rain time wele openhengerne tyangkwerrarte fly-arrnenhe tyelarte artnwepele aneyayne all hanging up big mob.* Newe aynewantheyenyepe peyake rtame. *The flying-fox is bigger than the ghost bat and flies higher up. The flying-fox lives in big mobs only up in the Top End. One big wet season we saw them come this way. They flew over to the big swamp and stayed there for a while, all hanging in a big group. We don't have them around here in our country normally.* ♦ Errwelepe pitange aylpar-aylpare anter-anter-enyerrane thangkerne inenge ayerrere arenje wele ake kwenele atheke rtame aylpare anter- anter-enyerrane angketyele rtame re arwelepe arntarryerrantye. *Higher up in the trees you can see them hanging, the flying foxes from the north. They hang upside down and they hold on with their feet.*

= errkamarte

pmerrke¹ *n.*

hot coals, ashes or earth for cooking things in; hearth ◆ Pmerrkele pwewethe rlwene tyampe weye tyampe *anything*. You can cook anything in the hot ashes – vegetable, bread or meat.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO amarrke *waist*

pmerrkarrenke *vi.*

burn down into a good cooking fire ◆ Ware pmerrkarrenhawe pwenkelke nte rlwene. *The fire has turned into hot coals, cook the damper now.*

pmerrke² *n.*

boy of about 10–12 years old ◆ Awerre pmerrkelke nharte alkenhelke. *That boy is big now, he's a young lad.*

= ngwalkere SEE ALSO awerre *boy* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO amarrke *waist*

pmerrkarrenke *vi.*

grow up into a young man

pmerrkarenye *n.*

1. lazy person; someone who stays at home all the time and doesn't do anything ◆ Pmerrke arenje rtame nyartepe. Apmere awenyerrele aperte anteyane, apenge-wanenye. *That person is lazy. He always stay at home and doesn't go anywhere.* OPPOSITE OF errngerneye

2. loafer; someone who relies on other people for things ◆ Tharre arenje tharrele rtame anteyane, ware wanenye. Ware mpwarenke rewenhe ane pmerrke arenje anteyane kwerele mpwarenke. *While an energetic person will make a fire when there is none, a lazy person won't, they'll just sit by the fire that someone else has made.*

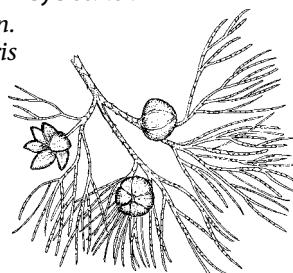
3. someone who stays near the fire all the time ◆ Warele arrkerarre anteyane akarntyengele pmerrkarenye apenge-wanenye. *He is at the side of the fire, guarding it, not going anywhere.*

OPPOSITE OF artnkwerreye, tharrarenje SEE ALSO ankeye *loafer*, anenkeye *selfish*

pmikwe, apmikwe *n.*

native pine *Callitris glaucocephala*. Tree to 6 m, with rough bark, blue-green leaves and woody fruit.

Grows in hilly country. People make a paste with pmikwe



by crushing the flowers and mixing them with melted fat. It is then used as a lubricant. Also referred to as *arwele pmikwe*.

◆ Alperre pmikwe arenje mpwarenke anterele arlenge rtnwerr-antywewethe kwerele. *The leaves and branches of the native pine are used as a rubbing medicine.*

Pmikwelengkwe *n.*

waterhole on Rtwerpe area

pwakenarrenke *vi.*

hoe into something, gobble up, feast (from English 'bog in') ◆ Ratyene arre etnyenyerrepene rlwampale, pelawe tyampe. Aparte aylene aperte pwakenarreyern-alpenhe. Aynenye, aynenye, aynenye, aynenye. *It was rations given to him by the station owner. The two of us just hoed into it. We ate and ate and ate.*

pwaltyewenke *vt.*

pull things off with both hands ◆ Kwenyele atwakeye aynanthe pwaltyeweyayne. *Yesterday we picked wild oranges off the trees with both hands.*

pwarlemaylenke boil something SEE pwalemaylenke**pwarne** *n.*

1. tight, constricted, cramped ◆ Weye pwarne ayengawe. *My chest is constricted (lit. my breath is tight).*

2. narrow, skinny ◆ Pwarne arreywe kelye nthakenhe lwematrenge wanenye pwarne apmerepe nyartepe pwarne tyete. *The entrance is too narrow. I can't come through because there is not much space in the room.*

◆ Mantarre pwarne ayenge nhakenhe atnywenge-wanenye tyete. *I can't fit into these clothes they are too narrow.*

= tyerte

pwarnarrenke *vi.*

close up, get tight, shrink ◆ Ahentye ayenge pwarnarrenhe kangkalepenhe. *My throat closed up from the flu.*

= tyetarrenke OPPOSITE OF arlpawarrenke

pwarninenke, pwarnaylenke *vt.*
clasp something shut ◆ Atnelke kwere wenhe maranye ilenke, arrenkepe, kwere, pwarninengele. *He closes the guts in the proper way, puts the stick in, clasping it shut.*

OPPOSITE OF arlpawinenke SEE ALSO mwelyaylenke *dent*

pwarnele *n.*

no room to move, constricted ◆ Pwarnele ayenge anteyane. *I've got no room to move.*

pwarnele aperinenke *vt.*

lead someone to the people who have an issue with that person so they can explain their actions and defend themselves

SEE ALSO erlwatyé aperinenke

pwarnele mwenke *vt.*

pressing in, sticking in to you, as of tight clothes (*lit. skinniness is sticking*) ◆ Mantarre atyeyenge pwarnele atyenge mwarrantye.

These clothes of mine are too tight.

SEE ALSO tyetele mwenke

pwarne-pwarne *n.*

skinny person, small things, not much of something ◆ Nthakenhe angenge-wanenye pwarne-pwarne nte apmemere? Aparte pwarne enweyayne. *We can't dig here, there's only a small patch. There's hardly any.*

SEE ALSO mpweyampe skinny

pwarnerrwenge *n.*

this side, within this area, close by

◆ Pwarnerrwenge atye ilenyerre. *I only got the ones on this side.* ◆ Pwarnerrwenge apewene nthelarte apewethe, pwarnerrwenge. *Stay close by.*
= ertwep-ertwepe

pwarre *n.*

unripe desert raisin

= arkerre, kwarte SEE ALSO arletye¹ unripe

pwarryenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. beat time at *awelye* and *ltharte* ceremonies by clapping on your thighs. Only women do this. ◆ Marle nthelamernarte pwarryerrantye awelyewe. *Those women are beating time to the women's songs.*

2. hit your own knee to make a noise to let people know that you're there. People do this when someone whom they are in an avoidance relationship with is coming. ◆ Ilepere alarrrantye atnkwarengele ntyangkelkewe pwarryerrantye, openkernewe re. *At night, a woman hits her leg when she sees her cousin coming to let her know that she and her son, the cousin's son-in-law, are there.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *parryenke* *shine*

pwarryele arlenge aylenke *vt.*

sing while clapping your hands against your thighs ◆ Kaylele lterpele arlenge aylerrantye, artweyelepe. Marlelepe aylerrantye pwarryele arlenge rtame. *Men clap boomerangs together while they sing, and women slap their thighs while they sing.*

pwathe *n.*

1. boss, owner (from English 'boss')

◆ Station warle ayenge openherre rlengke, ankeye ayenge openherre ankeye weyewe rlwampe pwathe atyeyengarle. *I went to the station today to see if I could get some meat from the station manager.* ◆ Apmerew-artweye pwathepe. *A traditional owner of a country is a boss (of that country).*

2. bossy, angry

pwarrenke *vi.*

boss someone about; tell someone what to do (from English 'boss')

= ipmarrenke, pwayntengarrenke

pwaye *n.*

1. son who has been initiated (from English 'boy'). Used by the mother or father.

◆ Pwaye atyeyengewaye akerkenhe re, meye-meye arrenherre. *Somebody else wore ceremonial feathers for my son and made him their son-in-law.*

2. male, man. ◆ Atyenge alarrranty-angkere-ketye, ayenge tyerte-tyerte aperrane pwaye-apenyne warrkarrerrane nantewewepe, pwaye-lapenyne atye ilenyey-enterantye mpele. *I'm always being picked on. I'll run away, they always work me like a man, making me go and get the horses.*

◆ Aye, wantewarte tyelarte elkwemenelepe love-emaylerantye pwayepe ahenepe? *Why does this old woman get good-looking young boyfriends?* SEE ALSO artweye man

pwayele boil (from English 'boil') SEE tyapenpe

pwaylarrenke *vt.*

boil, heat up (from English 'boil')

◆ Antywelenye nharte rntwenke aherrke elethnenke kwere. Nhartepe ngkweltyewenke rtameee, ngkweltyewenke anterarle, pwaylek-arrenke. *Pieces of the whipstick wattle are broken off and dried in the sun. Then it is ground with fat and boiled.* ◆ Arterrkepe arwele atnyeme apenyne. Arwele tyarenyarte alperrepe ilenke arntetyewe kape elpalhele inewethe amenhenge atherre elperterre inengele. Alperre rntwenke nhartepe arrenke arntwe arle nhartepe mentye pwayl-arreye atherrk-atherrkarrengele nhartepe arntetyelke kwerele aytanke. *The umbrella bush looks a bit like the witchetty bush. The leaves of this tree are collected as a medicine and for the smoking of a mother and her child to make*

them strong. The leaves are put in water and left to boil until the water becomes green.

pwaylemaylenke *vt.*

boil something (from English 'boil')

◆ Alpare pwaylemaylenke pelikantele arntetyewe arelhe. *The green crumbweed plant is boiled up for sick people.*

pwayntenge *n.*

bossy, angry ◆ Apartaperte nge pwayntenge anteyane. *How come you are always angry.* SEE ALSO awelengke angry

pwayntengarrenke *vi.*

be bossy, get angry, give orders

◆ Pwatharrerrane nge intemeee, pwayntengarrerraneee. *You're bossing us around all the time!*

pweke *n.*

1. rotten, bad-smelling ◆ Pweke itntenyeye weyepe errkwerele. *The meat went rotten because it was hot.*

2. old, broken, rusty

3. pus ◆ Pwekelke nyartepe erretarrerane. *Pus is running out (of the sore) now.*

pwekarrenke *vi.*

go rotten ◆ Rlwene apple apeke watermelon apeke pwekarrenke. *Apples and watermelons can rot.* SEE ALSO elparrenke¹ rot

pwekinenke *vt.*

make something go rotten

◆ Ngkwerneyewenele ilkerryelilenke atrnwenthnh arte wele atrnwenthnh artepe pwekinenke rtame re, ikwengepe. *The meat ant covers meat with spit and make it rotten with their smell.*

pwekarnane *n.*

tree or wood eaten by termites

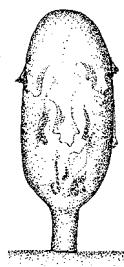
◆ Kartawerre arntenke, arwele rarte arntenke, kayte kwerakake, arlperrnhayte akake apelke atrnengelke re anteyane, pwekarnanele. *A broken root or tree that had a witchetty in it, perhaps a whitewood; and now has rotten wood is called pwekarnane.*

= althwalthe

pweke-pweke *n.*

stalked puffball *Podaxis pistillaris.*

Grows to about 10cm, on a long stalk. Powdery purplish-black spores inside. Also referred to as arwele pweke-pweke. ◆ Rrwetewe mpwarerrantye mpelarte pweke-pwekele, awerrele amerne. *The boys draw beards on themselves*



with the stalked puffball.

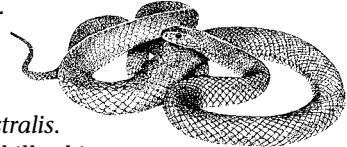
= pwepe, alyelyempe

pwekerrenye *n.*

king brown

snake, mulga

snake



Pseudechis australis.

When people kill a king brown snake they must bury it or else there will be lots more of them around. Also referred to as *apmwe pwekerrenye.*

◆ Pwekerrenyepe apmwe awelengke alkenhe, repe atherrk-atherrke.

Pwekerrenye artetye arenye etnkwelthe rtame. Apmwe nyartepe anteyane alhwengelke kape ilperele, repe aynenke ilkwennge, kalyeyampe, kaperle kape wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye. *The king brown snake is not brown but green and it is very poisonous. The king brown snake lives in mulga country and is very long. It lives in holes and tree hollows. This snake eats mice, frogs, lizards and other little animals.* ◆ Atetherre aynterrantye pwekerrenyele.

Atntheyaytenke atetherre warle pwekerrenyele aynewethe. *The king brown snake eats budgerigars. It climbs trees to reach the budgies and eat them.* ◆ Kante aynanthe pwekerrenye apmwe alarremere, peyakertame alarrewethe pwekerrenye. Mentye aynanthe kwere ywekenke atrnkaperte, repapertame ampwarrewethe. Nharte kwere alarrenke apmwe kwerarte, wele iterrtye rartame ampwarrenke ketye. *You're not allowed to kill the king brown. We leave it alone, let him die naturally. If someone kills that snake, then that person will die.*

SEE ALSO alhingke large king brown snake

Pwekerrenye Anenke *n.*

Hill west of Barrow Creek, south of

Arelparenge.

pwel-antethenenke¹, pwel-

entwethenenke *vi.*

get stuck, be embedded ◆ Arwele alkenhe nyarte angketyarle pwel-antethenenhe.

This big stick got stuck in my foot. ◆ Arwele atyenge pwel-antethenenke angketyarle. *A prickle has got stuck in my foot.*

SEE ALSO mwenke get stuck

pwel-antethenenke² *vt.*

start to cook something. ◆ Ayenge openke nhaperte atanthe pwel-antethenenhe weye aherrepe. Elkwerre atanthe pwenhe. *I might*

pwelape

go and I see that they have started cooking the kangaroo halfway.

SEE ALSO pwenke cook

pwelape conkerberry SEE perlape

pwelaparrenke *vi.*

become full, fill up (from English 'full up')
◆ Angentye kwere mpwarenhopenhe, arntwe pwelaparrenhe, wele ahernepe atnperrelkarrenhe. *After digging a soakage and it fills up with water, the dirt collapsed in.*
SEE atney-enenke, alkenharrenke

pwelatarrenke *vi.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

run off with other people, go to live with others instead of your own family (from English 'pullout') ◆ Kngwerele arlenge re pwelatarrer-aytenye. *He left me and went to live with someone else.*

SEE ALSO arrkerenyarrenke leave family

pweleke *n.*

cattle, cow, bullock. Also referred to as weye pweleke. ◆ Pwelekepe weye rlwampe arenge. Atherrke payamelane aynewene kape arntwe kwathewene. Pweleke nyartepe twerarte aynenke ake, atne, angketye, aleme kape tyelke. *Cattle belong to non-Aboriginal people. They eat grass, leaves, paddy melons and drink water. Every part of the cow is eaten – the head, guts, feet, stomach and flesh.*

pwele-pwele *n.*

tadpoles ◆ Pwele-pwele arntwe arenye. Kelye rtame re; kelyape etnkwelthe. *Tadpoles are water dwellers. They are small but long.* ◆ Pwele-pwele errpwerle kelye arntwe arenye alyelke. Pwele-pwele nyartepe thangkerne arntwe arenye arenge weye. Pwele-pwele nyartepe kalyeyamparrewethre athathelke. *The tadpole is black, slimy and little, and swims or lives in the water. It is known as food for the waterbirds. Later the tadpole will turn into a frog.*

pwele-pwelarrenke light fires while going along; make a track (of honeyants) FORM OF pwenke cook

pwelhe-pwelh-aylenke *vt.*

blow (of wind) ◆ Atnyemilpare apenkernawe pwelhe-pwelh-aylerrantye arkarle. *The south wind comes and blows very cold.* The thing it blows on has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Rarrelape kwere pwelhe-pwelh-aylenyerre pe intemaperte. *The wind would just chase them out every time.*

SEE ALSO pewinenke blow (people)

pwelerrnge *n.*

southern boobook *Ninox novaeseelandiae*. Brown owl with greenish-yellow eyes with pale edges around the face. Between 30–35 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne pwelerrnge*. ◆ Pwelrrngepe thangkerne ware elpalhapenyre, rlwe atherrepe alkenhe. *Thangkerne nyartepe atnkwarengelre aperrane. Pwelrrngelepe aynenke ilkwenngre, kape wantakekerretetye kelye-kelye atnkwarengre, aperrane. The southern boobook owl is a grey bird with big eyes; it hunts for food at night. This bird eats mice and other little animals and insects that come out at night.* ◆ Arnalke arltere pwelrrnge, atnkwarengelre re 'kwerrkwerke' arrerrane. *The southern boobook owl has a white chest and at night-time goes 'kwerrkwerke.'*

SEE ALSO arrkarre barn owl



Pwelrrngarengre, Pwelrrnge

Angkewene *n.*

place on Arlpawre country

pweletnhenke *vt.*

1. run into trouble, get mixed up in a fight accidentally without knowing about it
2. do something to someone which allows something bad to happen to them; put them in danger without realising; get someone into trouble ◆ 'Yawe mpele, aytnarne aynanthe arnttweyayne' mpele, makwerlepe angkenke. 'Ye, rewenhe pweletnhenke mpele; rewenhelke alarrenhelke' mpele. *'Well yes; we tried to tell him', many say. 'And now he got himself into trouble; he got himself killed now.'* The reflexive pronoun is used if the person is bringing the trouble upon themselves. If a person is causing trouble for someone else, the person causing trouble has the +le² ending (or equivalent agent pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Nte atyenge pweletnherantye eltyemweneyewe. *You bring trouble for me with the police.* ◆ Atyewenhe pweletnheyenhe fight-arle. *I got myself into a fight.*

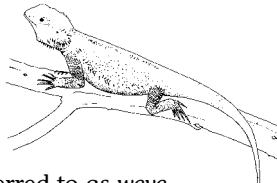
pwelharrenke *vi.*

smoke, burn, overcook (of meat) ◆ Weye

nharte pwelharremeketyaw! Watch it, that meat is smoking! ◆ Atnwenthe pwelharrenke *fresh meat* apeke atnwenthe aherre apeke pwelharrenke ware alkenhele. *The meat got burnt in a big fire, it might be steak or kangaroo meat.* SEE ALSO pwenke cook, ampenke burn, errpwerlarrenke go black

pwelkantye *n.*

central bearded dragon, cadney lizard *Amphibolurus vitticeps* (from Anmatyerr



pwelkanty). Also referred to as *weye pwelkantye*. ◆ Pwelkantyepe ware elpalhapenyé, ake alkenhe. Pwelkantye ahene aynewethe. Pwelkantyelepe aynenke wantekertetye kelye-kelye, kwartepe kwereyenge arrenke alhwenge arle. *This central bearded dragon looks grey in colour and it has a very big head. It is good to eat. This dragon eats little insects such as grasshoppers, bugs and beetles, it lays its eggs in a hole.* ◆ Pwelkantyepe kwere aynenke rtame elkwemene inengele kangkale akakele. *This central bearded dragon is eaten by old women who have got a bad cold.*
= apmwelye

pwelpe *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action makes the sound of something going into water or flames.

pwelpe anenke *vi.*

sit in water, submerged

pwelpe artnpenke *vi.*

run through water ◆ Arntwe angkwarre artnwenge pwelpe-pwelpe artnpenhe. *The child ran through the water.*

pwelpe artnperr-entweyane *vi.*

splash in water, run through water

pwelpe atnthenke *vi.*

fall into water or into a liquid ◆ Teyarle amenge pwelpe atnthenhawe. *A fly fell in my tea.*

pwelpe atnywenke *vi.*

go into water

pwelpe elethnenke *vt.*

1. swim ◆ Iterryte pwelpe elethnenke arntwe warle. *People are swimming in the water.*
2. put an animal in the fire to singe it, such as kangaroo or euro ◆ Artweyele aherre ware lyerrtye arle pwelpe elethnenke. *A man throws a kangaroo onto a fire to singe it.*

SEE ALSO ernttwerakwenke cook (emu)

pwelparrenke *vi.*

1. swim, submerge in water
2. wash, bathe, shower ◆ Arntwe warle ayenge pwelparrerrane. *I'm going to bathe.*
3. dip something into fire or ashes ◆ Ware warle pwelparrenke. *I dipped it in the fire.*

pwelparrer-aytenke *vi.*

duck under water (+rr-ayte- 'do and then go')

pwelpe-pwelpe *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action involves lots of splashing.

pwelpe-pwelpe alarrenke *vt.*

fight in the water ◆ Arlewatyerrepe alanty-alantye alarrerantye aynanthe alenyé warlinge, arntwe warle pwelpe-pwelpe alarreyayne arlewatyerrepe. *We were killing the goannas in the water, splashing about in the water, killing them.*

pwelpe-pwelpe artnpenke *vi.*

run about in the water splashing ◆ Pwelpe-pwelpe artnperrentweyane pwelpe-pwelpe tyelengaperte. *They are mucking around, splashing water just here.*

pwelpe-pwelparrenke *vi.*

1. swim lots of times; many people swim
- ◆ Artnwenge inengelke tyelarte pwelpe-pwelparerrane apmelerre mpole aperte. *Children have always come down to the creek to swim.*
2. wash more than once; many people wash

pweltake *n.*

type of white louse found on clothing

◆ Pweltake mantarrelaye anteyane.

Errkerrantyelke rewenhe iterrytelepe. *The white louse is found on clothes and makes people scratch themselves.*

SEE ALSO petherre underarm louse, arreme louse

pweltye *n.*

1. ball made out of animal fur *arpalhe* or human hairstring *aylepe* ◆ Artweye werretyerrele amerne, mpwareyayne atanthe, arpalhe penhe kwerartepe mpwareyayne, atewanthe, pweltye kwerartepe atanthe mpwareyayne karlwinengele. *The old men used to make pweltye, the traditional football, out of possum fur. They would make it round.*
2. traditional football game ◆ Nyetherrarte arrwekelenye, aherne tyelarte angwerrmarrenhe. Peiltye, nharte peiltye

pwelyerrelyerre

rtame, nyarte pweltye rtame, peltye, pweltye. Nyarte peltylepe eltyenge eletnherrantye rtame, nharte pweltyepe angketyele akerre eletnherrantyewethe, angketyele eletnherrantyewethe kngwerelepe arntarrtrey-aytenke rtame. *Those two games, peltyle played with the animal fur ball and pweltye played with the human hairstring ball, are from the Dreamtime. In peltyle you throw the ball with your hands, but in pweltye you kick the ball with your feet.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **peltyle¹ mate**

pwelyerrelyerre, pwerelyarrellyarre *n.*

1. lots of marks or scratches on your skin, as from walking through thick scrub or fighting ♦ Alekele athenhe pwelyerrelyerre ilenhe ngkenge. *The dog really left lots of scratches on you when it bit you.*
2. dust cloud made by cattle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
 - ♦ Ahernepe kwere pwelyerrelyerre aneyayne, pwelekewepe. *The dirt was rising from the cattle.* SEE ALSO **ermetyine dust**

pwelyerrelyerre aynenke *vt.*

eat or lick the ground leaving lots of holes (of cattle or kangaroos). The ground looks like this after an animal has licked the salt off. ♦ Aherne ape pwelekele aynterrantye alenyele awentyerrantye pwelyerrelyerre ilerrantye aherrele tyampe aherne awentyerrantye aynterrantye ahernepe repe *salty-salty* rtame ye artnwewe angkwarre aynterrantye pwelekele pwelyerrelyerre ilerrantye pwelyerrelyerre aynterrantye. *Cows lick salty ground with their tongues, kangaroos do too. It makes the ground look lumpy, you see this around swamps.*

pwelyerrelyerrylenke *vt.*

make holes in something ♦ Arwelele ngkenge pwelyerrelyerrylenhe. *The stick really ripped into you.*

pwenarre *n.*

toy bow and or arrow (from English 'bow and arrow')

Pwenalatnthenke *n.*

a soakage on Neutral Junction station

pwenenge-pwenenge *n.*

foal, pony ♦ Nantewe pwenenge-pwenenge atewantheyenge *brand-emayleyayne. They used to brand their young foals.*

SEE ALSO **nantewe horse**

pwenge *n.*

1. blind
2. old woman ♦ Nharte pwenge anteyanange re? *What about that old woman, is she staying?* SEE ALSO **erlkwerlkwenye old person**
3. closed eyes ♦ Nharte rlwampe erlkwe, atnkwarengelle aharlaytnewene, kwerralye wenharte lwematnenkepe, rlwenewepe. Artnpenhengerne ayenge erlwepe ayenge nhartepe pwenge rtame. *Dish-larlenga atye arntwampeny arntwelke wenhe atnhante repe erlwe arre wenhe wash-emayleyayne. In the early hours of the morning, when the morning star was just coming up, that old white man would call out for breakfast. I ran there with my eyes still closed. I bumped into the dish of water where the old man used to wash his face.*
4. big girl. Friendly way of talking to a young girl.

SEE ALSO **erlkwe old man**

pwengaye

a polite and common way to address an old woman. ♦ Angketyelepe apeayayne pwengaye? *Did you used to go on foot, old woman?*

pwenge kelye

newborn baby ♦ Arrkaye rlengke-rlengkepe arrtyeyenenhe, pwenge kelye apeke arntarntarenhe, nyetepele apertame kwere arrtyenye kwarrerele, kwaltyerrele amernepe. *Babies that couldn't yet crawl were taught and looked after in the cubbies by their big sisters and cousins.* = rltente

pwengarrenke *vi.*

1. close your eyes
2. go blind, get a bung eye ♦ Erlwe ayenge pwengarrenhe kwenyele aperte atherrkenyele atyenge alarrenhe. *I have a bung eye from yesterday because of all the insects in the fresh green grass.* = tharenke
3. blink

pwenge-pwengarrenke, pwengarrey-arrey-enenke *vi.*

blink continuously ♦ Athet yengewarle atnywenye erlwewarle; ntheponhe nyartep ayenge pwengarrey-arrey-enteyane. *I've got a piece of grass in my eye; that's why I'm blinking.*

pwengaylenke *vt.*

make someone blind ♦ Erlwe atherrkele alarrenhe pwengaylenhe wangkelh-

aylenhe. If a fresh green stick hits your eye it can make you blind by causing your eye to swell up.

pwengetye-pwenge n.

old women ◆ Pwengetye-pwenge inengelepe atanthe aynekanthe kwetape arrtyeyayne. *The old women used to look after us, all of us kids.*

SEE ALSO elkwemene, pwenge, enterkeketye
OPPOSITE OF erlkwetyerlkwe

pwengkarrenke vi.

go out, die down ◆ Mweteke arntelp- arntenhe battery-pe pwengkarrelp- arrenkelke, ayelp-ayenhe. *The car broke down, the battery is going flat now and the lights have gone out.*

pwenke vt.

1. cook ◆ Aherrepe re pwenke rtame, elpatinengele. *He cooks the kangaroo, singeing off the hair first.*
2. boil something ◆ Renharte aynanthe erlteye ankeyele milk-pe yatheyayne. Yatheyayne kwatheyaynelke aynanthe arlyte apeke pwengele apeke aynanthe kwatheyayne milk-pe. *We used to steal the milk. We milked the goats and drank it fresh or sometimes we would boil it.*
3. burn, set alight to something ◆ Kngwere angkwerrele wethapenyne arrangker-aneyayne tyanywengewe, nhape atantherre errtywerle mrtwewayne, kwerarte pwerethe. Nhape atanthe ateyayne warele, angketyele, eltyenge apeke. Nhape atantherre lywekeyayne, kwerartepe. Nhape atantherre pweyayne arlpepe. *If some felt like chewing tobacco, they would break twigs off a cassia bush. Then they would press them (the twigs) together with their feet or with their hands. They would light it and burn it to ashes.*
4. heat ◆ Alatyite atnkere akake. Rntwenke kwere, arwelele alarrenke, atnhenkeee athepe clean-emaylenke, pwenke kwere warenge, ikelhe mpwarenke, sugar apenyne. *Soft spinifex has wax. You cut it, hit it with a stick to clean the grass of its resin and then heat the resin on the fire and make a lump of wax like sugar.*
5. prepare ashes for chewing with tobacco
6. burn someone in a jealous fight ◆ Nthelarte atewehanthanthe erlkwety-erlkwele ahenge alarrayayne. Erlkwety-erlkwele atewehanthanthe alarrayayne,

nthakerrewarlarte. Imayelepe. Atyeyengele nyanye kerle pwenhe kwere nyanye kngwerepe. Pwenhe atyeyengelepe imayele, nyanye lepe tyatyle angenepe. *They had a big jealous fight at that place there. My nanna burnt her sister in the jealous fight. My nannas all fought each other over my grandfather.*

7. sting (like an insect bite)

SEE ALSO kerle pwenke

pwele-pwelarrenke

1. light fires while going along, set alight to grass while travelling (+l-arre+ 'do while going')
2. make a track (of honeyants). The honeyant track is a lighter colour than the ground. When you move away the twigs and leaves you look for this track. You follow it and it takes you to the opening of the honeyant nest. ◆ Aherne pwele-pwelarrenke rntere-rnteraylenke yerrampele. *Honeyants leave a reddish track.*

SEE ALSO yerrampe honeyant, iteye track

pwerrer-aperinterantye

1. light a grass fire while travelling (+rr-aperine+ 'do while going'). This verb is usually heard with the continuous endings +rrane, +yayne, +rrantye; and not the +nhe or +nke endings. ◆ Iterryele athe pwerrer-aperinterantye elpate mpwarewethe. *People make grass fires while they are travelling to clear the ground.*

2. cooking something while travelling, go ahead of the others and cook something (?) ◆ Weye atye pwerrer-aperinterantye arlewatyerre apeke. *I'll go ahead and cook my meat.*

pwey-alpenke

go back and cook (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Arlpe apmelerre weye arenge, rlwene arenge apeke weye arre kwerarle pwey-alperrantye. *A permanent fireplace is where people always return to cook meat and damper.*

pweyaytey-alpenke

go back and cook (+y-aytey-alpe+ 'go back and do') ◆ Apmere warle atye pweyaytey-alpenke. *I'll go back and cook it at home.*

= pwey-alpenke

pwentanengayte, ntwanengayte n.

- 1a. flying-saucer bush *Acacia hilliana*
- b. blue wattle, leather-leaved colony wattle (?) *Acacia validinervia*. Shrub to 1.5 m with

Pwentange

smooth white bark and thick leathery bluish-green leaves. Also referred to as *arwele pwentanengayte*. ♦ Pwentanengayte arwele artetye openye, artnte angkwarre re anteyane. Ntwanengaytepe wenhe wante rtame grey one rtame arwele. *The flying-saucer bush looks like mulga and it grows in the hills. It is grey.*

2. edible grubs found in the roots of these plants. Also referred to as *kayte pwentanengayte*. ♦ Pwentanengayte arwele kayte akake rtame re kayte rtame kwenengepe entwewayne kartawarrelepe arwelepe repe pwentanengayte rtame etnepe Kaytetyelepe etnewerrantye. *The flying-saucer bush has an edible grub in its roots which is also called pwentanengayte.*

SEE ALSO ilanayte blue wattle

Pwentange n.

place on Wake country

pwenterenge, pwenternge n.

tall ant hills (termite mounds) found north of McLaren Creek ♦ Pwenterenge etnkwelthe ayerrerake. *The large ant hills are only found in the far north.*

SEE ALSO akerrthe flat termite bed, ngkwepeye tall termite mound

+pwentye An ending often in place names.

SEE +pentye

pwentye n.

stripe, mark. Non-ceremonial mark.

♦ Nhartepe artweye erltwetherrepe twentye, kwerartale impatye arreyayne ahernewarle, kwerarte arreyayne, arkenye. *Then two old men would put marks on the ground to keep score.*
= impatye

Pwentyatnenge n.

place south-east of Tara community

pwepe n.

1. stalked puffball *Podaxis pistillaris*. Grows to about 10cm, on a long stalk. Powdery purplish-black spores inside. Also referred to as *arwele pwepe*. = pweke-pweke
2. black powder for body painting made from charcoal. In the olden days people made it from black rock *arake*.

pwap-angkenke vi.

deep thudding sound. This is the sound made when hollow ground is tapped when searching for yams, witchetty grubs or goannas. It is also the sound of galloping horses and some insects. ♦ Pwap-angkenke

ahernepe. *The ground went ‘thud.’* ♦ Wepe pwep-angkerrane alhwenge kwereyengele atnkwarengel. *In the night the barking spider makes a deep ‘pwepe’ sound from its hole.*

pwap-angkelh-aylenke vt.

make a thudding sound, especially by stamping feet on the ground ♦ Aherne atmamilenke pwep-angkelh-aylenke. Pwep-angkenke tyampe ahernepe angketyele dance-arrengele. *When you dig the ground you make a thudding noise. The ground also thuds when you dance.*

pwapparrenke vi.

sound that spiders and witchetties make
SEE ALSO pwap-angkenke thud

Pwepartanthe n.

place on Arnerre country

pwapelarrenke vi. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

travel in a group, set off in a group, lots of people walking around ♦ Makwerle pwepelarrerrane, ayamalkawe, pwepelarrerrane, iterryawe alekawe. *Lots of people walking together, or lots of dogs walking together.* ♦ Yipe-yipe inenge arrwekelepe pwepelarreyayne iteyele. *The sheep travelled in front in a big mob along the road.* = aytenke² SEE ALSO apelapenke walk off

pwepeyarrenke vi. [BABY TALK]

poo, shit, defecate (from English ‘poopy’)
= atne

pwe n. [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

1. tail of an animal
2. genitals (male and female)

pwerakerte n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

rump of emu

pveralheme n.

1. mistletoe species with red flowers that commonly grows on ghost gum *tyelkenhe*, gidgee *errwenyenke* and whitewood *alperre*. Other types of mistletoe are *amare*, *aytakerne* and *ngkwerrme Amyema spp.*, *Lysiana spp.*
2. edible berries of these mistletoes. Also referred to as *rlwene pveralheme*.

Pwerelhetnkwelthe n.

West Dam

pwerelyarrellyarre lots of marks or scratches on your skin, as from walking through thick scrub or fighting VARIANT OF pwelyerrellyerre

pwepe n.

angry, upset, irritated, annoyed, agitated,

jumping ♦ Pwerepe rtame nhartepe. *That person is very agitated.*

angketye pwerepe sensitive or tired feet

SEE UNDER **angketye**

pwereparrenke vi.

1. feel sensitive, shaky or fragile; feel sick from being nervous or disliking someone ♦ Aleme ayenge pwereparrerrane ahenge. *I feel shaky because of the fight.*
= errngerrngarrenke

2. get angry, touchy or short tempered
◆ Arntetylke rewenhe pwereperrane elpatherrantye rewenhe arntetylärle pwereparrerrane 'Arlenge apenyne nthewartaye artnwenge amernaye' angkerrane mpele. *If someone feels sick and touchy, others might say to someone else, 'Go far away from that sick person.'*

SEE ALSO **tywekerarrenke** dislike

pwerethe n.

silver cassia, desert cassia, blunt-leaved cassia, broom bush *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *filifolia*, ssp. *alicia*, ssp. *artemisioides*, ssp. *helmsii*. Shrubs to about 2 m with narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers.
◆ Pwerethe martekwere akake. *The desert cassia has flower buds used in ceremonies.*
= pwetne, kwaratetherre SEE ALSO manatwerpe oval-leaved cassia, kwertamerle quinine bush

pwerethayte

edible grub from the desert cassia and various other senna bushes. Also referred to as *kayte pwerethayte*.

= pwetnayte

pwerite n.

butt of spear

= aparre

Pwerle n.

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.
= Tywerlame, Ngamperle SOUNDS SIMILAR TO apwelhe initiation ceremony

pwerlepe n.

shoulders. This word refers to both shoulders, so people only have one of these
SEE ALSO *aretye shoulders*

pwerlkaytenke vi.

swell up after a burn ♦ Warepenhe pwerlkaytenke. *After having got burnt, it swelled up.*

pwerlkere n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

semen, vaginal fluids

Pwernenanthe, Pernenanthe,

Pwernelanthelke n.

place near Limestone Bore ♦ Amarle Kwerrimpe atherrele Atyertepentye arenaye atherrele arrme aperineyayne. Awepareyeneyayne arrmewe Kwerrimpe kngwerekere atherre, apmere Pwernenanthelkele, Atyertepentye arenaye atherrewe. Two Dreamtime women from the Watt Ranges used to bring red ochre. Two other Dreamtime women used to wait for them at the place called Pwernenanthelke.

pwerrere, pwerre pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action results in something falling.

pwerrere alarrenke vt.

hit, beat or knock something to make something fall off. This is done to branches and some seeds with a little stick. You hold the branch in one hand and hit it with a stick held in the other. To get larger fruit off a tree this is done with a big stick. You *pwerrere alarrenke* dogwood seedpods *parle* and conkerberries *perlape*.
◆ Kwerepenhartepe kngwerelke rtame re, enye akake apertame ileye. Nhartepe re *pwerrere alarrenke*, eletnhenke re. Eletnheyayne kngwerekere, peyakepe enye arre twerarte *pwerrere alarreyayne* rtame ahernarle. *Then she will get another branch that has berries on it. She knocks them off and throws away the stick. She would discard all the branches that no longer had fruit on them, that they had knocked down onto the ground.*

pwerrere arrtyenke vt.

make something fall, drop something
◆ Rarrele alkenhele arrtyelp-arrtyenke nterrenge elkerte. Peyakele ikeye inenge aperte, kwere *pwerrere arrtyenke* arntwenge apeke, rarrele apeke. A big wind can knock the seeds from the sickle-leaved wattles. Water or rain might knock them off and leave the tree bare, with only empty seedpods. ◆ Artnwengaye, *pwerrere arrtyenke* laleye ngkeyenginenge empene mpele, ilene nte whole lot pocket warle alwene arrene! *Hey girl, you've just dropped all your precious lollies, pick them all up and put them back in your pocket.* ◆ Nharte kwere enkwewe kwerarte, ilenke enkwewe, makwerle. Kngwerewe enkwewe ilenke, arwelele, kelyele. *Pwerrere arrtyenke alhwenge theyepe. From the shelf of the*

pwerrera-aperinterantye

honeyant nest she gets them out, lots of them. From another shelf she gets them out using a little stick. She pulls them so that they fall down from the hole.

pwerrere atnthenke vi.

fall off onto the ground ◆ Rlwene aynterrike re arnewetye pwerrere anthenherre. *Bush plums fall down when they are ripe. The place where something falls to has the -warle ending:* ◆ Repe alerrkepe pwerrere atntheyayne rtame aherne warlepe, akwerre arle. *The eggs would fall down into a water-carrier or a coolamon.*

pwerrere eletnhenke vt.

throw things around, chuck things around ◆ Artnwenge inengele pwerrere eletnhenke mantarre. *The children threw all the clothes around.* ◆ Pwerrere eletnhelp-ethnenke mweteke theye. *They threw things out of the car as they drove off.*

pwerrere wenke vt.

throw a stick at or hit a tree to make something fall off such as fruit ◆ Pwerrere wenke atwakeyewe arwele iterrye. *The person threw a stick at the wild orange tree and a wild orange fell off.* ◆ Pwerrere wewene nte nharte, tyweretye. *Throw a stick at that bean tree to make the seeds fall off.*

pwerrera-aperinterantye light a fire or cook while travelling FORM OF pwenke cook

pwerrethe, pwethe adv.

quickly, immediately, causing immediate action ◆ Arlewatyerre apeke pwerrethe kwereyenge alhwengarle atwelenke, aleke ketye atere. *A goanna might be quick to get back to its hole when frightened by a dog.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pwerrye

pwerretharrenke, pwerrethe-

pwerretharrenke vi.

go quickly to avoid something

◆ Ntheketyarte antywewarle atnywewenawe, twerarte aperte pwethe-pwetherarrewene! *Watch out, get inside the humpy, everyone run in quick!* ◆ Pwerrethe-pwerretharrenhe atanthe warlewarle artweyeketye. *They all went inside together, frightened of a kurdaitcha.*

pwerrethe-pwerrethe adv.

crammed inside together, jammed up together ◆ Alpenke aynanthee 'Nthekangkwarre waylpale inenge arnkentyepenhe inenge?' Ertwey-alpenhe tent warle pwerrethe-pwerrethe aney-

alpenhe, tent warle! Pwerrethe-pwerrethe pwerrethe-pwerrethe. *We went back – 'Hey, where are all those single white men?' We went back down to the tent and stayed in the tent, there were so many of us jammed up in the tent, crammed in.*

pwerrethe-pwerrethe atnywenke vi.

quickly all go inside, as when lots of people are escaping or hiding from something ◆ Pwerrethe-pwerrethe atnywenkawe, rarre aveyayteraneketye. *There is a big wind coming. Quick, get inside.*

pwerretnenke vi.

clean desert raisins *arkerre* by rolling them on the ground to get the sticky stuff off them. The sticky stuff can cause headaches. With the +yane ending 't' is inserted after the 'n': *pwerretn~~t~~yane* ◆ Arlkerre atye pwerretnenke aherne ake errpatyarremeketye. *I am rolling the desert raisins on the ground to avoid getting a headache.*

pwerreke n.

coals, charcoal ◆ Akwerrele erreyakwerre aympeyayne, pwerrkelke eletnheyayne. Nhape atanthe eltyenge mpelarte awarrkeyayne, aympeyayne apertame. *They would yandy bush onions then with a coolamon, and throw out the charcoal bits. Then they would rub them like this with their fingers and yandy them again.*

◆ Kwerepenhartepe, ware pwerreke wethapenye alhwengele alkenharrenhe. *After that the charcoal would have built up a lot in the hole.*

pwerkarrenke vi.

turn into black coals ◆ Ware pwerrkarrenherre, karlkalarrenherre, ware pwerrkelke entweyane, wararle ampenhepenhe. *The fire has turned into coals, it's cold. Now there are coals there because the fire has burnt out.*

Pwerrke n.

area east of Kwerrepenhante

Pwerrkakerte n.

place name

pwerreke-pwerreke n.

1. type of black beetle *Cydnidae, Aphodius lividus* (Olivier) (?) ◆ Pwerrke-pwerreke errpwelke kelye, pwerreke openye. Pwerrke-pwerreke nyartape arrwengerrpele aynenke. Mantarrepe pwerrke-pwerreke aynenke; athelke theye re lwematnenke. *The beetle is*

black and small like charcoal. It is eaten by the bush turkey. This beetle eats clothes and comes out of the grass. SEE ALSO alkethalkethe striped beetle, pwerrke-pwerrke type of beetle

2. pupil of eye, black part of eyeball
SEE ALSO erlwe¹ eye

pwerrke-pwerrke alkenhe

type of larger black beetle, possibly dung beetle ◆ Pwerrke-pwerrke alkenhele nantewe arenge atne aynenke. *The big black bug eats horseshit.*

pwerrke-pwerrkele aynenke

raggedy clothes (*lit. cockroach-eaten*)
◆ Mantarre atyeyenge pwerke-pwerrkele aynenke. *My clothes are raggedy.*

pwerrkere n.

hailstones, ice. Also referred to as *arntwe pwerrkere*. ◆ Arntwe pwerrkere akake arleyale awelengke rtame kngwere elperterre rarre akake. *The rain with hailstones comes with heavy rain and strong winds.*

pwerrkerele alarrenke vt.

hailing

Pwerrkere n.

place on Arnerre country

pwerrketnhenke vt.

snore ◆ Atyepe pwerrketnherrantye atnkwarengelepe. *I snore at night.*
= entinenke

pwerrtye, pwerrtye-pwerrtye pv.

do something without waiting, get stuck into something immediately ◆ Artweye nhartepe ape pwerrtye openhe ngkwarlle aperte kwathewethe. *That man just went straight onto drinking grog.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO pwerethete

pwertaye part.

watch out!; look out!; get out of the way!
An exclamation of caution. ◆ Pwertaye ntheketyarte! *Watch out for that thing there!* ◆ Mpe, rlwampe inenge nharte arnpeyayterane ketye. Pwertaye jeep akake! *Hey, watch out, there's a whitefella coming. Look out, he's in a jeep!*

pwete n.

boot, shoe (from English 'boot') ◆ Angketye arenge pwete. *Boots go on your foot.*

pwete etnkwelthe

stockmen boots, cowboy boots

pwetepele n.

football (from English 'football') ◆ Awerre nthelarte tyakele pwetepele nharte

artnpengele operinenke makwerle angkwerrepe. *That boy is good at football; he can get past lots of people.*

pwethe move quickly inside to avoid something VARIANT OF pwerethete

pwetharrenke go somewhere quickly to avoid something VARIANT OF pweretharrenke

pwetne n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

silver cassia, desert cassia, broom bush, broad-leaved cassia *Senna artemisioides* ssp. *filifolia*, ssp. *alicia*, ssp. *artemisioides*, ssp. *helmsii*. Shrubs to about 2m with narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers. Also referred to as *arwele pwetne*.
= pwerethete, kwaratetherre

pwetnayte

edible grub from the desert cassia and various other senna bushes. Also referred to as *kayte pwetnayte*. ◆ Kayte atnyeme arenje openye pwenayte. *The edible grub pwetnayte looks a bit like the one found in the roots of the witchetty bush.* = pwerethayte

pwetnkenke vi. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

observe sorry behaviour. Used to describe people still in mourning.

◆ Pwetnkerraneketye aynanthe, sorry way. Pwetnkarraneketye, mentye. *We're staying here. We're not going (because a relative passed away at that other place).*

◆ Pwetnkerraneketye aynanthe tyelarte, Artarrele. *You can go (perhaps son-in-law and daughter of deceased), but we have to stay at Tara now (because a relative passed away at that other place).*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO kwetnkenke ponder

pwetye n.

bush, scrub (from English 'bush')

◆ Tyethayarte pwetye theye pwetye arenje, ilperalke arre erlteye aynanthe ayneyaynenke. *From here, from the bush, we used to eat sugarbag all day.*

pwetye arenje

native, indigenous; things from the bush

◆ Weye pwetye arenje inenge. *Bush meats.*

pwetye metethene

parts of plants, animals and animal products used for healing (from English 'bush medicine')

◆ Arwele ilpengke rtnwenke kwerepe arwelepe nhartepe aynterkarrenke ape re, kelye-kelye nhartepe kwere twetyenkelke kwere, arntenge. Nhartepe fine kwere mpwarenke nhartepe anterarlelke kwere arrenke.

pwetyekate

Arnttetylke iterryelke rtnwarrantye
kwerelartenge ilpengkele pwetye
metethenele. *The leaves of the gidgee fuchsia
bush are picked, cut and dried and then
crushed with a stone. Then the fine powder
made from the leaves is mixed with fat. Then
the gidgee fuchsia bush medicine is used as a
medicine to rub on sick people.*

OPPOSITE OF metethene

pwetyetake

bush tucker, native fruits and seeds (from English 'bush tucker') ♦ Repe perelyte
openye pwetyetakepe rartepe erlteye
aynanthe aneyaynenke aleyake inengele
erlteye rntwenyey-aytneyaynenke. *The
young girls would collect bush tucker like the
larp from the river red gum all day.*

pwetyekate n.

cat (from English 'pussycat'). Also referred to as *weye mangwe*. ♦ Pwetyekate pwetye
arenye nyarte iterrye inengele awatnke
ayneayne. *People used to eat feral cats in
the olden days.*

= mangwe

pwetyeme part. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

if, when, I wish that; suppose that. Goes at the beginning of a sentence to mean 'if . . .' (from English 'suppose 'em')
♦ Pwetyeme rlengke apeke alpeyayteye
wele aynanthe openke. *If they come today
then we'll go.* ♦ Pwetyeme ayenge kaltye
anemere atye aylewethe. *If I knew the songs
I would sing them.*

pwetyerre n.

bone marrow. Also referred to as *antere
pwetyerre*. ♦ Ngkernele pwetyerrepe
anenke. *Marrow is in the bone.* ♦ Pwetyerre
aherre arenge mamperle aynenke kwere
repe antere rtame. *The marrow of the
kangaroo is fatty and good to eat.*

SEE ALSO *antere fat*

Pwetyitele place name SEE Kwetyitele

pwey-alpenke go back and cook FORM OF pwenke cook

pweyaytey-alpenke go back and cook FORM OF pwenke cook

pwitarrenke vi.

1. meet, come together for fighting
or ceremonial activities ♦ Elweme
pwitarrewethe mpele. *The two of them
should meet.* ♦ Alechange apmere kngwere
theye pwitarreyenenke. *A stranger comes
from somewhere else to meet up with people.*

2. join, fix, bring together

pwitatherrarrenke

meet up with lots of people

♦ Pwitatherrarrerrane atanthe meeting-we
apeke. *We all met up for the meeting.*

pwitaylenke, pwitininkenke vt.

1. gather people together to finish
a ceremony or sort out an issue

♦ Kwene aperte nge anene, nyarte
apenhengerneketye ntyangkwelke
ngkeyenge atnkwarengelke rlengke
ngkenge pwitinewethe. *Stay inside because
your ceremonial kin is already here and you are
going to meet up with her tonight to finish up
the ceremony.*

2. join or mix things together ♦ Arlpe warle
pwitinengele tyanywengepe etnpewenke,
ningkelke. *When the tobacco is mixed in
and rubbed in to the ashes, then it is ready to
chew.* ♦ Pwitinengele nte aytnene alparre
nhetherarte alkenhe mpwarewethe. *You
join those two pieces of material together by
sewing them so that it makes one big piece.*

♦ Aye, anyartaye, elepelangarteyern-
alpenke nantewe. Nyaperte aylengke
wheel-em-rtame arrelp-arrenhe pwitinelp-
inenye aylengke, elkwemenetherarre,
kweratherrarlarte elkwemene angwen-
angwene. *Suddenly we heard the sound of
galloping horses coming towards us. They
wheeled us two around and brought us
together to where these two old women were.*

3. fix something, make something even

♦ Pwitinewethepe! *Make them even!*

pwitininkenke gather people together VARIANT OF pwitaylenke

Rr

re, rarte pr.

1. he, she, it ♦ Aherrkele ampenke re. *It heats up in the sun.* ♦ Nhardtē relhe, rarte rtame kngwere elperterre. *That woman, she is very mean.*
1. himself, herself, itself, on its own, by itself ♦ Artweyelepe arritnepe kwereyenge, rapertame etelarengelle, kwereyenge ampilenke, apmerekape. *A man knowing his own songs tells the story of his own country.*
2. only one; only he, her or it ♦ Ye, arntwe raperte akwelye raperte impene. *Water (Dreaming), that's the only one we're singing.*

rake n.

rag, strap, belt, piece of material used to tie things (from English 'rag') ♦ Rake lhaytelpaytenhelke thewake theye. *The strap has fallen off the swag.*

ralharre n.

the inside green part of bush banana *lkwarrere.* Parts of this plant have special names: the roots are called *atnetye*, the leaves are called *alyeye*, the flowers *erlkwantye* and the fruit *amernte*. Also referred to as *rlwene ralharre*. ♦ Ralharre pwenke kwere warenge, lkwarrere kwerarte pwenke, pmerrkele kwere pwenke, arkarlinenke kwere tyarparrenke repe warenge, arkarlarreye re. Nhardtē alhilenkelke ralharre kwenengepenhe kwere alhilenke aynenkelke. *You cook the middle, green part of the bush banana on the fire with the whole bush banana. You take it off to cool it down and it splits open. When it's cool you pull out the green part from inside and then eat it.*

= alhwere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ralyarre goanna tail fat**

+r-alpe+ The ending *+rr-alpe+* 'do while returning' sounds *+r-alpe+* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn* or *rr* followed by *e*, however this ending is usually still spelt *+rr-alpe+*.

ralyarre n.

goanna and perentie tail fat. Also referred to as *antere ralyarre*.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **ralharre part of bush banana**

+rane The ending *+rrane*, 'doing now' sounds *+rane* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn* or *rr* followed by *e*. For example, *ayte+rane* 'rising'.

ranentye n.

cooking fire
= arlpe apmelerre

rangle n.

1. well known, familiar, something or someone you like and know well = peranngle

2. family member

ranngarrenke vi.

happy to be with someone, fond of someone ♦ Artnwenge nharte atyengele arlenge ranngarrenhe. *That child is happy to be with me now.*

= peranngarrenke

ranngaylenke, rannginenke vt.

1. settle someone down, make someone feel at home and want to be with you; sweet-talk, persuade

2. persuade, bribe, beguile

= peranngaylenke

+r-antethene+ v.end.

Goes on the end of intransitive verb stems to show that the action is starting to happen: ♦ Wepe penhe ayenge amarrer-**antethenenhe**. *After being bitten by a spider I started to swell up.* ♦ Re aterarrer-**antethenenke**. *He is starting to get frightened.* ♦ Ngepe kwerepe nyartē ilpayer-**antethenenhe** apertame. *You're the one who has started to bring up this matter again.* If the verb ends in sounds other than *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn* or *rr* then *+rr-* instead of *+r-* goes before *-antethene+:* ♦ School warlelke aynanthe atnywerr-**antethenenhe**. *Then we started going to school.*

rape n.

plastic water container (from English 'rubber')

SEE ALSO **arne deep coolamon**

+r-ape+ The ending *+rr-ape+* 'do while going' sounds *+r-ape+* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn* or *rr* followed by *e*. For example, *anter-aperrane* 'sit while travelling' however this ending is usually still spelt *+rr-ape+*.

+r-aperine+ The ending *+rr-aperine+* 'do while going' sounds *+r-aperine+* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn*

rapete

or rr followed by e. For example, **anter-aperin**terantye 'sit while travelling', however this ending is usually still spelt +rr-aperine+.

rapete n.

rabbit (from English 'rabbit'). Also referred to as *weye rapete*. ♦ Rapetepe weye ahene aynewethe, rlwampele atnakakerre aperinenke apmere kngwere theye. Raperte nyartepe anteyane alhwenge atherrke kape ilawe aynewene. Pwewethe athathe weye nyarte, atnilenke kape ilpatinenke. Kweretheye ilpilenke nhartepe alparrarle arrenke rntwewethelke, ilpilenke kwere ake angkwarre nyartepe kwere tyarppinenke kwenele atheke. *The rabbit is good to eat. It belongs to non-Aborigines, who brought it here a long time ago. It lives in burrows, and eats grass and other green plants. To cook this meat, you first gut it then throw it onto the flames to get rid of the fur, and then put it into a hole and cover it with hot ashes. After it's cooked it's taken out and put on a bed of leaves ready to be cut. The head is cut first, then it's cut straight down the middle leaving it in two parts.* ♦ Newe rapete now. Only nharte atye arenhe rapete inengepe nharte. Ane awenyerr-awenyerrelke anteyane rapete inengepe. Angketyepe aynanthe amperlarerrantye. *There were lots of rabbits in those days. Not like today, there's none left now. I used to see lots. Now you only see the odd one here and there, and their tracks.*

rapetye n.

rubbish (from English 'rubbish') ♦ Inteng-intenge aperrane athenge tyampe rapetye tyampe. *Stink beetles go about in the rubbish and the grass.*

rapimperre, rewapimperre n.

red dragonfly *Anisoptera* sp.

♦ Rapimperrepe arenke kwere artnwenge arre errewelenge aperrane. Repe paympelhe akake arenkepe kwere helicopter apeny. Artnwenge inengelepe kwere etnewenke helicopter. *The red dragonfly is seen flying above the water. It has wings and looks like the helicopter. Children call it a helicopter.*

SEE ALSO arntwelteperltepe *dragonfly*

rarre¹ n.

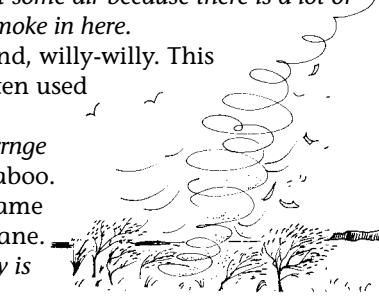
1. wind ♦ Barrele entye alperryinenhe. Barrele mantarre tyampe wenhe alperryinelp-inenke. *The wind blew my hair*

and it's spread out now. The wind can make the clothes spread out everywhere. ♦ Ayerrere theye rarre openkerne ahene. *The wind from the north is good.* ♦ Rarre nyarte kniterrakethye aperraneyerre intemarte. *The wind from the east will continue to come for a long time.*

2. air, breath ♦ Ayengepe openke anwengere tangkwerle rarre ilewethe kwene nhartepe tyanywengele arre ayelinene ketye. *I am going outside for a while to get some air because there is a lot of cigarette smoke in here.*

3. whirlwind, willy-willy. This word is often used instead of awerantyerme which is taboo.

♦ Rarre rtame apeyayterane. *A willy-willy is coming.*



rarre ahepertewe

hot, summer wind

rarre alkenhe

storm, willy-willy, strong wind ♦ Rarre alkenhe openkerne ketye aherne alkenhe openkerne ketye. *There is a big wind and dust coming.*

rarre angkwerre apenke vi.

go upwind

rarre openkerne antenge theye

be a tailwind

rarre atnangke arntenke vi.

be calm (of wind), die down ♦ Rarre atnangke arntenhe. *The wind has died down.*

rarre atnawerre openkerne vi.

be a head wind

rarrelerarre

in the wind (rarre +le¹ -rarre) ♦ Elkjemene nhartepe alpeyenteyayne rarrelerarre. *The woman was walking in the wind.* ♦ Iterryepe aharlaytnenhe aytname, rarrelerarre atye elpatheng-anenye. *People yelled out in vain, as I couldn't hear them through the wind.*

rarre warende

hot wind

= aherretye

rarrele wenke vt.

blow a gale ♦ Arkarle ayenge, rarrele warrantye penhe. *I am cool because there is a breeze blowing.*

rarre rarrarrenke vi.

in the wind ◆ Nthekele arlpankele rarre rarrarrerrane? *Where, here in the open where the wind is blowing?* The person or thing in the wind has no endings (or equivalent subject pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813):

◆ Elkwemene nhartepe rarre rarrarrerrane. *The old lady is sitting in the wind.*

rarrengareye

in windy weather, during a gale

-rarre² end.

1. whilst, in the midst. Goes on words for things like wind, dirt and grass to show that in this environment something

else happens. ◆ Athenge rarre nhaperte anteyane. *It's amongst the thick grass.* This ending follows -le¹ (+nge² on short words):

◆ Atyenge apmwengelke kwene atnhenhe ahernele rarre. *Then a snake bit me amidst the dust.*

2. On other sorts of nominals it means that when this happens, or this occurs, someone else does the main action. ◆ Rrkantele rarre nge tyerte apene, kwarlweyarle. *While they are playing sneak away to your father.*

◆ Meeting-le rarre qentyele, elpathel-aytewethe errwanthe. *Don't leave while the meeting is on, wait and listen to what is being said.* ◆ Angkenge rarre arnwenge inengele mpwarerrantye aynanthepe apewene erlwalperarre. *While the children are talking and doing things, let's go quietly.*

3. Goes on verbs to show that someone is doing this action while someone else does a different action. The +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words) comes before -rarre:

◆ Angke atanthe mpwarerrantyele rarre aynanthepe arlelkepe apewene. *While they are doing language work we will go out hunting.*

SEE ALSO -ngareye, +rewē

rarrarrenke vi.

blow (of wind)

SEE ALSO rarre¹ wind

rarte he, she, it VARIANT OF re**ratenke vt.**

1. thresh seed with feet

2. stamp on something, tread on something ◆ Angketyele ratenke. Nhartepe elketnhenke. Arntarryenke alarrenke. Weye alarrenke makwerle twerarte aperte. *He stamps his foot down (on the tunnel of the nest). Then he clears away the grass (forming*

the nest). He catches and kills it. He kills a lot of animals, the whole lot. ◆ Kwenarlelke re, angketyelelke wenhe atnerwerrkele kwere rateyaynepe. *Down in (the hole) she would then tread on it with the heel of her foot.*

rathape n.

a baby of about three or four months old ◆ Artnwenge kelye akwerre arenye rathapelke re. *A three month old baby is called rathape and still lies in a coolamon.*

ratneye n.

purple-necked rock wallaby *Petrogale lateralis purpureicollis.* Also referred to as weye ratneye.

SEE ALSO kwelharre black-footed rock wallaby, arratyte black-footed rock wallaby

ratnywenke vi.

go through without stopping ◆ Ntepe ahene aperte ratnywerrane eltyemwerneye errpatye angkwerrepe ngenge re arntarryeng-anenye. *You go right past that bad policeman without stopping so you don't get caught.* This word usually occurs with the +lpe- ending 'do once on the way'

SEE ALSO akanpere straight through

ratnywelp-atnywenke

go right through the middle without stopping (+lpe- 'do once on the way')

◆ Ntepe ahene aperte terangke amerne angkwerrepe ranywelp-anywerrane? *Are you going to go up there and go right through those drunks?* ◆ Makwerle arre atnneyane aylanthe elkwerre angkwarre ratnywelp-atnywenke. *Me and you will head right through the middle of all those people.*

ratyene n.

rations, food, supplies (from English 'ration') ◆ Ratyene kelye ilengele teye, tyweke, pelawe, kelyamperle apeyayne aynanthe enwekele yerrkeyerkerre aynanthe ayneyaynenke pwetyelepe lkwarre, yerrakwerre, ilperalkere. *For rations we got tea, sugar and a bit of flour. We would go and camp out to eat bush foods: bush bananas, mallee lerp and sugarbag.*

rawelarre, rewelarre n.

1. waxy wattle *Acacia melleodora.* Shrub to 2.5m with grey-green leaves with a whitish crust. Also referred to as arwele rawelarre.

◆ Rawelarre arwele arlpawele, rtwerrpelke kape arntenge arre anteyane. *The waxy wattle grows in desert, sand dunes and hilly country.*

2. edible seeds of the waxy wattle. Also referred to as *nterrenge rawelarre*. ♦ Arwele yellow one rtame re rawelarrepe arwele leaf pe alkenhe rtame nyakerrarte anteyane makwerle nterrenge apartame re ye kayte akake apartame re rawelarre kaytepe kwerele anenke arltere apartame. *The waxy wattle is yellowish, has big leaves, lots of seeds and an edible grub which is white.*

SEE ALSO alhepalhe

3. edible grub from the roots of the waxy wattle. Also referred to as *kayte rawelarre* = rawelayte, rawelarrayte

rawelarrayte [SOME SPEAKERS]

edible grub from the waxy wattle. Also referred to as *kayte rawelarrayte*. ♦ Kaytetyelepe etnewenke kayte rawelarrayte. Artarrele akerre kartawarrele re anteyane kwene apmenkelke kwere atnemele. *The edible grub is called rawelarrayte. We find them in the roots of the trees, they grow around Tara and we dig them with a yamstick.* = rawelayte

rawelayte

edible grub found on the waxy wattle *rawelarre* ♦ Atnyemaye aynanthe ayneyaynenke aylpelayte atnyeme penhe rawelayte renhe aynanthe ayneyaynenke. *We used to eat witchetty grubs from the river red gum, the witchetty bush, the silver wattle, that's what we ate.* = rawelarrayte

rayeke *n.*

rake (from English 'rake') ♦ Relhe rayekele altherrantye aherne. *The woman is raking the ground.*

rayte *n.*

good, alright, okay (from English 'right') ♦ Arntweng-arlenge rayte, me, arntweng-arlenge. *It's alright with water. Here, put water in it.*

+r-ayte+ the ending +rr-ayte+ sounds +r-ayte+ after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n, rn, yn* or *rr* followed by *e*, for example, *anter-aytenke* 'have a rest and then leave', however this ending is usually still spelt +rr-ayte+.

relhe *n.*

1. woman ♦ Artweye Kngwarraye tyampe arenge relhe Pwerle tyampe arenge artnwenge Kapetye rtame. *A Kngwarraye man and a Pwerle woman have children who are Kapetye.* For older speakers this word is only used by a woman. Men use

nterrkeketye or *ngayeketye*. ♦ Relhe anhe apeyayterane. *A woman is coming (spoken by a woman).* SEE ALSO marle girl

2. wife (of somebody else) ♦ Elwanthe apeyayterane relhe tyampe kwereyenge. *A man and his wife are coming.*

3. adult female animal = areperreke

4. Goes before a word for a person to show that she is a woman ♦ Relhe aleyake. *A teenage girl.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO -arelhe SEE ALSO marle girl, aleyake teenage girl, pwenge old woman, elkwemene old woman

relhe malangke

pretty girl, good-looking woman

relhe arltere

white woman

= methethe

relhe ampwe

old woman

= elkwemene, pwenge, ngayeketye, enterrkeketye

rehewe artweye

married man ♦ Nhardtape relhewe artweye rtame. *That man is married.*

relharrenke put pressure on, squeeze SEE rwelharrenke

relyeye feelers, horn SEE rewelyeye

rengele *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action separates things or treats people differently.

rengele etnyenke *vt.*

give things to people but leave someone out ♦ Ntepe rengele etnyerrantye kwere paperte. Ayengepe arrewanteyane rtame. *You're forgetting me and only giving it to him. I'm feeling left out.*

SEE ALSO etnyenke give

rengele arrenke *vt.*

separate things and put away the good ones that you want

rengele ilenke *vt.*

1. select, pick out, choose; pick the good things from the bad things ♦ Marle nthelartape rengele ilerrantye rewenhe mantarre ahene inenge rtame. *That woman is picking out all the good clothes for herself.*

2. pull apart meat, separating the good parts from the bad parts [SOME SPEAKERS]

= rengilenke SEE ALSO ilenke¹ get, angwarenke choose

rengele rntwenke *vt.*

1. cut off something unwanted and keep the rest ♦ Rengele rntwenke antere apeke wele eletnhengele anterepe. *You might cut off the fat perhaps and throw it away.*
2. pick off just the good ones, leaving the bad ones behind ♦ Arlkerre kngwerekere, enye re, tyekertepe errpatyepe re, mentye rtame. *And ahene aperte, ahene, enyepe, enye malangke, renhe aperte rengele rntwenke.* Tyekertepe mentye apertame; alepetyengele mentyintel-aytenke. *Some of the desert raisins, the bad-tasting, useless ones, are left. Only the good fruits are selected and picked. The bad-tasting ones are left, you taste them and leave them behind if they are bad.* SEE ALSO **rntwenke**¹ *cut*

rengele-rengele, renge-rengele *pv.*

separate things or divide something up
 ♦ *Chops-pe* antere alkenhe, rengele-rengelelkere rntwewenawae, arkape aperte aynewene anterepe rengele-rengele rntwewene. *Chops have a lot of fat so you cut the fat off and eat just the meat, that's rengele-rengele.*

rengilenke *vt.*

1. pull or cut meat off, separating the good parts from the bad parts ♦ Arinenge artepimperrenge rntwengele rengele artweyele. *The man cuts the rump off the euro and pulls it out from the backbone.* ♦ Aprmwe mantharrepe iterrtye warle arkarle arlantethanenke akake, arke rntwengele paperte kwere rengele. *The death adder, if trodden on, it will stick onto the skin and flesh; the only way to get rid of it is to cut that skin and flesh off.* SEE ALSO **rengile ilenke** *separate things*
2. peel off bark or skin ♦ Rltimppe nharte nte rengele arlppe atye pwewethe. *Peel that bark off so I can cook it to make ashes for chewing tobacco with.* ♦ Nyarte aylanthe rengele. *Let's take the skin off the tail.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **arrengilenke** *attach*

renhe, renharte *dem.*

that one mentioned before. Used to refer back to something that has already been talked about and the people know what it is. ♦ Apite atye pweyayne ayneyayne atye renharte. *I used to cook pencil yams and eat them.* ♦ Renhewe nge angkerrane? *Is that what you're talking about?*

renhakerre *dem.*

in that same area ♦ Renhakerrewarle atantherre ilenyey-aytneyayne kngwere-kngwerekere alpeyayne intemartelke atneyayne tyapelartape apitelke apmeyayne. *They used to go back and forth collecting pencil yams from that area, then we would stay for a while digging them up there.* Other endings such as +le can go at the end of the word **renhakerre** or before the -akerre ending.

renhaperte *dem.*

the same one, the same as ♦ Lyermewe kngwerekere akwerrke kwerepenhe brand-emayleyayne, pweleke brand-emayleyayne apertame. Nantewe brand-emayleyayne, renhe inenge aperte. *The following winter they branded again, they branded the young cattle. They branded the young horses the same as the others.*

renhelaperte

1. at only that place ♦ Lthartewepe etnhenke wenhey, awenyerrame rtame antyenke, antywe theyepe. Renhele aperte arey-arrenke, kngwere awenyerram-awenyerrame antyengele. *When men perform 'Itharte' ceremonies, one by one they jump up out of the humpies. That place then fills up with people, as more jump out one at a time.*

2. with only that thing

renhetherraperte

two the same, two things that are similar to each other ♦ Nganke angkerrane re, angkepe nganke apertame. Kwayekwayepe angkerrane angke kngwerelayethe rtame, kwayekwayepe. Elweme renhetherraperte. *The crow talks too. But the raven talks a different language. The two of them are similar.*

renhe enngerre atherraperte

those two look the same or similar

renhapertame *dem.*

the same way ♦ Ampwarntinengewe apmerangkwewe atewanthe etnyeyaynenke alperrye etnyeyaynenke anatyepe. Renhe apertame weyepe atewanthe weyepe renhe apertame etnyeyaynenke arlwekere warlepe, etnyeyaynenke artweye inengelepe. *People would share the food out everywhere, they would give yams to their relatives in the married quarters. In the same way the men*

renharengarte

would give meat to them, to their relatives in the single women's quarters.

renharengarte dem.

belonging to that one

renhelangenarte, renhele angene

1. for that reason, because of that ♦ Atyepe ngkenge ahene rtame mpwarenhe, nyartepe atye ngkenge renhele angene alarrerrantye, awerrkenke atye ngkenge, elperperewenke. *I made you beautiful, that's why I'm hitting you (because you didn't make me beautiful). I'm going to grab you and throttle you.*

2. within that, throughout that

3. on that side

renhelarte, renhele dem.

1. at that same place ♦ Renhelarte aneyaynenkeee aynenanthe. *Then we would stay there at that same place.* ♦ Atanthe arntwepe mpwareyaynenke. Renhelarte atherrk-ayleyayne arntwenge rlwenewe. *They used to make rain. Then that (rain) would make the country green and covered in food.*

2. with that same thing ♦ Arwele kwere kelye rntweyerre apertame, renhele arre kwere atnheyerre. *He will cut a small stick for it too; and with that he will whip it.*

♦ Eletnheyayne kngwerekpe, peyakepe enye arre twerarte pwerreler alarreyayne rtame ahernarle. Eletnheyayne, kngwerelke rtame ilerweneyayne, renhelaperte. *They would chuck away all the other (branches) with no fruit on them that they had knocked down onto the ground. They would chuck (the empty twigs) away and then get some more (with tucker on them) and (beat them) with the same (stick).*

3. he, she, it (already mentioned). Used when the person is doing a transitive verb. ♦ Methethepe alwengkinenyerre arritne kwerarte, methethepe elkwemene. Renhelarte aynekanthe kaltyineyayne papewe aynekanthe learn'em-learn'em-aylenye. *There was a white lady, I forgot her name, she was an old woman. She used to teach us about the bible.*

renhengareyarte, renhelerewe dem.

at that same time, while that same thing was going on

renhengarte dem. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

after that, from that ♦ Renhengarte nge apene, atye apeke ethwemere iterryte kngwere. *You go after, I can send someone*

else. ♦ Artnwenge tangkwerle nte ilene, renhengarte nte aynewetheketye. *Get the child first, then eat after that.*

= renhetheye

renhepenhe dem.

because of that, after that

♦ Renhepenharte apeyaynenke kaytewarle, atnyemaytewarle. *After that we went for witchetty grubs.*

renhetheye, renheletheye dem.

from there, from that ♦ Arnerrewarleke apeyayne. Arnerrelke find-emayleyayne arntwepe kwereyenge. Renhelartelke aneyayne, renhetheye akerre atnwenthe ayneyayne. *Then they went to a rockhole. When they found a rockhole with water they would stay there. From around that place they would get meat.*

renhewarte dem.

1. for him, her or it ♦ Whitefella awatnkenye tyelarte aneyayne station-le arrtyeyayne, renhewarte warrkarreyayne. *A long time ago he had the station, that whitefella; and we used to work for him.*

2. for that reason, about that, from that

+renwe+ quickly do something SEE +rrwene+ rerrkarrenke vi.

rattle, rustle, make a noise while moving around ♦ Rerrkarrentyele anewenawe akerlite. *Don't make that rattling noise be quiet.* ♦ Rerrkarrenke pipe nharte. *That paper is making a rustling sound.* ♦ Atnwenthe ketye apeke arntwenke iterryte aherre ketye apekaye rerrkarrentyelawe atnwenthe nharte anteyane ketyawe elpathemere ketye atyenge aherrele rerrkarrentyele alyepe apeny. *When hunting for kangaroo we tell people to be quiet and not to make a sound, otherwise it will hear.* ♦ Artnangkele atnyemaye tyampe elpathenke, kaytepe areteme rerrkarerrane elpetheye alkenhetheye nthetheyarte. *The bilby listens with those two big ears for witchetties, for grubs that are nearby making noise.*

♦ Tyenartaye, enape tyelarte rerrkarerrane kwene, etnteyele. Wele ilpwanenke angwerrme rerrkarerrane. Ilekingarte re rerrkarerrane. *The echidna rustles inside its cave. When you hear it rustle you know it's really there. Its prickles rustle together.*

SEE ALSO twelarrenke thud, nterparewenke rub together

rerrkelh-aylenke *vt.*

knock, brush or scratch something so that it makes a noise ◆ Ilkwenngele apeke atnkwarengel wele arrrkelh-aylerantye apertame. *Mice make things rustle when they go about at night.*

rerrke-rerrke *adv.*

rustling or scraping sound. Do something that makes noise but not from talking.
 ◆ Rerrke-rerrke apeyayteranengewarle, alhwengetheye twepwel-ayteyayne elpathengewarlepe. *Bilbies used to come out from the burrow and run when they heard the sound of people going around outside.*
 ◆ Mwetekaye rerrke-rerrke aperrane atnkwarengel. *A car might sound noisy at night.* SEE ALSO *werrtye noisily*

rerrke-rerrkinenke, rerrke-rerrkaylenke *vt.*
make lots of noise

rethennge *n.*

1. middle-aged woman
 2. middle-aged man or woman [SOME SPEAKERS]
- ◆ Erlwepe rethennge rtame Marlpwenge. *The man Marlpwenge was middle-aged.*

rethenpe *n.*

Coonavittra wattle *Acacia jennerae*. Also referred to as *arwele rethenpe*. ◆ Arwele rethenpe kayte akake, apanpe angkwarre anteyane. *The Coonavittra wattle has grubs. It can be found anywhere.*

rethenpayte

edible grub found in the roots of the Coonavittra wattle. Also referred to as *kayte rethenpayte*.

+rewē end.

1. while, as, at the same time; when. Goes on the end of certain words to show that this thing exists or occurs at the same time that something else is happening. Often occurs on words that describe weather and states of mind. ◆ Elkwmene alpeyenteyane rarrele**rewē**. *The old woman is walking along in the wind.* ◆ Rlwenth**rewē** ayenge alpwene apmere warle. *I should come back to camp while it's still light.*
- ◆ Atantherre apenhe alepal**rewē**. *They went without (me) knowing.* +rewē goes after nominal endings such as +le¹ and +nge¹, but comes before other endings including +inge and -apertame: ◆ Kngwerentyengel mangwe rapete alarrayaynenke, weye intwelhe apertame alarrayaynenke. *Anatyé apmeyaynenke renhelerewē*

apertame. *Some people would kill cats and rabbits and other sorts of meat. While that was happening others would dig for yams.* ◆ Ayleme anpatyarrewene mpele matayer**rewē** inge. *Let's run off while there is some cloud around.*

2. Goes on verbs to show that while this action is happening, someone else is doing another action. It goes after other verb endings, such as +nke, +rrane.
 ◆ Rlwampe inengepe entwethenenhe kngwer-angkwerre, pweleke inenge atneratyewe yatele aneyaynere**rewē**. *Some of the whitefellas had gone to bed, thinking the cattle were safe in the yard.* ◆ Apemere**rewē** re ayenge thewe warle apenke. *If he goes then I'm going to the shop.*

SEE ALSO -rwenge³, +aye³, -arre³, -ngareye
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +rrewē while

rewantyenantye *n.*

red dragonfly *Anisoptera* sp.
 = rapimperre SEE ALSO arntwelteperltepe dragonfly

rewapimperre dragonfly SEE rapimperre
rewelarre waxy wattle SEE rawelarre

rewelyeye, relyeye, rewelye *n.*

horn, feelers ◆ Pwelekele rewelyeye terawetye tyarrpineny. *The bullock tore the trousers with his horns.* ◆ Ayepayte rewelyeye kelye akake re anteyane, rewelyeye kwereyenge awenyerrarte. *The caterpillar that lives on the tar vine bush has one small horn.*

reweme room, space (from English 'room')

SEE alkeye

rewenhe *pr.*

1. herself, himself, itself ◆ Erlwelthe arrenhe rewenhe arlewatyerrele. *The goanna blocked himself in his hole.* ◆ Nhartepe arlangkwe ampengelepe wenheye eltenke rewenhe, ikepe, eltenke. *When the bloodwood gumnut starts to blossom it breaks open its nut.* Words referring to the people or animals who are doing the action have the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words).
2. for himself, herself or itself. Used when the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action.
 ◆ Awerrele rewenhe weye alperintarrantye. *The boy is taking meat back for himself.*
 ◆ Repe arrtayeyayne rtame kwereyenge enye, rewenhe arre atnhenhe rtame. *She would keep her tucker, which she had cut for*

rewerrewenke

herself.

3. themselves, each other. Used with names of kinds of trees or animals. ♦ Arwele altyeye tyampe rewenhe perryenke. *The bush banana vines wrap around each other.*

4. his, her, its. Used when referring to a particular body part of the person doing the action. ♦ Ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe wethapenye perryeyern-ayteyayne rewenhe. *Every morning he would tie his hair up after getting up.*

5. his own. Used when referring to a particular body part of the person doing the action to himself or herself. The part of the body an action is done to has the -warle ending: ♦ Artweyle rewenhe errkarrantye eltye warle. *The man washes his hands.*

rewenhe elpathenke vt.

feel a sensation or emotion. The reflexive pronoun is used for the person who is feeling something (e.g. atyewenhe 'myself'), see Table 5, p. 813: ♦ Wantewarte artnwenge nhartepa akerranenke? Arntetye apeke rewenhe elpatherrantyenke? *Why is the child crying? Does she feel sick?*

rewerrewenke vt.

rub something on a stone to sharpen it
♦ Wele artnte warlepe ame rewerreweyayne elepe kwerartepe, arelpele re. Nate file-le, artntenge apertame. *The moon man rubbed the axe on a stone (to sharpen it). He didn't use a file, but another stone.*

= rntwenke² rub, arlerinenke rub

rewete n.

road (from English 'road') ♦ Rewetele-rewetele alwene akeyene aynanthepe, aylengke tyatye wanenye arrenhe. *There were lots of roads. We turned around and went back, as we heard we had no grandfather.* SEE iteye

rimperimpe, rimperenge, rimperenyne n.

a. mulga parrot *Psephotus varius*. Bright green bird with long tail with small red patch on rump, 27–31 cm. ♦ Thangkerne rimperimpe arlpatyae openye, nterrenge aynterrantye, antekerre re anteyane. *The mulga parrot is like the ring-neck parrot, it eats seeds and is found to the south.*

b. princess parrot (?) *Polytelis alexandrae pulchella*

Also referred to as *thangkerne rimperimpe*.

rite n.

nose bone, nose peg. Also referred to as *ngkwerne rite*.

= errengarnte, ntyarle

ritemaylenke vt.

read (from English 'read') ♦ Artnwenge inengele pipe ritemaylenke. *The children are reading a book.*

SEE ALSO arenke

+rle 'in, at, on, with'. The ending +le sounds +rle after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n, rn, yn, r or rr. For example, *arwele+rle* 'with a stick', however this ending is always spelt +le.

+rl-alpe+ 'do and then go back'. The ending +l-alpe+ sounds +rl-alpe+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr followed by e. For example, *ilerl-alpenke* 'go back and get', however this ending is usually still spelt +l-alpe+.

+rl-arre+ 'do while going along'. The ending +l-arre+ sounds +rl-arre+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr followed by e, however this ending is usually still spelt +l-arre+.

+rl-ayte+ 'do and then go'. The ending +l-ayte+ sounds +rl-ayte+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn, r or rr followed by e. For example, *ilerl-aytenke* 'get and then go', however this ending is usually still spelt +l-ayte+.

+rle- . . . +rl-arre+ 'do all the way along'. The ending +le- . . . +l-arre+ sounds +rle- . . . +rl-arre+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, t, rt, n, rn, r or rr followed by e. For example, *ilerl-ilerl-arrerantye* 'get lots of things while going along', however this ending is usually still spelt +le- . . . +l-arre+.

rlelke-rlenke rain briefly (+lpe-'do once on the way') FORM OF rlenke rain

rlengke, lengke n.

1. today ♦ Rlengke ayenge alpenkerne. *I will come back toady.* ♦ Rlengke arntwe antheye. *It's going to rain today.* ♦ Wante rlengke? *What day is it today?*

2. now ♦ Nhartepa re openkerne wenharte aperte rlengkepe atyenge atnheye. *He's coming, he'll bite me now.* ♦ Rlengkepe atantherre arlengelke. *By now they are far away.*

3. just then, recently ♦ Wenharte nte ayleyayne rlengke. *The one you sung just before.* ♦ Nthekangkwerrarte re rlengkepe

alpenhe mpele? *Where did it go just now?*

4. first time ♦ Thangkerne kngwere rlengkelkepe openhengerne. *That's the first time (I've seen) that bird.* Followed by the endings -warle or +we, this emphasises the temporal meaning of the sentence:
- ♦ Katye anteyane nge tyelarte. Rlengkarle ngkengarle apeyayteye atanthe. *You are just sitting here waiting for them to get you. They will come for you very soon.* ♦ Rlengke atanthe angkewethe, rlengkewe. *Today they will talk, some time today.*

5. about to (do something). When occurring with a verb in the future tense (+ye). ♦ Awerre nthelatherrarte kelathe rlengke elteye. *Those two boys are about to smash the glass.*

aherrke rlengke

today

enweke rlengke

today

rlengke ampenhe vi.

happens every now and then; happens occasionally

rlengke atnkwarengele

1. last night ♦ Arwele elye atyeyenge nharte akeyewel-awelapenhe rlengke atnkwarengele. *Last night my favourite shade tree fell down.*

2. tonight ♦ Mantarre nhamernarte nte ilene *line* theye imerrele arre rlengke rleye ketye atnkwarengele. *You get those clothes off the line as the dew will fall tonight.*

rlengke atwerrpe

this afternoon

rlengke ngwetyanpe

this morning ♦ Ntharengarte kwereyenge rlengke ngwetyanpe ayterwenenhe. *That person's relative went this morning.*

rlengkapenye

like before ♦ Rlengkapenye atayele aylene. *Sing it loud like we did before.*

rlengkelke

1. nowadays, these days

2. right now, just then ♦ Aleme atyenge errwatengele artemperreyele, atyengele arlenge anewene, rlengkelkepe. *He should stay with me now and make me feel happy.*

- ♦ Arntarryenke ilwekere mpele rlengkelke ape openhengerne. *She hugged that dear child as soon as she arrived.*

rlengkenye

1. just then, right now, immediately,

recently ♦ Rlengkenye aherrele mpwe athel-aytenhe. *Just then the kangaroo did wee-wee.*

2. new, fresh, recent, modern ♦ Mwertekе rlengkenye arkarle. *This car was bought today, it's brand new.*

OPPOSITE OF awatnkenyenе

rlengkepenhe

by-and-by ♦ Anwengere arre rlengkepenhe mantarre awenyerre akakarte aperranengele arleke antyert-antyertelke artnpeyayerane aytnane antyert-antyerte arre aylenyerre arntwenge. *You can get soaking wet if you have only one layer of clothing and the rain catches up with you while hunting out in the open.*

rlengkenye-rlengkenye n.

people today ♦ Kwerartepe ilenke rtame, wetyenyeye. Rlengkenye-rlengkenyelepe ilerrantye kwere. *We collect the emu bush seeds. People today harvest them.*

♦ Artnwenge inengepe apmelerre arreteme rlengkenye-rlengkenye pwelparrerrane aperte atanthe. *Kids and people today still play in the creek.*

rlengke-rlengke n.

1. these days, nowadays ♦ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenge katye atnheyayne iterryte inengewe. Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenyе weyattheke aneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna. Nowadays we only have them as pets, guards or helpers.* ♦ Atnakame, mpelarte aneyayne arrwekelepe, rlengke-rlengke atntheyayterane nantewarle buck-arrengevarle, rodeo-lke, rlengke-rlengkepe. *These days kids know about rodeos and riding buckjumpers, but in the olden days kids only bounced up and down on tree trunks.*

2. straight away ♦ Iterryepe ayerlinenke, arleparrenke intemarte, okwerrpepe. Apertame anteyane rlengke-rlengke perryeyayne. *That person might die (from a king brown snake bite), he might get stiff for good if you don't know what to do, you've got to tie it up straight away.*

rlengke angkwerre

not for long, for a short time ♦ Mentye anewene arnwenge amerne rlengke angkwarre. *Leave the kids, they won't be here for long.*

rlenke

rlenke vt.

1. rain on, fall (of water or dew)
 - ◆ Arntwenge rlerantye. *It is raining.*
 - ◆ Mantarre nhamernarte nte ilene *line* theye imerrelle arre rlengke rleye ketye atnkwarengelle. *You get those clothes off the line as the dew will fall tonight.* The word for water has the +le² ending and the place or thing where the water is falling has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun), although the word for the place or thing is often left out altogether: ◆ Tyetyele rlenke aynewanthe. *It is raining softly on us.* SEE ALSO atnthenke *fall*, perlerarrenke *raining*
2. wet or water something ◆ Arwele aytewethe arntwenge atye rlerrantye. *I'm watering the tree to make it grow.*
- ◆ Akwepenhe nyarte awatnke iterryte inengele atewehanthe rntweyayne arntetye ngkerrke akake rlewethet arrngenge. *In the olden days people would cut one of their veins and wet sores with it to make them heal.*
3. flash, strike ◆ Awely-awelyele rlenke. *Lightning strikes.*

rlelpe-rlenke

shower, drizzle, rain briefly (+lpe- 'do once on the way') ◆ Aye, arrenye ape errtywarrengele rlelpe-rlenhelke. *Hey, it was just pretending to rain, it's gone over there now.*

rley-alpenke

raining (+y-alpe+ 'go back and do')

- ◆ Arakakele rley-alpenke atnkwarengelle, ipmerrele. *The final rain fell last night.*

rley-enenke

rain or lightning strike in the distance (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Arntwengepe rlerrantye arenke kwere arlenga arenke kwere nhartaye, rley-enteyane awelye-awelyele. *When it's raining in the distance you can really see the lightning.*

rley-etnyenke

start to rain, rain that is close by and yet to come (+y-etnye 'come and do')

- ◆ Ngelyawelyawele arrenye rlengkelke ngelyawelawele rleye-lk-etnyenherre, arntwenge. *It has started to rain over there, soon it will be raining here.*

+rlenye, +rlwenye, +rlentye n.end.

Appears on some direction words and words for 'this' and 'that' to mean on that side. ◆ altwelenye *on the west side*

- ◆ Mpelerlenye altyeleye ngkeyenye

anteyane, ayerrerake. *Your cousin is on that side, over there in the north.*

rley-alpenke

raining FORM OF rlenke rain

rley-enenke

rain or lightning strike in the

distance FORM OF rlenke rain

rley-etnyenke

start to rain, about to rain

FORM OF rlenke rain

rltente, ltente n.

newborn baby or animal ◆ Artnwenge kelye rltente. *A newborn child.*
= ilkere SEE ALSO arrkaye² baby, arengkelepenhe crawling baby, ampwerete² newborn baby

rlterre¹, Iterre n.

1. shin, lower leg, calf of leg ◆ Aleke nharte ilwekere rltorre rntwenhe kwenyele mwetekale. *That dog got his shin broken by a car yesterday.*

2. foothills, base of a hill = lhaytnenyne

rlterre anteyane vi.

sit with legs stretched straight out

rlterre-rlterrarenke vi.

stretch out your legs ◆ Rltorre-rlterrarengele openke ayenge. *I'm walking to stretch my legs.* ◆ Rltorre-rltorre arrengele nge openawe. *Stand up and stretch your legs!*

rlterrenwenke vi.

straighten legs out while lying down

◆ Rltterenwewethe ayenge. *I want to stretch out my legs.* OPPOSITE OF merlenye entweyane, twapetye anenke

rlterre², Iterre n.

twine used by men to tie hair back. The plants apite, altyeye and werpe were used.

- ◆ Entye perryeyayne enterrentyaylengelle rltorre. *You can tie your hair back with twine.*

rltimpe, ltimpe n.

1. dry bark of trees
2. small pieces of wood or bark ◆ Rltimpe arwele atnkerre arenye wele kwere arlpe rtame pwenke tyanywengewe. *The bark from the coolibah tree is burnt to use with tobacco.* ◆ Atnyemepenhe rltimpe kayte pwewethe, to roast them. *We use the soft bark of witchetty trees to wrap the witchetties in and roast them.*

SEE ALSO karntape bark

rltmpengayerre n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of stick insect

rltwente limestone SEE erltwente

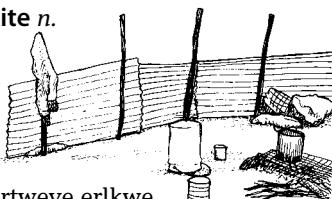
Rltwentelengkwe, Erlwentakake n.

place near Limestone Bore ('Landstone' Bore)

rlwakite, erlwakite *n.*

windbreak.

These are usually built on the east side of where people sit. ♦ Artweye erlkwe



rlwakitele anteyane. *The old man is sitting in the windbreak.* ♦ Mpe rlwakite mpwarewenawé arretemartepé rarre arkarle openkerne ketye. *Let's make a windbreak because the wind is blowing very cold now.*

= aylke

rlwampe¹, erlwampe *n.*

1. non-Aboriginal person ♦ rlwampe arltere *white person*

2. white person, European

3. white man ♦ Awerre amerne tyampe anteyane tharrelepe, athe kelye-kelye wethapenye. Alkenhe theye pwengele rlwampe amerne alarremeketye. *All the boys sit together by a small fire to keep warm. If they made big fires the white men might hit them.*

4. boss, store owner ♦ Peyake, thewe atye iparenhe rlwampe. *I've got nothing, all my money went on paying back the store owner.*

= waylpale

rlwampe arenge

non-indigenous; from another culture or country, especially European culture

♦ Rlwene pwetye arenge ketye ahene rtame rlwene rlwampe arenge arenge. *Bush food is better for you than 'European' food.*

rlwampe², erlwampe *pv.*

Goes with certain verbs to show that the action is done to back someone else up.

rlwampe angkenke *vi.*

1. back someone up in an argument

♦ Rlwampe angkenhe ayenge atyerreye theye. *I backed up my younger sibling.*

2. give evidence for something. The person you are backing up, giving evidence to support has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) or the -theye ending: ♦ Ntepe rlwampe angkerrane ngkatyerrewé. *You gave evidence to support your younger sibling.*

rlwampe aytenke *vi.*

take sides in a fight ♦ Rlwampe aytenye ayenge akeleye theye. *I took my aunt's side in the fight.*

rlwampe ipmarrenke *vt.*

join someone in telling someone else off

rlwampele alarrenke *vt.*

back someone up in a fight ♦ Rlwampele atye alarrenhe alepalele atyerreyarle angkeyayne. *I backed up my younger sibling in a fight without knowing what he'd done.*

♦ Atye alarrenhele angene rlwampele. *I backed him up in a fight.*

rlwampilenke *vt.*

gang up on someone, take sides in a fight, stick up for someone ♦ Rlwampilenye re nthelarte kwapmarle theye, ayengepe kngwere rtame. *That person stood up for his uncle, not me.* ♦ Arnwenge nharte atyeyenge atye rlwampilenyerre. *I stood up for my child.* The person who you are supporting has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the person whom you are standing up against has the -arlenge ending: ♦ Rlwampilenye atyawe, iterryte nharte ilwekere ipmarreyaynel-**arlenge** angkenherre. *I stuck up for him, that poor person who was told off by someone else.*

= artengele arenke

rlwarre, erlwarrante *n.*

1. true, really, know as a fact, something that really happened ♦ Kwenyele aynenanthe elpayarle openherre wele rlwarrelke aynanthe areyenenehe aylperre makwerle alkenh-alkenhe. *Yesterday we went to the creek and saw lots of big fish, truly.* ♦ Ya, rlwarre atye arenherre awerre nthelatherrarte erlkwe nharte ilwekere artntenge weyayne. *Yes, it's true I saw those two boys throw rocks at the poor old man.*

♦ Nyartawe rlwarrartaye. *Here he is!* SEE ALSO angwerrme *true*, erlwé² *real*

2. deliberately, with a purpose in mind, with intention ♦ Aperineyayne aynanthe rlwarraperte, erlkwenge waylpale aynekanthe lwenge-lwenge watnteyayne ngayelepe. *We would bring the rations that the white man had given us to eat.* ♦ 'Ntyerrele akake warle, nyarte ntyerrelewepe peyakeleke, errkerelke. Ye, errwanthe tyangkwerrarte apene! Rlwarre aperte atanthe akeleye. *'Go to another soakage, this one is empty, there is only clay in the bottom of it now. Yes, you mob go this way!' And then they really did go.*

rlwarre ayenke *vi.*

run out, stop working, go out ♦ Ware

rlwather-athere

rlwarre ayenhe. *The fire went out for good.*

rlwarre wenke *vt.*

shoot accurately

rlwarraperte

1. really true, accurate

2. 'really?', 'is that so?'

3. right now ♦ Wele nhartepe aylene areyayne nyartepa aylengkewe athathe apertame mpwenyewe aperrerneneyerrane mpele. Rlwarraperte aylengkewarle mpwenyewe openhengerne aherkertewe. *We used to see this man come towards us, to grab us, us two girls, you know? Truly, he came looking for us in the daytime.*

rlwarrateyene

that's true, really is

rlwarrewathene

disappointed, let down

rlwarrinenke *vt.*

1. inform or let people know about things ♦ Altyerre atye rlwarrinenye iterrtye kngwerewe. *I told someone else about my dream.* ♦ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenga katye atnheyayne iterrtye inengewe. Aleke nyartelepe qpmwe kape artweye rlwaylpe tyampe katye rlwarrineyayne pwarkengele. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna. They were mostly known as hunting dogs. The dogs would let people know if snakes or kurdaitchas were around by barking.* ♦ Kalarte atyeyenge rlwarrinenye. *I showed my shield to them.*

2. find something [OLDER SPEAKERS]

♦ Tyanywenge atye kwere katye rlarrinenhe. *I found her tobacco for her.*

3. warn someone about trouble that might be caused by other people ♦ Rlwarrinenye atyenge nthelarte artntwey-aytenyerre rlwarrele. Artntwenherre rlwarrele, rlwarrinenye. *When I arrived that person warned me about something. They told me about something true.*

4. remind someone about something

♦ Ntelke atyenge nyartepa rlwarrinenye. *You just reminded me then.*

5. give something away by the expression on your face ♦ Tyerte atnywenke apeke arre wethapeny aheketye apeke don't atyenge rlwarrinterrantye-wethe. Atere apeke arre tyerte atnywenke. *Someone scared to fight might hide and ask others not*

to give away where he is.

rlwather-athere *n.*

person with a wide or broad forehead

rlwatnkarrenke, erlwatnkarrenke *vi.*

tired, get drowsy, nod off, getting sleepy, falling asleep ♦ Nhartepe rlwatnkarrerrane, atnkwelke enewewethe. *He is nodding off to sleep, he should go to bed.*

= atnkwenge atenke, rlwatnk-atnthenke

rlwatnk-atnthenke, erlwatnk-atnthenke *vi.*

tired, get drowsy, nod off, get sleepy

♦ Rlwatnk-atntherrane re anteyanengele, marle. *The girl is sitting down, nodding off to sleep.* ♦ Artweye nharte atnkewewe rlwatnk-atntherrane. *The man is nodding off to sleep.*

= atnkwenge atenke, rlwatnkarrenke

rlwaylpe, erlwalyupe *n.*

1. kurdaitcha. You make the hand sign for *rlwaylpe* by pointing your index finger and thumb of your right hand. ♦ Atye arenherre rlwaylpe arenge angketye. *I saw a kurdaitcha's tracks.* ♦ Rlwaylpe arengewanenye peyakele. Atnhakake rtame re. *You can't see kurdaitchas, they have feathers.*

♦ Rlwaylpe openhengerne kayle karntenge akake. *A kurdaitcha came with a short boomerang.* = kwertatye, artweye¹

2. witchetty grub just about at the flying stage in a chrysalis. It is dark brown at this stage. ♦ Atnyeme nyamernarte aylake rlengke arewene, *he's gone now wing akakele, fly away aytenkelke atanthe.* Rlwaylpelke re openke. *We might go and look at some witchetty bushes and see that the witchetty grubs have matured and flown off. They have gone now as they have metamorphised.*

3. unregistered gun or vehicle ♦ Mweteke nharte rlwaylpe, paper-wanenye pwetyelepe aperte aperrane, back way-paperte pwetyele, rlwaylpe rtame re. *That car is unregistered. It has no papers and so can only go on bush tracks and back roads, it is rlwaylpe.*

rlwaylparrenke *vi.*

1. become a chrysalis just about at the flying stage after being a witchetty grub ♦ Rlwaylpelke arrenke arre ilwekere erpwerle rtame ilwekere, aynenke rtame kwere. Ikarlepe alhilengele. *When the witchetty turns black and becomes a chrysalis we eat it, but throw the shell out.*

2. run out of registration (of a car or gun)

3. turn into a kurdaitcha

rlwaylpe-rlwaylpe *adv.*

sneakily ♦ Re atnkwertene aperrane tyerte-tyerte. Rlwaylpe-rlwaylpe re aperrane atnkwarengèle. Ya rlwaylpe openye tyerte-tyerte aperrane. *He sneaks around all night. He goes around sneakily in the dark, yes, moving like a kurdaitcha.*

= tyerte-tyerte

rlweltye, erweltye *n.*

tear, tears ♦ Akenke arrelepe rlweltye erretarrenke. *When you cry tears fall down.* ♦ Artnwenge nharte akerrane akerlit-akerlite rlweltye paperte kwereyenge atntherrerrane. *That child is crying silently, only his tears are falling.* ♦ Rlweltye ayenge erretarrrane, amengele apeke erlwe atyenge atnhenherre. *My eye is watering, maybe a fly got in my eye.*

rlweltye impentye

watery eyes ♦ *Onion rntwenhe penhe wele rlweltye impentye. After you have cut up an onion you get watery eyes.*

rlweltyitarre anteyane *vi.*

cry (*lit. be with long tears*) ♦ Artnwenge nyarte ilwekkere rlweltyitarre anteyane. *That poor child is crying.*

rlwene *n.*

1. food from plants and trees such as fruit, vegetables and bread. This does not include honey-like foods *ngkwärle* or edible grubs *kayte*. ♦ Nawe armtetyarreyayne kwerepenharte rlwene penhe, aynekantheyenjepenhe, ayneyayne arre rlwene. *We were never sick when we lived off bush tucker, when we ate only bush fruits, seeds and vegetables.*

2. A general word for food from plants that goes before a word for a specific type of plant food. ♦ Rlwene anatyé. *Edible yams* ♦ rlwene pelawe *flour*. It can also go before other general terms: ♦ rlwene nterrenge elekte *edible seeds of kalkardi*. SEE ALSO *etnye food*

3. damper, bread ♦ Relhele rlwene alperrele alarrerrantye. *The woman is hitting the freshly cooked damper with leaves.*

4. breakfast [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Nharte rlwampe erlkeweyene, atnkwarengèle aharlaytnewene rlwenewepe. *In the early hours of the morning, when the morning star was just coming up, that old white man would call out for breakfast.*

rlwene alkenhe aynenke *vt.*

over-eat

rlwene arletye

flour

rlwene atherrke vegetables, salad SEE atherrke

rlwene atnperre

flour

= pelawe, arletye¹, rlwene arletye

rlwene atnwerrenge

dough. Flour mixed with hot water to the consistency of mashed potato. This is eaten with treacle or jam or butter.

rlwene aynterrke

dried food

rlwene awatnkenye

food that is old and has to be cooked to taste good

rlwene errpatye

plant food that has gone off

rlwene kwemeye

good tucker, yummy food

rlwene perrnye

rind, inedible skin of certain fruits such as an orange

rlwenewethewhe

hungry for fruit, vegetables or bread.

♦ Apmere arlenge aynanthe alpeyaynenke atyenge aperineyaynenke interalweyayne atye everyway artnwenge kelyelepe rlwenewethewelepe aynanthe apeyaygne. *We used to travel a long way, my family would take me and then I would follow them everywhere, hungry for bush foods.*

rlwengkaye *n.*

special mark put on forehead and tummy that protects people from sickness

♦ Rlwetnperre arle arrenke rlwengkaye wantele rtame kwere rntwenkepe pwerrkele kwere rntwenkepe aretharre ketye apeke artnwenge wante itatne pwerrkele kwere rntwenkepe rlwetnperre angkwärle rlwengkaye tyapenyarte ane aleme arle kwere arle arrenke. *This mark is put on the forehead. It is put on with charcoal when the south wind comes. It is put on young children. The charcoal comes from the corkwood tree. It is put on like this on the forehead and across the tummy.* ♦ Pwerrkele rlwengkaye arreyayne tyangkwarre kwere arrereweneyane artnwenge aretharre ketye tywetyele ayneme ketye. Tywetye ketye tywetye ape repe ngangkaye ketye

Rlwente

aneyayne ngangkayelelke ileyayne kwere ayneyaynarrepe artnwenge. *With the charcoal the mark was put on like that, on the child, when the south wind came because it brought a bad thing called tywetye with it. The tywetye is a bad thing; it hides from a traditional healer. The healer can find it only once it has taken away the child's kidneys.*
= iterlarre

Rlwente, Erlwente *n.*

place near Home of Bullion

rlwenthe *n.*

1. flame ♦ Rlwenthelo pwewethe arlewatyerre nhartepe kwere pwewethe arlpengelke pmerrkelke kwere pwewethe. *First you cook the goarna on the flames and after that it is cooked in hot earth or ashes.*
- ♦ Ware nhartepe rlwenthe alkenhelke amperrane. *That fire that's burning has big flames.* = lyerrtye
2. matches ♦ Ware rlwenthe rlwampe arenge. *Matches come from white people.*
3. light ♦ Rlwentherewe ayenge alpwewene apmerewarle. *I should come back to camp while it's still light.* ♦ Ngayele aynenkepenhepe, anthepenhartepe, atherrarte apeke kngwere atherrepe anenhe rtame, rlwenthe warlewe rtame. *After eating some food, after that, another two men perhaps have stayed (hidden in the humpy), waiting for the light.* Also referred to as *ware rlwenthe*. SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arlwenthé *married, erlwelthe blocked*

rlwentherewe

in the light

rlwenthinenke *vt.*

light something, set fire to something
= lyerrtyinenke, lywekenke

Rlwentyenge *n.*

place near Alekarenge

+rlwenye Appears in the second part of some direction words and words for 'this' and 'that' to mean on that side. SEE +rlenye

rlweralkenke select, pick out, choose SEE erlweralkenke

rlwerapmenke hunt or shoo something away SEE lwerapmenke

Rlweteye *n.*

Army Hole; area north of New Barrow Bore where the Old Army Camp was during World War II. ♦ Apmere tyelarte Rlweteyelepe aweleye atyeyenge arre angwerrm-arrenhe. *My uncle was born at*

Rlweteye.

rlwetnperre, erlwenerperre *n.*

1. forehead ♦ Perrtyeyayne re kwerarteppee atnhepe, mwekartape kwerartape amimpepe. Nharte re arreyayne. Elye kwereyenge, rlwetnperarlelke rewenhe arreyaynepe. *He would wrap the string all around the feathers to make a cap. Then he would put it on. He would put his shade onto his forehead.*

2. big heavy rain clouds. Also referred to as arntwe rletnperre. ♦ Ayerrere nharte nte arene rlwetnperre alkenh-alkenhe arre erlwaytenhe. *You look over to the north and see the big heavy rain clouds that have come up.* SEE ALSO mataye cloud, nthwenharre fluffy cloud, inewarre wispy cloud, melperre distant rain clouds, akwelye rain cloud

rletnperre altyek-altye

wrinkled forehead

rltnerperre altyek-altyarrenke *vi.*
get old and wrinkly

rlwewe, lewe, erlwewe *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that an action is done in order to recognise or know something.

rlwewe anenke *vi.*

show yourself, make yourself obvious, sit in the open so that others can see you

rlwewe apenke *vi.*

go and show that you are there, go somewhere so people can see you

♦ Alkaperte atye kwere areyenenehrlwewe apenhe kwerarle ayenge. *I went and saw him and he saw me.* ♦ Rlwewe apenhe kwenyele ayleme akatheyeneneh atye kwere akatheyeneneh re apelapenhe. *The two of us decided to go and see him yesterday, but he left before we got to see him.*

rlwewe apenkerne *vi.*

come and show that you are here

rlwewe aperinenke *vt.*

introduce someone, take someone around to meet people ♦ Arrereye atyeyenge atye rlwewe aperinterrantye. *I am taking my young sister around to meet people.*

rlwewe arenke *vt.*

show someone something ♦ Rlenke ngkene rlwewe arewethe. *I'll show you later on.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO erlwarenke stare, lhewarenke not recognise

rlwewe atnarrenke *vt.*

put something down so others can see

it, say something so others can know it
 ◆ Re rtame, etnepe, nyartepe, rlwewe atnarrenherre. *He is the one, he has written his name down here for us to see.* ◆ Rlwewe atnarrenhe atye kape inenge, ngkeyenge nte lwengk-arewethe. *I put all the cups out so that you could see which one was yours.*

rlwewe atnenke *vi.*

stand in the open so others can see you
 ◆ Alechange apeke rlwewe atnene nge ngkenge arewethe apeke. *As a stranger you should stand out in the open so people can see you.*

rlwewe elpathenke *vt.*

recognise a particular sound or voice ◆ Artnwenge atyeyenge ahelatnterranarlepe atye rlwewe elpathenke. *I can hear the ceremonial calls so I know that they are bringing my son in.*
 = lwengk-elpathenke SEE ALSO elpathenke hear SOUNDS SIMILAR TO lhew-elpathenke

rlwewe etnhenke *vi.*

perform a public dance, dance for others to watch ◆ Lthartewe kngweramernewe rlwewe ethnewethe, karrarenke, artweype, makwerle, apmerele tenele. *When we want to go for a public corroboree to dance for others to watch, we gather together, a lot of men, in a big camp.*

SEE ALSO etnhenke dance

rlwewe pwenke *vt.*

light a fire so that people can see you
 ◆ Mweteke tyampe kwere arnteyayne, ware athe theye lywekeyayne. Elpalhelke areyayne. ‘Aye, nhartepe must be arntenhe apeke atewantheyenge mweteke apeke, atanthe rlwewe pweyayne athe theye rtame, elpalhelke areyayne.’ *If your car breaks down then you light some grass. People might see the smoke then and think, ‘Hey, their car must have broken down, we can see their smoke (from a fire)’.*

rlwewaylenke, lewaylenke *vt.*

show, teach someone how to do or make things ◆ Erkwety-erkwele angkalyeye inenge arritarrrerrantye wethempelartepe, ethwepe, ape rlwewayleyayne, alhewere. *The old men used to look after the boys and teach them the songs so they know them really well.* ◆ Awelye nte rlwewaylene nharte elpathewethe. *Show them the women’s ceremony so that they can learn.*
 = rlwewe arenke show something,

kaltyinenke teach

rlwewethe-rlwewe *n.*

1. a show-off, act in a way that draws attention to yourself
 2. make yourself visible because you want something, stand around obviously, walk around so others can see you ◆ Arrenye aperrane rlwewethe-rlwewe aperrane alkwerilpe angkwarre arreteme atye arenke kwere. *Over there he’s walking around, in between those two things, I can see him.*
 ◆ Rlwewe apene nge, rlwewe apene nge. Rlwewethe-rlwewe nge apene. *Show yourself, go and show that you are here.*

rlwinteme, erlwinteme *n.*

1. other way, opposite direction, direction away from speaker ◆ Rlwinteme apelapenke. *He is walking in the opposite direction.* ◆ Rlwinteme ayterwenenke rtame atanthe. *They are turning around and going back.* ◆ Rlwinteme mpele aynanthe arenherre, kwerartepe arlkemale. *Heading in the opposite direction, we saw one of those desert poplars.* = intwemele OPPOSITE OF mwernarte, lwengere
 2. other side of, opposite end
 ◆ Anpatyarrenhe artety-artetyele aperte anpatyarrenheee. Alkweyayne apeyayne rlwintemelelke aylene. *We ran off into the mulga scrub. We waited there and then went to the other side of the mulga scrub.*

3. incorrect, wrong, inaccurate ◆ Rlwinteme nge angkerrane. *What you are saying is not quite right.*

rlwinteme atheke

away from, in the opposite direction
 = intwemele atheke OPPOSITE OF mwernarte atheke

rlwintem-atherre

back-to-back

OPPOSITE OF enngerrelatherre

rlwinteme-rlwinteme *adv.*

(do something) wrong, do something you shouldn’t ◆ Tewematye rlwinteme-rlwinteme nte aylerantye. *You are not singing it properly.* ◆ Rlwinteme-rlwinteme intwemelelke aperinterantye. *When they should be returning it they keep going further away with it.*

+rne *v.end.*

towards here; this way. Goes on the end of verbs to show that the person or thing doing an action is moving

towards the person speaking (or towards the main person or place in a story). ◆ alpenkerne *return here* ◆ Apenkerne ketye aleke, aterelke arrerrane ayenge. *I'm frightened now that the dog is coming towards me.* Often in phrases referring to types of weather, light and darkness ◆ Arntwenge rlenkerne. *Lightning is flashing.* ◆ Aherrke lwematnewethe athathat arlpank-arlpankarrenkerne. *Before the sun comes out it gets light (daylight comes towards us).* ◆ Nthelarte atyenge aleme pwenerne. *That fellow is coming here to pick a fight with me.* ◆ Arelpe arey-etyewethe apeyayteyaynerne, artntenge ampewaneyayne re. *Moon came here to look and leaned on the rock.* Goes on the end of most verbs, however there are some irregular forms: aperrenenyenke 'come', apernenenke 'bring', alperrenenyenke 'come back' and alpernenenke 'bring back.'. If the action has the past tense +nhe ending then the form of this ending is +ngerne: ◆ Alpenhengerne re ayerrere theye. *He came here from the north.* +me can go after the continuous endings +rrane, +yayne etc.: ◆ Mpelenge artntenge aperranerne. *I was coming this way in the hills.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +ne

+rne Goes on a verb to make an order SEE +ne

+rnenarre+ *wend.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of a few verb stems to mean that the main action is done while moving in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story) and when there is more than one person or thing doing the action. ◆ Nanikwete inenge akake atanthe elkwemen-elkwemene alperineyayne, ilernenarreyayne dinner camp warle. *The old ladies brought the goats as they went along, back towards the lunchtime camp.* = +yern-alpe+

+rnke The ending +nke sounds +rnke after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn, r* or *rr* followed by *e*. For example, ayne+rnke 'eat', however this ending is still spelt +nke.

rnterrenke, nterarrenke *vi.*

burn as a red glow, such as a hot stove or the sun in the morning ◆ Aherrke nharte rlenke atnyweye openye wele alkerepe rnterarrenke. *When that sun goes down it will make the sky go red.* ◆ Warekite

nterarrerrane operte ahernele nte ayerlinene. *The firestick is still glowing, put it out with sand.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertnterrenke *run off*

rntere-rntere, ntere-ntere *n.*

1. red ◆ Aherne rntere-rntere. *Dirt is red.*

2. twenty dollar note

rntere-rnterarrenke *vi.*

get red, as of the sun in the morning

◆ Alkere rntere-rnterelkarrenke. *The sky has gone red.*

rntere-rnteraylenke *vt.*

make something go red ◆ Aherrke alkere rntere-rnteraylenke atwerrp-atwerrpe. *In the late afternoon the sun makes the sky red.*

◆ Nharte errwenye ngkwelty-aylengelike arrenke, kwerre warlane ilperarle.

Rarrelepe eletnheme ketyepe. Nhartepe, kwerepenhartepe, atnmelke nhartepe re yefferre, artntarle palpalarle. Nhartepe kwere terrpenke, rntere-rnter-aylengelike.

Crushing the feathers he puts them onto a pile in a hollow piece of bark so the wind doesn't blow them away. After that he will grind some red ochre on a flat stone. Then he dips them (into the ochre), making them red.

= rntere-rntere wenke

rntere-rntere wenke *vt.*

make something go red ◆ Rntere-rnterewenhawre ware kwerarte, rarre are openkerne nharte kwere rntere-rnteraylenke. *When a strong wind blows it makes the fire red.*

rntwele-rntwel-arrenke cut things while going FORM OF rntwenke *cut*

rntwelpe-rntwenke cut something once while going past FORM OF rntwenke *cut*

rntwenke¹ *vt.*

1. cut ◆ Arwele atye rntwewethe. *I will cut this tree.*

2. chop ◆ Arwele nte rntwenawe. *Chop the branch.*

3. break ◆ Kwerepenhartepe rltterre atherrelke wenhe angketylke rntwenke. *Then he breaks off the two shinbones and feet.* ◆ Renhepenharte apeyaynenke kaytewarle, atnyemaytewarle.

Atnyemaytelke apmeyaynenke rntweyayne atnyemaye kayte. *In the olden days we used to dig witchetty grubs for food. We used to dig the witchetty grubs, breaking the roots.* ◆ Nantewe atyengarlepe atnthenherre aretye atyenge nyarte

rntwenhe. *A horse fell on top of me and broke my shoulder.*

4. pick (fruit or seeds), pick something off a plant ◆ Ngayele atye rlwene rntwewethe ngayele atye aynewethe, alemarle ltywere arrenherrele. *I'm going to pick some bush tucker to eat because I'm really hungry.*
- ◆ Nterrenge artetye arenye rntwenke aherne arlpankarl-inenhepenhe. *The mulga tree seeds are picked after the ground has been cleared.*

5. break in an animal ◆ Nantewe kngwerepe rntweyayne rtame, nantewe anthetyepe atntheyayteyayne. Nantewe yate warle rntweyayne, kwelte inengepe. *They used to get on the young horses and break them in. They put them in the yard to break them in.*

6. end an issue, put a stop to something ◆ Artweye werreyerrele rntwenhe alkaperte ahenelke atanthe. *The man got them to sort their problem out without a fight.*

7. cause pain ◆ Aleme atyenge rtnwarrantye. *I have a guts-ache.* The person or body part that is aching has no endings and the thing causing the pain has the +le² ending.

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artntwenke tell, ertntwenke push

lwethe rntwenke cut in half, break in two, divide SEE UNDER lwethe

rntwele-rntwel-arrenke

cut or pick lots of things while going (+l-arre+ 'do while going') ◆ Atwerrp-atwerrpe rntwele-rntwel-arrenke aylanthe. *In the late afternoon we would pick or cut things while we were going along.*

rntwelpe-rntwenke

cut or pick something once while going past (+lpe-'do once on the way') ◆ Aye, rntwelpe-rntwewethe nyartaye tangkwerle tyanywenge. *Wait, let's pick this tobacco first.*

rntwengepenhe n.

cut up meat

rntwenyey-aytnenke

go back and forth cutting or picking things (+nyey-aytne+ 'do back and forth') ◆ Repe perelye openye pwetyetakepe rartepe erlteye aynanthe ayneyaynenke aleyake inengele erlteye rntwenyey-aytneyaynenke. *The young girls would go back and forth collecting bush tucker like the lerp from the river red gum all day.*

rntwenyey-enenke

quickly cut or pick things and come back (+nyey-ene+ 'do quickly and come back') ◆ Artnpeyayne atanthe alkerrepe rntwenyey-eyenayne. *They would go quickly and pick desert raisins and come back.*

rntwer-aperinenke pick or cut things while travelling along (+rr-aperine+ 'do while going') ◆ Apeyayne wele tharrkarre rntwer-aperineyayne. *We used to cut honey grevilleas as we went along.*

rntwerwelenke

cut quickly

rntweyern-alpenke

cut or pick something while coming this way (+yern-alpe+ 'do while coming')

◆ Kwenyele aynanthe itet-itete rntweyern-alpenhe. *Yesterday we cut a piece of the plant called 'itet-itete' while we came this way.*

rntwenke² vt.

1. smear or rub something on ◆ Elkemene amernele atnmenga rntwarrantye atewehanthe. *The old women are rubbing themselves with red ochre.* ◆ Aytwelke nyarte artere pelawe openye. Iterrytle atewehanthe rntwenke malemale pwitarrerrane ngareye. *Pipeclay is white like flour. People rub it on themselves during sorry business after someone has died.*

2. paint a person with designs ◆ Paint-le apeke atmenga apeke renhele tyampe rntwenke, Awelye rntwenke. *People use paint or red ochre to paint ceremonial designs.*

SEE ALSO ertnkwenke rub on

3. massage, rub ◆ Akeleyele rewenhe rlerre rntwewene. *Aunty, you should rub your (sore) leg.* SEE ALSO angkwerr-elethnenke massage, arlerinenke massage

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artntwenke tell, ertntwenke push

rntwere-rntwerwelenke

quickly rub something on many times; many people rub something on ◆ Atnmenga atanthe rntwere-rntwerwelenhe kngwerepe. *They quickly rubbed her all over with red ochre.* A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times.

rntwerwelenke

rub quickly

+rr- . . . +rr-enye+ v.end.

1. Goes on the end of intransitive verbs to show that the person or thing does the

+rr-alpe+

action lots of times while going along, or that the action goes over a large area or goes on for some time. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. +rr-enye+ goes after a partially repeated verb stem. The reduplicated part of the verb stem is separated with +rr-. +rr-enye+ occurs after the reduplicated part of the verb stem: ♦ enthwenke *look for something* ♦ enthwerr-enthwerr-enyenke *look all around for something while going along*. This ending sounds +r- . . . +r-enye+ after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn or rr, for example, entwer-entwer-etylerrane; however, it is sometimes still written +rr- . . . +rr-enye+. ♦ Atemwengkelke arrer-arrer-enyerrane. *It's getting darker and darker.* ♦ Drum apeke errwelaperte entwer-entwer-enyerrane, errwelaperte arntwenge. *An (empty) drum floats as it goes along on top of the water.*

2. Describes something, or some things, stretched out covering a large spatial area.

♦ Aynanthe awenyerrane atnter-atnter-enyenke. *We stand around one by one.*

♦ Arntwe entwer-entwer-enyerrane. *Water is lying around.*

SEE ALSO +rr-aperine+ *do while going*

+rr-alpe+ v.end.

Goes on the end of intransitive verbs to show that the action is done while the person is returning, or that the action is done and then the person goes back. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ kaperr-alpenke *get lost while returning* ♦ Artweye nhartape angkerr-alperrane *drunk man is talking while he's going back.* The first part of this ending sounds r after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn or rr, for example, anter-alperrane 'travel along sitting down'. Endings such as +ame and +lke can occur between the +rr- and -alpe+ part of this ending.

+rr-antethene+ v.end.

Goes on the end of intransitive verb stems to show that the action is starting to happen: ♦ Arlewatyerre atnywerr-antethenene. *The goanna started to go in.* ♦ Wepe penhe ayenge amarrer-antethenene. *After being bitten by a*

spider I started to swell up. If the verb ends in sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn or rr then +r- instead of +rr- goes before -antethene+: ♦ Ngepe kwerepe nyartepe ilpayter-antethenene. *You're the one who has started to bring up this matter again.*

+rrane, +rranenke v.end.

1. is doing something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that the activity is still going on; however verb stems that end in ne+, such as ane+nke 'sit' have the +yane ending.
♦ Artweye inenge aperrane. *All the men are going.* ♦ Weye aherre amperrane. *The meat is cooking.* This ending sounds +rane after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn or rr, for example, ayterane 'is growing'. Some people still write this +rrane: ♦ Ayenge aterarrrane. *I'm frightened.*
2. is a certain way; exist, be ♦ Mweteke elkwerre atnarrelp-arrerane. *The car is parked halfway.*
3. usually happens, habitually happens. Shows that someone or something typically does this action. ♦ Mpwenyelpe antyerrane ilkwenngae apenye. *The mpwenyelpe jumps like a mouse.* Before the ending -arre+ this ending often sounds +ane; for example, akngwakarrane 'wobbling' is said akngwakarrane.

+rraneye

will keep doing, will continue doing
♦ Artnwenge kelye-kelye penhe angkerraneye aperte. *From when they are little children they will still keep talking.*
♦ Wantewarte artnwenge nhartape akerranenke? *Why is the child crying?*

+rrantye, +rrantyenke v.end.

1. is doing something. Goes on transitive verbs to show that the activity is still going on. This ending sounds +rantye after the sounds spelt l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn or rr, for example, aterantye 'press on'; however some people still write this +rrantye. ♦ Angke awenyerre penhe atye ampilerrantye. *Well, I'm telling just this one further story.* ♦ Aleke atherre atherrantye elwewenhe. *The two dogs are biting one another.*
2. is a certain way; exist; be. +rrantye can also be followed by the tense markings +nke and +ye. ♦ Arntetye apeke rewenhe elpatherrantyenke? *Does she feel sick?*

3. usually happens, habitually happens. Shows that someone or something typically does this action. ♦ Artnangkele elpatherrantye atnyemaytewe kartawarrele entwyanarle. *Bilbies listen for witchetty grubs which live in roots.* Verb stems that end in *ne+*, such as *ane+nke* 'sit' have the *+yane* ending; and other intransitive verbs have the *+rrane* ending.

+rrantye *v.end.*
will keep doing, will continue doing

+rr-ape+ *v.end.*

1. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that the action is done while the person or thing is moving or travelling. ♦ Angkerr-aperrane. (*He*) is talking while going along. This ending sounds *+r-ape+* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn* or *rr*, for example, *anter-aperrane*; however some people still write this *+rr-ape+*. ♦ Marnte antethenterrr-aperrane iterrtye inengewe. *The bus stops for people as it goes along.* This ending can only be followed by the continuous endings *+rrane*, *+yane*, *+rrantye* or *+yayne*. It can not be followed by *+nke*.
2. be in a certain position while moving along. The object doing the main action may not be moving but is attached to something or someone that is moving.
♦ Ilparengelke atyeyenge itether-anterr-aperrane. *My earrings are dangling down (and I am going along).* Endings such as *+ame* and *+lke* can occur between the *+rr-* and *-ape+* part of this ending.

+rr-aperine+, +rr-apine+ *v.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Goes on the end of transitive verbs to show that the action is done while the person or thing is going along. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ Glass angkwarre nharte nte arerr-aperinterantye antenge theye tyampe iterrtye inenge anterr-aperrane. *You looked in the rear vision mirror and saw the people coming behind.* This ending sounds *+r-aperine+* after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn* or *rr*, for example, *anter-aperinterantye*; however some people still write this *+rr-aperine+*. ♦ Alkaperte ayleme apeyayne, apeyayne, apeyayne, ntyeyampe aylene ar lengarrarle rntwerr-aperineyayne. *So we went and filled up our coolamons with that honey grevillea nectar as*

we travelled along. Endings such as *+ame* and *+lke* can occur between the *+rr-* and *-aperine+* part of this ending.

SEE ALSO *+rr-... +rr-enye+ do all the way along*

rratherrke *n.*

snake vine *Tinospora smilacina*. A woody vine that climbs trees and shrubs, has leaves like a bush potato and red fruits.



♦ Rratherrke

akarle perryenke ake errpatyewe. *A snake vine is wrapped around your head if you have a headache.* Also referred to as *arwele rratherrke*. ♦ Rratherrke marlele twatylele mpwarerrantye. *Women make a carry strap from snake vines.* ♦ Apmwenge awatnkakerrepe athneyaynenke, nharte poison, errwele alarremeketye, apanparremeketye poison apanparremeketye. Ye, perryeyayne, rratherrkele atewehanthe. *In the olden days when people were bitten by a snake, to stop the poison rising in the body and spreading all over, they would tie a piece of snake vine around the bite.* ♦ Tywert-atywerte, kwerepeltye apertame rratherrke. Akarle artnweyenkenke, rratherrke rntwenke, kwerele apertame perryenke. Ape tangkwerle kwere arwele wethapenye tnwetyerrwenenke.

Tnwetyenke kweree, etnkwelthe aperte wenheye re tnwetyenke. Kwerelartelke wenhe akepe perryenke re, kwerelartape wantelepe, rratherrkele. Nhartepe wenheye arkarlintel-intel-arrenke rtame kwerepe, akepe, artweyeye. Nhartepe re kwerakartape aperrane ahenelke. *The mate of native morning glory is the snake vine. When someone has a headache, you break off a bit of snake vine, to tie around (his head). First he just pounds the snake vine a bit with a stick. He pounds it for some time to make it long and thin. Then he ties it around his head. Then the man's head will be made cool all around. Then he goes about wearing it even once he feels better.*

rratherrkayte

inedible caterpillar that lives on the snake vine. Also referred to as *kayte rratherrkayte*.

♦ Kayte nyarte rratherrkayte anenke

Rratherrketyenge

rratherrkele. *The caterpillar rratherrkayte lives on the snake vine.*

Rratherrketyenge n.

Nine Mile Waterhole, place south of New Barrow ◆ Aynantherre alperineyayne apmere Arrelthatnenge warle pweleke aynanthe *watch-emayleyayne*. Nhardtpe aynanthe atnteyerre apertame alpenherre apmere Rratherrketyenge kwerarle. Arrtyeyayne, Rratherrketyenge kwerarle nthelarte Itemarle arlpawele. *We took the cattle to New Barrow and watched them there. Then we took them south to Rratherrketyenge. We grazed the cattle out there on the plain to the west of Rratherrketyenge.*

+rr-ayte+ v.end.

1. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that the person or thing doing the action goes away after they have done it. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ◆ kaperr-aytenke *get lost and go away* ◆ Atere tyampe thangkerne inenge alperryarrerr-aytenke. *Frightened, the birds scattered and flew off.*
2. On motion verbs +rr-ayte+ shows that the person moves away as they do the action, but not necessarily after. ◆ Antyer-ayterne nge! *Jump over and keep going!*
◆ Thangkerne nyartepe pelyakwe ketyepe atnywerr-ayterane intemarte enke kngwere angkwarre lwemanenke. *This bird can dive under water for a longer period of time than the duck and can travel faster under the water.* This ending sounds +r-ayte+ following the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn* or *rr*, for example, *anter-aytenke* ‘stay for a while and then go’; however it is still usually +rr-ayte+. ◆ alperryarrerr-aytenke *scatter out moving away.* Endings such as +ame and +lke can occur between the +rr- and -ayte+ part of this ending: ◆ Artnperram-aytenke. *He keeps on running away.*

rreltye n.

1. lungs
2. soul, spirit SEE ALSO kwerrene spirit
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO arelyte *blurry*

rreltyewe ampenye

scared, frightened, afraid (*lit. nearly lose your lung*)

= atere

rreltyewe arenke vt.

predict or foretell death or sickness, bad

omen (*lit. see someones lung*). Certain behaviour such as a dog staring at a person or a child crying non-stop means something bad is going to happen.

◆ Artnwenge kelyele akeyele arerrantye rreltyewe. *That child is crying, something bad will happen.* ◆ Tyelaperte rreltyewe atyenge arerrantye yekaye! Elapenyte atyenge ahentye rreltyewe ankeye arerrantye yekeye, nhartee. *This (dog) is looking at me, telling me with its eyes that something will happen to me, ugh! I'm scared because it looks like it's telling me something bad is going to happen.* ◆ Aleke nharte alarrenawe, rreltyewe aynewanthe arerrantyenke. *Hit that dog, it's staring at us and giving us bad luck.*

rreltyewe parkwenke vi.

bark continuously in the middle of the night (of a single dog). When a dog does this something bad is going to happen; it is a way of being told that someone is going to die. ◆ Rreltyewe parkkwarrantye aleke, kwetyerrettyerre, alarrene nte kwere. *The dog is barking as if something bad will happen, hit it.*

rreltyewe ampenyarrenke vi.

feel really frightened or very scared (*lit. have nearly nothing in the lungs*)

◆ Rreltyewe ampenyelkarrenhe ayenge. *Someone-le apeke atyenge ateretnyenyerre wele ayenge aterarrenhe rreltyewe ampenyarrenhe ayenge. I got a big fright then. Someone scared me and I felt like I had no spirit.*

= aterarrenke SEE ALSO arralty-anenke *have a premonition*

rreltyewe ampenyaylenke, rreltyewe ampenyinenke vt.

give someone a fright, scare someone by making lots of noise; disturb someone (*lit. cause someone to nearly lose their lung*)

◆ Wantewe nte rreltyewe ampenyaylenye kwere, arntetye re! *Why did you disturb him, he's sick!* ◆ Rreltyewe ampenyinenye atyengawe, apmwenge apeke, terangkele apeke. *It could be a snake or some drunks that gave me a big fright.*

= elkwelh-aylenke, ateretnyenke, arrngampenyaylenke, arrelyaylenke

+rrenwe+ quickly do something SEE +rrwene+

+rrenye+ SEE +ye-...+rrenye+

rreparle *n.*

1. steep ♦ Arnkepe nyartepe kwene rreparle mentye anewene. *The cliff goes straight down and is steep, keep away.* = artne parparle, alyelk-alyelke

2. downwards, on an angle = kwenele atheke

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **rrepwerle** *black-headed carpet snake*

rreparle entweyane *vi.*

lying with your feet lower than your head

rrepwerle *n.*

black-headed

carpet snake

Aspidites

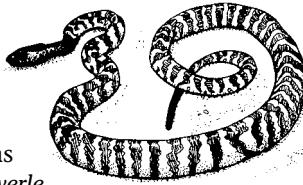
melanocephalus.

Also referred to as

weye apmwe rrepwerle.

♦ Rrepwerlepe apmwe alkenhe, ake errpwerle iterrtye nyartepe weye ahene aynewethe repe aynenke arlewatyerre, kaperle, thangkerne kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Atnakakerrepe atanthe ake arrenge athnengale alarreyayne. *The black-headed carpet snake is the biggest of the pythons, it has a black and brown striped body with a black head. This snake is good to eat. It eats goannas, lizards of all sorts, little birds and other little animals and insects. In the olden days people would bite the head off with their teeth to kill it.* ♦ Rrepwerle aknganenhe Elkertelhele. *The black-headed python comes from Elkertelhe.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **rreparle** *steep*

**rretwep-ertwepe, erretwep-ertwepe** *n.*

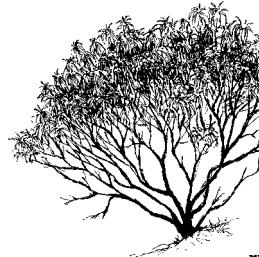
[OLDER SPEAKERS]

round and round = ertwep-ertwepe

rretwep-ertwepaylenke *vt.*

round someone or something up

♦ Kwerarte tyampe akwerelh-akwerelh-aylenye elwewe rretwep-ertwepaylenye elwewe nantewe akakelepe. *The men on horseback rounded up the two women.*

rrethe *n.*

hill fuchsia *Eremophila freelingii*. Shrub to

1.5 m with soft bluish-green leaves and lilac flowers.

Usually grow on rocky hillsides. Also referred to as *arwele rrethe*. ♦ Anterele

arlenge rrethe pwenke, tyapenpe kwerele rntwewethe. *The leaves of the native fuchsia are mixed in with hot fat to rub on boils.*

+rrewe *end.*

1. It was them who (did something).

Goes on pronouns and demonstratives to emphasise that this is the person or thing involved in the action and not others.

♦ Thewe warle errwanthe apewethe?

Nger**rrewe** apewethe ayenge anteyane rtame. *'Do you mob want to go to the shop?' 'No, you were the one that wanted to go, I'm staying.'* ♦ Pwayele **rrewe** ngkenge arntwel-artntwel-arrenhe. *My son told you as he went past (so you should know).*

2. On demonstratives (words such as 'this, that') emphasises that this is the thing involved in the action. ♦ Nhardt**rrewe** waylpale arrel-ayteyayne. *This here is the food that the whitefella left.* ♦ New one atherre atyenge**rrewe** katye aylenke. *For me, sing those two new songs for me.*

3. On the end of a verb it means that the action is being emphasised, or it can refer to the person or people who did this action. ♦ Arnwenge kelye atyeyenge apelapenherre, wele ayenge kwere amperngarrerrane rtame, raye atyenge theye apelapenher**rrewe**. *Because my child left me, that's why I feel sad, because he went away from me.* +rrewe goes on the end of a word after most other endings:

♦ Rwengke nyamernarte atntheyayteyayne inenger**rrewe**. *I don't know, (ask) these people that climbed up.* ♦ Tyelatherrarte Aylpere theyeler**rrewe** arnttwemere. *These two are the ones who should tell her in Warlpiri.*

4. what about (you, him)? Way of asking what someone thinks about something. ♦ Ayenge openke, kayle atye arterranyewethe. Nger**rrewe**? *I'm going to continue chopping (to make) my boomerang. What about you?*

SEE ALSO -rteye, -rtetye

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +rewes while

rrile *n.*

cheek, side of face ♦ Rrilepe akngwakarrengale rtame aynterrantye nyetherrartepe. *The two cheeks move when chewing or eating.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO aherrie frost

rrilerrkerte *n.*

chubby cheeks

rrilaylangkenke

rrilaylangkenke vi.

pay attention to one person but not the other; give attention to one person but not the other

rrile-rrile adv.

1. across, side, (go) past, avoid (something)
 - ◆ Aye, ahenaye, rrile-rrile aperte re apenke. *It's alright, he's just going along the side.*
 - ◆ Ngarrpe re aperrane rrile-rrile ape kwere intarerrantye etntyarrelp-arrerrane re. *He's always walking around by himself, we see him go past here all the time.* SEE ALSO akanpere straight through
2. leave someone out, skip someone ◆ Rrile-rrile atewehanthanthe etnyenye. *They gave it to everyone except me.*

3. avoid someone ◆ Ahepenhe rrile-rrile aperte atyengeketye apeayayne nge, newe atyenge erlwatye angkenherre. Arlpankarle arle atyene areyenene rrile-rrile arre atyenge ketye apeyaynenkepe. *After the fight you didn't apologise and you avoided me. Now that I've seen you in public you no longer avoid me.*

rrile-rrile angkenke vi.

talk across someone else ◆ Rrile-rrile aperte apmelerre atyenge ketye angkerrane nge arre atyenge angkemere atyengarle atheke. *You always talk over the top of me when I'm talking.*

rrile-rrile arenke vt.

turn and look across ◆ Atyenge arenhe nthelartepe arerrantye rrile-rrile tangkwerle. *That person is looking across at me.*

rrile-rrile alpeyenteyane vi.

go across in front of something

rrimpimpe n.

1. lip, beak of bird ◆ Thangkerne nhartepre rrimpimpe alkenhe rtame. *That bird has a big beak.*

2. gums

rrkante n.

1. laugh ◆ Rrkantepe ayenge nyaperte thapele-thapele alperineyayne. *I was laughing so much I couldn't carry it properly.*

2. fun, happiness, joy ◆ Artweye inengete makwerle aperrernenyeeye tyewarlarte lhartewe, rnkantewe. *The men will come here for a corroboree, for fun.*

3. playing, fun, playful ◆ Kwerre otherre rnkantele anteyane nyetyepele. *The two girls are playing in the cubbyhouse.* ◆ Kwerre kelye rnkantepenhe antyey-aperrane. *The little*

girl is sweating because she has been playing.

OPPOSITE OF apewanenye SEE ALSO ilatnhenke play

4. be allowed to do something, be able to enjoy doing something ◆ Artweye aperte mpele re wenhe maranye arerrantye, rnkante. Anwengerane, apmerane lhangkele, alarrewene. *Only men are allowed to see restricted men's sites. Keep away from them or else you could get killed.*

rrkante ampwarrenke vi.

laugh uncontrollably (*lit. die laughing*)

◆ Wante nge rrkantarrerranaye, rrkantepe ampwarrerrane? *What are you killing yourselves laughing about?*

rrkante angkenke vi.

tease light-heartedly, joke with someone

◆ Rrkante ayenge angkenke ngkenge. *I was joking with you.*

= weltyarrenke, errwangarrarrenke

rrkante arrtyenke vt.

make fun ◆ Apmelerre rnkante arrtyewene. *He is always making fun.*

rrkante aytnenke vt.

play

= ilatnhenke

rrkante elethnenke vt.

have fun with someone, poke fun at someone. Some speakers put +le² on rnkante with elethnenke: ◆ Atye ngkenge rnkante(**le**) elethnenke. *I'm making fun of you.*

= rnkante wenke

rrkante etnyenke vt.

make fun, make people laugh, play jokes

◆ Awatnkakerrepe nywerrpe-nywerrpele rnkante etnyeyaynenke. *In the old days, the two different generation groups used to play jokes on each other.* ◆ Atyenge rnkante etnyenhe arnwenge inengete apeke. *Those kids are making me laugh.* ◆ Tyelarte tyampe atyenge rnkante etnyerrantye aylewenhake. *Me and my aunty are laughing together* (*lit. making each other laugh*). A reflexive pronoun (e.g. elwewehanthe 'them two selves') is used for the people who are having fun.

rrkante wenke vt.

have fun with someone, poke fun at someone. Some speakers put +le² on rnkante with wenke.

= rnkante elethnenke

rrkantele

for fun

rrkantele angene, rrkantele arlene

for fun ♦ Rrkantele angene theye aperte nhartepe errwanthe rrkante anene! *Don't fight, just play and have fun you mob!*

rrkantewe

fun, for fun ♦ Aynanthe aylewethe rrkantewe. *We will sing for fun.*

rrkantewe enthwenke vi.

look for fun ♦ Atwerrpelke atanthe enthwenke rrkantewe. *Then in the afternoon they would walk around looking to have some fun.*

rrkantarrenke vi.

1. play ♦ Kngwere atherre aylene rrkantarrewethe. *You and me, let's go and play.*

2. laugh, smile ♦ Ayengepe atyewenhe rtame rrkantarrenawane. *I'm laughing to myself.* The thing you are laughing at has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813). ♦ Rlengkewe rrkantarreyayne erlkwe waylpale nhetherrewarte. *Before, we were laughing at those two old white men.*

rrkantarrenke rlweltyewe vi.

be in tears of laughter, be in fits of laughter ♦ Wantewe nge rrkantarrerrane nyarte rlweltyewelke *something ahnewe!* *Why are you in fits of laughter, it must have been a good joke!*

rrkantinenke vt.

play with things or people, make fun with other people ♦ Pwelye kwerele atanthe rrkantineyayne atanthe. *They played with that ball.*

rrkante-rrkantarrenkerne vi.

show-off

rrkante-rrkante n.

comedian, joker, funny person; show-off ♦ Rrkante-rrkante kwere arntwerrrantye tywenape-tywenape. *Someone who is always joking around is a show-off.*

= kalyarte-kalyarte

rrkant-angkere

comedian, joker, funny person

rrkantareng

1. for fun ♦ Rrkantareng arntwe pwelparreyayne artnwenge inenge aynanthe. *We used to play in the creek for fun when we were kids*

2. toy, play-thing ♦ Arrematyte rlteye-rlteye aynanthe rntwenherre. Ape rrkantareng. Nyartepe rntwenherre ngkertele. Nyartepe

ape rtame artnwenge arenge mpele rrkantareng. *We broke off some of the rattlepod. It's just a toy. People broke this off for fun, it's just a toy for kids.*

rrkantatherre

joyously, with real happiness ♦ Arrnge atanthe kwatheyayne akwerrarle apeke arre atantherre yatheyaynepe. Arrngepe atanthe rrkantatherre inengele kwatheyayne. *They drank kangaroo blood from a coolamon into which they had poured it. They drank the cooked blood happily.*

rrpwere n.

1. pied butcherbird *Cracticus nigrogularis.* Black and white bird, black head and throat and white chest, 32–35 cm. ♦ Nyartep



thangkerne errpwere kape artere. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke perrkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Rrpwere nyartep anteyane ntayarlwele errwele. *The butcher bird is a black and white bird which eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and other little insects. This bird lives in a nest in a tree.* ♦ Rrpwerele ame alperinenye akwerke warle. *The pied butcherbird takes the egg of the honeyants to her chicks.* ♦ Rrpwerele arntwerrantye 'Artweye atherre apelaperrane.' *The pied butcherbird calls out to the other birds: 'There are two men coming.'* SEE ALSO arntewerrpere grey butcherbird

2. magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Black and white bird, black chest, 34–44 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne rrpwere*.

rrpwere alkenhe

magpie *Gymnorhina tibicen*. Black and white bird, black chest, 34–44 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne rrpwere alkenhe*.

rrwalpe native tomato SEE arrwalpe**rrwele** up, high, tall SEE errwele**rrwempere** lance, fighting spear SEE errwempere**+rrwene+ v.end.**

1. quickly (do something). Goes on verb stems before other endings to show that the action is done quickly. ♦ Elperapenye angke~~rrwene~~wene mane aytnarreme ketye. *Talk quickly before the money runs out.* This ending sounds +rwene+ after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn* or *rr*, for

rrwengkengke

example, *rrtwerwenenke* ‘cut quickly’.

2. do (something) for a short time. Goes on verb stems before other endings to show that the action is done for a little while.

◆ *Anterweneye alele ayenge. I'll sit down just for a bit.* ◆ *Kelyapenyē wethapenyē atye kwere ampilerwelenhe. I have told another rather little story.*

3. immediately; (do something) straight away ◆ *Elpere, aynanthe awelye aylerweneowane. Quick, let's sing another song straight away.* ◆ *Arlewatyerre kngwere atnywerwelenhe alhwenge warle. Another goanna dived into the hole quickly.*

rrwengkengke, arrengkwengkwe n.

1. fleshy part just under the chin

◆ *Errkenke rrwengkengke arlweye arre apenkerne arle. If your chin itches it means that your father is coming.*

2. chin [SOME SPEAKERS]

rrwengkengke ngkwerne

chin bone

rrwepeler black-headed python SEE *rrepwerle*

rrwete n.

1. beard, whiskers, moustache ◆ *Artweye atherre atye arenherre kngwerekere anteyane rrwete akake. I saw two men, and one had a beard.*

2. chin ◆ *Rrwete arntarrtyengele ayenge elperr-entweyane. I'm lying on my stomach resting my chin in my hands.* SEE ALSO *rrwengkengke chin*

rrwete ampenke vi.

go grey (beard)

rrwete erlkwampenke vi.

go grey (of a beard) ◆ *Rrwete re erlkwampenhe. His beard went grey.*

= *erlkwampenke*

rrwete ngkwerne

chin

rrwetepenhe n.

man's child; person's brother's child

= *artnwenge, artemperreye* OPPOSITE OF *enwepenhe¹, alemepenhe*

rrwetwep-ertwepe round and round SEE *rretwep-ertwepe*

-rtame end.

1. A common ending that goes on the end of a word to mark new information in the sentence. ◆ *Apite rtame lwenge-lwenge etnyeyayne. Apitepe aneyayne kartnwenthe rtame. They would bring back pencil yams for us. The pencil yams*

would be under the cracks in the ground.

◆ *Arntwe alenyengareye wele kalyeyampe angkerrane rtame 'maw-maw-maw-maw.'* *During the rain it (the frog) makes a noise 'maw, maw, maw'.* If there is more than one word that refers to the same person or thing, then *-rtame* can go on the end of all these words: ◆ *Youngfella rtame nharte artweyepe atyeyengepe, arnkentye theyepe rtame re. He is a young man, my classificatory father, a single man.* SEE ALSO *+pe¹*

2. in comparison to something. Contrasts something with another thing ◆ *Aywerle arrelkerepe, ye arrelkere. Repe pileye apenye rtame, wele kelye-kelye rtame, pileyepe alkenh-alkenhe rtame. The sandhill grevillea is a grey plant. It's like silver witchetty but smaller, the silver witchetty is bigger.* Often goes after *+lke* 'then' to mean 'then something different.'

SEE ALSO *+lke then, +watye* SEE ALSO *-arteyene*

rtennge n.

back of the neck at the base of the skull

◆ *Rtennge arre weye aherre alarrenke wele elpere rtame re ampwarrenke. A kangaroo dies very quickly when you hit it on the skull at the back of the neck.*

◆ *Errtyartele aytneyayne kengkarreyayne erlkwetyerkwepe aynekantheyengele kengkarreyayne. Errtyartele aytneyayne atnkewarle. Alarreyayne rtenngelke alarreyayne rtenngelke aperineyayne apmere warle. They would sneak up on the animals and kill them with spears while they were asleep. Then they would go up and hit them on the base of their skull and take them back to camp.*

SEE ALSO *elperl-elperle, ilpwerr-ilpwerre fontanelle* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *artennge dirty*

rtenyele noon, lunchtime SEE *artenyele*

-rtetye, -rtetyarte end.

1. the one that; the thing that. Shows that this is definitely the person thing or event being discussed. ◆ *'Ayleme wenharte apenhe thewe warle?' 'Nawe, nge rtetyarte apenhe, ayengepe anenhe rtame.' 'Did we go to the store at that time?' 'No, you were the one that went, I stayed.'* ◆ *Proper nthelarte errkenke rtetyartelke. That one is really the best now.*

2. instead, on the contrary. On verbs it emphasises one thing or situation rather than another. ◆ *Kayte arrewethe athathe*

rtetye entweyane wantele? *What does it live in before it turns into a grub?* ◆ Aye, nyartepo atnkwerrentye arrenhelke rlengkepe nthakenhe arrenhe rtetye elweme. *Hey, it's midnight now. Something must have happened to those two brothers.* ◆ Re rtetyarte errkenhe rtetye kwenyele. *This person (not that one) was the winner yesterday.*

SEE ALSO -rrewa

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO awtetye *baby kangaroo*, artetye¹, artetye²

wantertetye something, what sort of thing

SEE UNDER wante

+rtewe n.end.

1. Goes on the end of body-part words to show that the body part is absent or shorter than normal. Body part words can also describe inanimate things. ◆ Kantyertewe. *An animal or thing that has a short tail, or has lost its tail.* ◆ Tyampete apeke akertewe. *A billycan might be without a lid.*
2. Goes on on the end of body-part words to refer to types of clothing or covering on that body part. ◆ arlkertewe *singlet (lit. without a chest)* ◆ atnertewe *(lit. without a bum) mini skirt*

-rteye, -rteyarte end.

1. Makes a question out of a statement.
 - ◆ Arlweye rteye nthekangwarre apenhe apmire warle? *Which way did your father go to camp?* This ending usually goes on the first or last word in the sentence. It does not go on descriptive words. ◆ Nte rteyarte artnwengele ayneyayne mpelartinge? *Didn't you eat them when you were a child?* Occurs with verbs that have the +me ending to mean 'can' or 'could' something happen: ◆ Atyenge arre kaltyine me rteye? *Could you teach me?* ◆ Nge rteye angkemere Kaytetye? *Can you speak Kaytetye?* SEE ALSO +ange
2. where is . . . ? is there any . . . ? Way of asking where someone or something is. ◆ Artnwenge rteye? *Where's the child?* ◆ Weye rteye arinengawe? *Is there any euro meat?*
3. what about . . . ? how about . . . ?
 - ◆ Apewethe ayenge. Mpwelake rteye? *I'm going. What about you two?* = -rrewa
4. Shows that you are not certain about this thing or action. ◆ Nthakenhe rteye artnangkele know-emaylarrantye atnyemaytewe kwene arre entweyane,

elpatherrantye rapeke kartawarrele entweyane atnyemayte. *I'm not sure how a bilby knows where the witchetties are underground, he might listen to check if they are in the roots.*

5. if. In a sentence with two parts, -rteye shows that if this happens then something else happens. ◆ Atyewe rteye apmwe entweyane, him apapenyne antyey-aytenke iterryte opengewarlepe. *If the snake is awake he's quick to jump up at someone while they are going past.*

6. In a sentence with a verb with the +me ending it means should (do something), is it okay if we do (something). ◆ Artweye rteyange ilerrantyemere mpele, nantewepe katye ilewethe mpele. *They should have got men to go and get the horses.* ◆ Wele tete-rleye aynanthe nthangkwarre rtame, pantyarremere rteye aynakerre. *Well, we should sing the song again, spread the song out, don't you think?* When followed by another ending -rteye can be shortened to +rte: ◆ Keye, nterte apangaye? *Come on, how about you?*

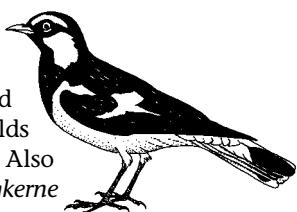
= arremerraye SEE ALSO +ange

aperetye how about it? what's up? what happened? SEE AS MAIN ENTRY

-rteyarte Makes a question out of a statement. VARIANT OF -rteye

rteye-rteye, teye-teye n.

maggie-lark,
mudlark, peewee
Grallina cyanoleuca.
Common black and white bird that builds a mud nest, 27 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne rteye-rteye*.



◆ Thangkernepe rteye-rteye rtame etnepe re. Repe angkerrane re: rtirti rtirti rtirti rtirti. *The peewee is a bird, its call goes 'rtirti rtirti rtirti rtirti.'* ◆ Thangkerne rteye-rteye errpwerle kape arltere. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke perkkalyte, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye, antywepe kwereyenge mpwarenke aherne ertwe theye, karlwe-karlwe dam openye. *The mudlark is a black and white bird. It eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and other little insects. The mudlark makes its nest out of mud, the nest is round like a dam.*

rtnatyerre gutter, gully, small watercourse

rtnwanthe

that runs into a creek SEE artnatyerre

rtnwanthe thick mulga scrub SEE ertnwanthe
rtwaltye, twaltye *n.*

- 1a. man's mother-in-law ♦ Artweye nharte arenge rtwaltye rtame elkwemene nhartepe. *That old women is that man's wife's mother.*
- b. man's mother-in-law's brothers and sisters
- 2a. woman's son-in-law
- b. woman's son-in-law's brothers and sisters
3. woman's female cross-cousin's son
4. man's mother's father's sister's daughter. The person you call *rtwaltye* also calls you *rtwaltye*. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *rtwaltye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+. You make the hand sign for *rtwaltye* by touching your right cheek with your right hand.
◆ Rtwaltye ngkeyenge nyarte kwene mpele. *Your son-in-law is inside.*
= meye-meye, ayletyeve

rtwaltye amerne

in-laws

rtwaltye nhenge atherre

a person with one of their *rtwaltye*
= ayletyeve nhenge

rtwaltye nhenge amerne

a group of people who are related to each other as *rtwaltye*

rtwaltye ketye

avoid certain relatives, especially a woman's son-in-law ♦ Rtwaltye ketye aleke nge anteyane, rtwaltye ketye tangkwerle. *Wait, your son-in-law is in there, let him go first.*

rtwaltyarrenke *vi.*

become a mother-in-law or son-in-law for someone

rtwere *n.*

red-backed kingfisher *Todiramphus pyrrhopygia*. White-chested bird with large beak, bluey-grey wings and dark streaked head, 20–24 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne rtwere*. ♦ Rtwerepe thangkerne kookaburra openye. Thangkerne nyartepe arrenke kwartepe kwereyenge alhwengen arle. Rtwerelepe aynenke perrkaltye, ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Thangkerne nyartepe ahene aynewethe. *The red-backed kingfisher looks like the kookaburra. This bird lays its eggs in a special hole. It eats grasshoppers, caterpillars*

and other little insects. This bird is also good to eat. ♦ Rtwere angkenke awennggarre angenke ketye. *When the kingfisher sings it's telling you to dig a grave.*

rtwerrpe, twerepe *n.*

sandhill ♦ Rtwerrpe nharte errwanthe arene aparte kngwere rntere-rntere. *You mob look at that sandhill, it's very red.*
◆ Rtwerrpe alkenhe entweyane arntne openye. *A big sandhill is like a hill.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atwerpe afternoon

Rtwerpe, Ertwerpe *n.*

country associated with Kngwarraye and Kapetye skin groups ♦ Apmere Rtwerpe nyarte atywaleye atyeyenge arenge kape arrwengke arenge. *This country Rtwerpe belongs to my grandfather and my mother.*
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atwerpe afternoon

rwekemaylenke *vt.*

steal (from English 'crook')
= ankeyele ilenke

rweketherweke *n.*

nuisance, someone who causes trouble
◆ Rweketherweke angkere rtame nhartepe. *That person is a troublemaker.*

rwekethe-rwekaylenke, rwekethe-rwekethaylenke *vt.*

make trouble ♦ Rwekethe-rwekaylenke terangkele wele ayenge kwere errpeltharrenhe ngwetyanpelke. *The drunks made lots of noise and trouble so I made lots of noise telling them what to do early in the morning.*

Rwekite, Rwekitatnenge place name SEE Arwekitatnenge

rwelemapaylenke *vt.*

roll something up (from English 'roll up') ♦ Nhartepe twepwelpe-wenke pelangketele rwelemapaylenke arntarryenke kwere. Ntharlaperde kwere awerrkenke kwene aperte. *Tennant Creek -le sell-emaylerantye. We spread a blanket out and roll it up. Then we scrunch the seeds up, wrapped up in a blanket. Then we sell the (clean) seeds in Tennant Creek.* SEE twapetyinenke

rwelharrenke, relharrenke

put pressure on, squeeze ♦ Tyapenpe nharte katatele aperte rwelharrewethe. *That boil needs to be squeezed out gently.* ♦ Itarrineyayne kwere ileyayne, tyapenyethayarte atnileyaynepe artnangke openye apertame, mpelarte

rwelharreyayneee mpelarte kwere ileyayne, ilepere theye. *You pull it out of the grass, you gut him from there (on the side) like a bilby, you squeeze him, you gut him like that from the top of the two back legs.*

= alyemp-alyempinene SEE ALSO ipenke squeeze out, werrmernaylenke squeeze

kangkale rwelhe arrenke

get rid of snot, blow your nose

rwelhe atenke vt.

squeeze ◆ Rwelhe aterrante nte atyenge. Rwelhe arrarrantye tube makem air come out. *Squeeze me, put pressure on me so I can breath.*

rwemenye n.

move sideways to avoid something; dodge
◆ Rwemenye re openke, rwemenye elper-elperepe re openkepe, elperelpere. *He moves quick, dodging quickly to get out of the way.*

rwemenye anenke vi.

swaying slowly (of something big) ◆ Kantye rwemenye anenhengerne akwertitenge. *The rainbow snake's tail sways slowly.*

rwemenyarrenke vi.

dodge to avoid something, get away from, ward off, dodge or ward off a spear, move sideways ◆ Mpwelanthe elpere artnpene rwemenyarrengele aytenye. *You two run quickly so that you can dodge him.*
◆ Rwemenyarrenke ayenge atnkwarengelle rlwenthele atyenge arrtyemeketye. *I dodge behind things at night in case the light shines on me (and gives me away).*

rwemenye-rwemenye n.

dodging back and forth. Goes before verbs to show that you are moving that way because you are dodging things.

◆ Rwemenye-rwemenye aperrane arwele angkwarre. *Dodging in and out amongst the trees.*

+rwene+ v.end.

1. quickly, immediately (do something). Goes on verb stems before other endings to show that the action is done quickly. This ending sounds +rwene+ after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n m, yn* or *rr*, for example, *mtwerwenenke* 'cut quickly'.
2. do (something) for a short time. Goes on verb stems before other endings to show that the action is done for a little while.
◆ Anter**rwene**ye alele ayenge. *I'll sit down just for a bit.* ◆ Kelyapenye wethapenye atye kwere ampiler**rwenenhe**. *I have told*

another rather little story.

3. immediately; (do something) straight away ◆ Elpere, aynanthe awelye ayler**wene**wene. *Quick, let's sing another song straight away.*

rwenge¹ adv.

do something the opposite way or by swapping ◆ Nyetyepele-nyetyepeleee kwerelarte ngwetyanpe. Rwengepe atanthe anteyane. Rwengepe ngwetyanpe atanthe alpenke atanthe. *In the morning the children sit in their different cubbyhouses. Then, after some time they would swap over and have a go in one another's cubbyhouses.* ◆ Rwenge apentyele, ayenge openke apmere kwerarlarte. *Don't go the opposite direction, I want to go to this place.*

rwengatherre n.

two things in opposite directions, such as up and down or back and forth
◆ Kamelele altaye artenge ileyayne tank-pe pwelaparreyayne. Pakete atherre, pakete atherre rwengatherre apeyayne. *The camels would be there all the time pulling up water for the cattle into the tanks. The two buckets used to go up and down.*

-rwenge², -arwenge, -rwengarte n.end.

Goes on number words to show the number of times something happens.

◆ 'Arrenentye rwengarte nge apeye enwekelepe?' 'Awenyerre rwenge ayenge enweyeneye.' *'How many days are you going to camp out for?' 'I'm going for one night.'*
◆ Atherre rwenge atye alarrenhe. *I hit it twice.*

= -akerre, -ngere

-rwenge³ end.

1. while, as, at the same time, when. Goes on the end of certain words to show that this thing exists or occurs at the same time that something else is happening. Often occurs on words that describe weather and states of mind. ◆ Akngwakaylenke rarrele mataye rwenge. *When it's cloudy the wind makes things move.*

2. Goes on the end of verbs after other endings (+nke, +rrane etc.) to show that while this action is happening someone else is doing another action. ◆ Ayenge arleke openhe rwenge atanthepe shopping rtame mpwareyaynenke. *I went hunting while they were at the shops.* -rwenge goes after nominal endings such as +le¹, but

-rwengarte

comes before endings such as *+inge* and *-apertame*.

= *+rew* SEE ALSO *+aye³*, *-arre³*, *-ngareye*

-rwengarte this many times VARIANT OF
-rwenge²

rwengke part.

1. don't know ♦ *Rwengke rtame nhartepe atnakakerrepe apeyayne. Only atye know-emaylerrantyepe wenharte waylpale angkwerrelke aynanthe alpeyayne, apeyaynenke. I don't know how we lived in the real early days. When I was a child we lived alongside white people.* ◆ *Kngwere angkwarre atanthe elkwatherre rtame atanthe aperineyayne. Ahewe arelhe apeke rwengkinge, ngkerteline. Some of them, they would carry spears around to keep them company. To protect them in case of fights, when they don't know if they can trust another.*
2. somewhere, something, something or other unknown ♦ *Rrepwerlewe kwerartepe, aleyake inengele ertwepe heap-emayleyayne aynanthe kwerarte. Rengkwe re ayterwenenhe arrere rtame. We girls heaped them around the snake's hole. It probably came out again somewhere nearby.*
- ◆ *Artnwengepe rwengkele rtame elpaye angkwarre rtame aperrane. Children are walking about somewhere around the creek.*
- ◆ *Rwengke atewantheyenge kwartep. These eggs belong to somebody.*

aherrke rwengkele before sunrise SEE UNDER
aherrke

rwengke angkwerre

somewhere far away ♦ *Relhe amerne arlenge rwengke angkwerre openherre kwenyelepe. Yesterday the women went to some far away place.*

rwengke aperte

still don't know, have no idea ♦ *Rwengke aperte aytnarrenhe repe. He is still somewhere, missing.*

rwengkawel, rwengkinge!

I don't know! No idea! ♦ *Rwengkaye! Aynenge-wanenye rtame, tyekerte, kwetange. I don't know! I didn't eat it, the long-haired rat didn't taste good.*

rwengkarrenke vi.

disappear, vanish ♦ *Alantye atntheyaytelp-aytenyerre artnte errwelewarle. Aytnarrelp-arrenhe rwengkarrelp-arrenhe. He climbed the hill anyway and vanished into the distance.*

SEE ALSO *aytnarrenke disappear*

rwentyerenge, rwentyerrnge n.

brains ♦ *Weye aherre arenge rwentyerenge wele kwere ahene rtame aynenke. The brains of the kangaroo are good to eat.*

SEE ALSO *kwerrnge brains*

rwerrpatherre, rerrpetherre n.

1. twins ♦ *Marle nharte rwerrpatherre akake. That woman has twins. These two are twins.* = *kwentyatherre*
2. mating behaviour (animals)
◆ *Arlewatyerre rwerrpatherre, aleke rwerrpatherre. Goannas and dogs mate.*

Tt

tale *n.*

wax barrier that blocks the entrance to sugarbag *ilperalke* ♦ *Ilperalkere re arre awaparrenke ilperalkerarle, talele akngert-anteyane. When the bees block themselves in their hive they block it with wax.*

SEE ALSO atnkere¹ wax

taltale¹ *n.*

ring-tailed dragon *Ctenophorus caudicinctus*
♦ *Taltale etnepe re mtere-mtere rtame re kwene anteyane apertame. Kwene apertame anteyane artntenge. Aynenge-wanenye. The name of the ring-tailed dragon lizard that lives underground is taltale. It lives in the hills. You can't eat it.*
= ntekakale

taltale² *n.*

doll (from English 'doll') ♦ *Taltale nyarte artnwenge arenge. Dolls are children's toys.*
= artnwengeng-artnwenge

taltye *n.*

1. drop of water, raindrop ♦ *Arntwe atnthenhepenhe wele ipmerre wethapeny ampeny-ampenyele mwetekayele tyampe kelatheli kwere arenke, ipmerre, taltye atntherane re, ipmerre. After rain you can see lots of raindrops on the cars, especially on the windows, and the raindrops fall to the ground.* = ipmerre

2. light rain in winter

SEE ALSO tyetye¹ light rain

taltye atnthenke *vi.*

drip, fall (of water), leak ♦ *Taltye atnthenke pelikante ltywere theye. That billycan is leaking!*

SEE ALSO atnthenke fall

taltyakwerle *n.*

mulga apple. Edible gall found on mulga *artep-artepe* and *artetye*. It has a small white grub inside which is also eaten. For some speakers this is taboo and so people say *artetyarenye* instead. Also referred to as *rlwene taltyakwerle*.

tampe *n.*

damper (from English 'damper'). Also referred to as *enye tampe*. ♦ *Enye tampe aynanthe pwewenawe! Let's make damper!*
= *rlwene, enye* SEE ALSO antaperwenge seed damper

tangkenke *vi.*

happy, feeling pleased ♦ *Ayenge tangkenke ngkenge. I'm happy you are here.* ♦ *Tangkenke ayenge atyenge arre etnyenkewe. Atnwenthe atyenge etnyenke altyarrenke ayenge wele ayenge tangkenke. I am happy that you gave me something. I'm pleased you gave me meat, so I'm feeling good.*

= *altyarrenke¹* SEE ALSO arrparrenke excited

tangkeye *n.*

donkey (from English 'donkey')
♦ *Aynanthepe apeyayne meywale tangkeye akake rtame apeyayne meywale. Apelapeyayneeee alperineyayneeee. We used to travel on mules and donkeys. That's how we would muster goats.*

= kwertengerle

-tangkwerle, -tangkwe *end.*

1. first time ♦ *Nte tangkwerle aynenke. You eat first.* ♦ *Alwengkineny atye kwere, kwerarte tangkwerle atye arntwenganeny. I forgot it, I didn't tell about it the first time.*

♦ *Artweyele aytrenye kngwere tangkwe. A man speared him for the first time.*

2. before doing something else ♦ *Weye aherre alarrenke tangkwerle atnelke kwere ilenke. First you kill the kangaroo then you take the guts out.* ♦ *Petrol tangkwerle yathewene aynanthe arlelke apewetheketye. Fill it with petrol first before we go hunting.* ♦ *Rlwene pwewethe ware tangkwerle arrpwewene. Before he can cook food he must light a fire.* = *apertangkwerle*

3. earlier, previously, before

♦ *Tyelatherrartepe ayleyayne tangkwerle pantyarreyenehelke. These two were singing before but they've gone to make their bed.*

4. next one ♦ *Aylewethe tangkwerle elperapenyne aware aperte. Sing the next one faster.*

5. when something was . . . ; used to be . . .

♦ *Ahene tangkwerle re anenhe. First, when he was good.*

6. On words for people at different ages it

means ‘when I was (a girl)’, at the time when (my uncle was alive). ◆ Artweye tangkwerle. *When they were men.* ◆ Barrow Creek theye anenhe aynanthe Barrow Creek-le ratyene tyepekiye aynterrantyengele ngayelepe ratyene. *That's olden-times, family aynekantheyenginenge anenhe tangkwerle. We stayed at Barrow Creek where we ate rations, just small bits of food. That's a long time ago, at the time when my family was around.*

7. for a while ◆ Arntewarle, kwere errwenyepe althengalkere, nhartepe kwere elpaylenke arntenge apartame. Alkaperte, nhartepe kwere ngkweltyep-arrenke, awenyerrele angene tangkwerle, ape tangkwerle, arrenke. *After cleaning off those feathers he crushes them on a stone using another stone. Alright, then he puts the crushed ones to one side for a while.*

-wanenye tangkwerle

before there was any . . . , when there were no . . . ◆ Apeyayne angketye itemarle atheke Barrow Creek warle aynanthe apeyayne alantye ngkwarle wanenye tangkwerle. *Before I was a drinker we used to travel on foot out west from Barrow Creek.*

tantye n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

son-in-law and his wife (said by a woman)
◆ Alpenhe ayleneee granny angwel-angwele kwerele apartame aylene *find-emayley-alpenhe, tantye angwen-angwene pwenge nharte tyampe aherke aytteyayne warle kngerrake. My mother's mother and I went back east and found that poor old lady and her husband (my son-in-law) there at the same place, this was when those two were still alive.* SEE ALSO ngwarre son-in-law

tantype n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

large town, city (from English ‘township’)
◆ Tantype warle alpeyayteyayne, atnneyerre arenye inenge, awatnkakerre angketyele apeyayne nekete inenge. *In the olden days people from the south travelled on foot, naked, into the towns.* = tawene

taperre pv.

Goes before verbs to do with cutting to show that the action is done to the middle of something in order to get something inside. Where you cut is not where the entrance is but where the thing that you want actually is.

taperre alarrenke vt.

cut into a tree to get at something inside; where you cut is not where the entrance is but where the thing that you want actually is. ◆ Weye atetherewe arwele nharte taperre alarrene nte, akwerterrpe. *Cut straight into where the budgerigar's nest is, a short cut.*

taperre artenke vt.

cut a short cut into a tree to get something inside; cut not where the entrance is but where the thing that you want actually is.
◆ Arwele atye taperre artenke ilperalkewe. *I chopped the tree where the sugarbag was.*

taperre aytnenke vt.

spear or pierce the ground or a tree to get at something inside; not where the entrance is but where the thing that you want actually is ◆ Taperre aytnenke atye arwele elepele. *I pierced the tree in different spots with an axe (to find where in the tree something was).*

SEE ALSO akwerterrpe short cut

taperre eltewenke vt.

split someone's head open ◆ Taperre eltewenhe kweterele. *He split someone's head open with a nulla-nulla.*

tarewanenke vi.

1. ricochet, make the sound of something bouncing or ricocheting off. This verb is not usually heard with the continuous endings +rrane, +yayne, +rrantye; more common are the +nhe or +nke endings.
 2. sound of a stick bouncing off a tree
◆ Arwelele atye wenke arwele tarewanenke re. *I hit the tree with a stick that ricocheted off.*
- SEE ALSO ipmarewanenke bounce off

tarrenye, tarretnye n.

warm, hot. Used to describe things, weather and your own temperature.
◆ Ware pwele-pwel-arrerrantye tarrenye anteyanewethe lyermewe. *They had fires to keep them warm in winter.* ◆ Aleme ayenge kwene angkerrane, rlwene apeke aynenye tarrenye. *My stomach is upset, maybe from the warm food I ate.* ◆ Tarrenye ayenge entweyane. *I'm warm.*

OPPOSITE OF arkarle SEE ALSO warenpe hot

tarrenyarrenke vi.

warm up, heat up ◆ Warenge ayenge tarrenyarrewethe lyermewe. *I'm heating up by the fire in this cold weather.*

= ntywenke

aleme tarrenyarrenke vi.

feel angry and want revenge ◆ Aye, aleme nge arre tarrenyarrewethe? *Hey, do you want to fight back?*

tarrenyaylenke, tarrenyinenke vt.

warm something up by the fire ◆ Ware arrpene nte, tarrenyaylethewelke apmere. *Light a fire to make the house warm.*

= ntyleh-aylenke

tatarrpe n.

- a. inland dotterel *Peltohyas australis*. Pale legged sandy-coloured bird with Y-shaped band on breast and vertical black line on eye, 19–23 cm.
- b. black-fronted dotterel *Elseyornis melanops* [SOME SPEAKERS]. Long legged brown bird with white chest and dark line across extending down neck, 16–18 cm.
- ◆ Tatarrpe atherkele aperrane, tyelkatherathere openye. *The dotterel lives in the grass and it looks like the banded lapwing.* Also referred to as *thangerne tatarrpe*.

tatye n.

type of small marsupial

tatyetatyenke n.

- a. five-minute grass, rye beetle grass *Tripogon loliiformis*. Grass that grows to 40 cm. ◆ Aherrele aynenke rlengkenye, tatye-tatye, wele mpweyamparrenke. Atherke alkenharrenkelke re wele awekarreyarrenke. *Kangaroos get skinny when they eat this grass when it is young. When this grass is thick we know that the kangaroos are fat.*
- b. eight-day grass (?) *Fimbristylis dichotoma*. Tufted perennial grass-like sedge that grows to 60 cm. ◆ Tyerrempe wenhe mpwarenke atnkerele, tyerrempelke anteyane, ane kwere ilenke alpwartenke kwere tyerrempe kwerartepe. Wele ilenke, wele tatye-tatyele arlunge wantepe aynenke. Kayte rtame kwenepe enwenke. *Spinifex grubs make their house from wax. You get their hard ant bed out of the ground, break it in half and get the grubs out. You chew the grubs with five-minute grass. You get the grubs out and put them on the five-minute grass and chew that (and spit out the grass).* Also referred to as *arwele tatye-tatye*.

tawene n.

large town (from English ‘town’). Usually refers to Tenant Creek or Alice Springs.

◆ Ayenge rlengke openke tawene arle. *I am*

going to town today.

= tantyipe

taye n.

tyre (from English ‘tyre’) ◆ Taye perrnyey-aytenhe aherrkepenhe. *The tyre blew from the heat.*

taye mpwarenke vt.

change a tyre ◆ Artweyele taye mpwarerrantye. *The man is changing a tyre.*

tayeme n.

time that something happens (from English ‘time’) ◆ Relhe inenge artnwenge kelye-kelye ya, artweyelepe altyarrelp-arrenke business way young fellas way tyampe tyelkathe tayeme altyarrenke rtame aynewanthe. *The men signal to us women and children to bend over and make a hollow shape when it’s ceremony time for young men.*

SEE ALSO -ngareye

telarre headband SEE iterlarre**telepenke** pinch someone for fun [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE etelepwenke**telepweme** n.

telephone (from English ‘telephone’)

◆ Kwerre nharte telepwemele angkerrane.

The young girl is talking on the telephone.

temengkwe dark SEE atwemengke**tempetye, timpetye** n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. things belonging to someone who has passed away
2. sorry camp ◆ Tempetyarle aynanthe apewethe. *We have to go to the sorry business.*

= ampenye¹

tempetye alwenke vt.

attend sorry business ◆ Anteyane rlengke-rlengkepe atanthe arreteme *finish up-arrerane arreteme malemale pwitarrerrane tempetye alwarrantype, mpelarte.*

Nowadays people stay close to the sorry camp so they can all finish up together.

SEE ALSO malemale pwitinene, ampenye

alwenke

tempetyakake

sorry camp

= ampenyakake SEE ALSO arrkwetyetye

abandoned camp

tene, ertene n.

community, outstation, place where lots of people live ◆ Atnakakerrepe atanthe aneyayne tene alkenhele nthelarte

Arelparengele. *A long time ago people lived in a large camp at Arelparenge.* ◆ Tenele

apmerele aneyaynenkeee kwerelarte

tenemite

aynanthe ayneyaynenke. *We used to sit down back at camp and eat the yams there.*
◆ Tene kngwerarleke rtame atanthe antetheney-alpeyayne. *Tnwanentyepe atanthe arrel-arrel-arreyayne akanperarrelp-arreyayne arlelkelke.*
Ntyerrele atanthe arnwengkarreyayne kngwerele amernepe artenyte rtame. *They went to another camp and stayed. They would put all their belongings down there and head out hunting, or get water. The others staying back at camp would dig for water (in soakages).* SEE ALSO apmere home

tenemite *n.*

canned meat (from English ‘tin of meat’)
= tenpweleye

tengkeltengkele *bell* SEE ltengke-ltengke tenhopenke *vi.*

feel cold (yourself) ◆ Ayenge tenhopenhe atnkwarengale. *I felt cold last night.*
= atntyenke¹, anthwerengarrenke SEE ALSO apmwernarrenke shiver

tenhele *n.*

cold. Used to describe weather and your own temperature. Cold objects are described as *arlkarle*. ◆ Eltye ayenge arlelparrenhe tenhele. *My fingers are cramped from the cold.*

OPPOSITE OF errkwerele SOUNDS SIMILAR TO artenhele behind

tenpweleye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

tinned meat (from English ‘tinbully’)
= tenemite

tente *n.*

tent or canvas used as shelter (from English ‘tent’)

Tentyamerne *n.*

place east of Tara

tenyele *noon, lunchtime* SEE artenyele

tepelh-aylenke *hit someone by accident as you go past, knock something by accident* VARIANT OF tweperelh-aylenke

tepwerle *n.*

bitter-tasting coating on mulga apple

terangke *n.*

drunk (from English ‘drunk’) ◆ Artweye nharte terangke thwerrempe openke arlwekere arle atheke. *That drunk man is shuffling along towards the single women’s camp.* = ngkwarlepenhe

terangkemaylenke *vt.*

make someone drunk

terangke-terangke *n.*

light-headed, dizzy, faint; feel funny (from English ‘drunk’) ◆ Elkwerre aperte terangke-terangke arrenherrelke, awat�arrenherre ayenge. *Then halfway I started to feel funny and I became dizzy.*

-terape, -twerape *n.end.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

might, perhaps, maybe. Only goes on kin terms and temporal nominals.
◆ Atyerreye terape openkerne ayengepe erlkwenke rtame. *I have a feeling that my young sibling might be coming.* ◆ R lengke terape, ngwenge terape, atnkwarengale terape, arlenge terape. *Maybe today, maybe tomorrow, maybe at night, maybe in a long time.* = -apeke

terawetye, terawathe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

trousers, jeans, long pants (from English ‘trousers’) ◆ Pwelekele rewelyeyele terawetye tyarrpinenye. *The bullock tore the jeans with his horns.*

terekerre *n.*

little corella *Cacatua sanguinea*. White cockatoo with short white crest that makes loud screeches, 38 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne terekkerre*. ◆ Thangkerne terekkerre akngkwene openye arltere arrkaylpe marlalperre akake. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke nterrenge athe arenye kape arwele arenye. Thangkerne nyartape ahene aynewethe, repe arwele ilperale anteyane. *The little corella looks like the pink cockatoo but has a yellow crest on its head. It eats seeds from grass, plants and trees. This bird nests in tree hollows and it is good to eat.* ◆ Terekkerre alaye arenye openhengerne. *The little corella came from the coast.*

terethe *n.*

dress (from English ‘dress’) ◆ Terethe nharte nte atyenge etnyene. *Give me that dress.*

teretye body, torso [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE iterrtye

terilpilpe *n.*

badly wounded, beaten up ◆ Terilpilpe atnhene kwere, alekelamerne terilpilpe aperinterantyelke kwere. *Dogs might bite an animal all over and then drag it.* ◆ Terilpilpe re aperinterantye. *He is dragging that half-dead thing.*
= imew-imewe

terpenke *vt.*

1. mix in; rub in; apply something, especially tobacco into ashes ◆ Arlpepe

atntheyayne, ahene arltere, aywerlepe. Nhartepe tyanywengelke terpeyayne kwerelepe. Alepeteyayne, 'Awelengke.' *The sandhill grevillea ashes would fall off nice and white. Then they would rub the ashes into the tobacco. They would taste it and say, 'It is strong'.* = terrpinenke

2. dip or soak something in something ◆ Rlwene atye terpenke teye warle. *I'm dipping my bread into a cup of tea.* ◆ Nhape athimpe atantherre pweyayne arlpepe. Kwerarlelke atantherre terpeyayne, tyanywengepe; nharte awelengkelke alepeteyayne. *Then they would burn the twigs to ashes. They would then soak the tobacco in the ashes and taste how strong it was.*

3. rub against something, scratch yourself against something, roll yourself on something (of animals) ◆ Tangkeyele rewenhe rlengke nthelarte terpeyayne aretye, re arre errkerrane, wantele apeke angwarenhe kwere arrkentyele apeke awe, renhelakerre errkeyayne tangkeyele rlengke aretye. *The donkey was rubbing its shoulder today, it was scratching. Something made it itchy, sores maybe. The donkey scratched itself where the sores are.* A reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for the animal or person rubbing themselves. ◆ Alekele rewenhe terrparrantye mpele pelangkete arle apeke terrparrantye rewenhe. *The dog rolled itself on the blanket.* ◆ Terrparrantye alekele aherne arle rtame. *A dog scratches itself by rolling in the dirt.*

terrpelh-aylenke *vt.*
accidentally knock someone, bump someone

terrpinenke *vt.*
mix in, apply something, administer, rub in ◆ Ngkerrke terrpinenke pmikwele. *You apply the medicine from native pines on sores.* = terpenke

terrye-terry-alarrenke *vt.*
hit the water to make a splash
= arntwe alarrenke, pilpe-pilpe alarrenke

tet-angkelh-aylenke *vt.*
quickly shake something off ◆ Pereltyepe calico pantyarranke pereltyepe rntwenke, nhartepe awerrkenke apertame kwere alperre theye, tet-angkelh-aylenke awerrkenke. Alperrepe elethnenke. *You spread a sheet of calico out and pick the leaves*

with lerp on them, then you scrunch the calico with all the leaves in it, you scrunch it and shake it so that the lerp separates from the leaves, then you throw the leaves away.

tete-rlenke *vt.*

1. shake dust and dirt off something
 - ◆ Wele tete-rleye aynanthe nthangwarre rtame? *Well, where should we shake it out?*
 - ◆ Nterrenge elkerte nte tete-rlenke. *Shake the dirt off the sickle-leaf wattle seeds.*
2. spread something out ◆ Wele tete-rleye aynanthe awelye nthangwarre rtame, pantyarremere rteye aynakerre. *Well, we should sing the songs more, spread the song out don't you think?*

tete-rlenke rewenhe *vt.*

take prickles or body decorations off yourself; clean yourself ◆ Aylenke, nharte alpenke, re iterrtye alarrengepenhe wenhe apenkerne nhartepe re tete-rleye alpenhe arntwengelke rewenhe errkwenke pwelparrey-alpenke, atnmepenhe apeke martekwere akake, mpelarte. *After performing in the ceremony he takes off his decoration with water, he washes himself, washes off all the ochre and down. The reflexive pronoun (atyewenhe 'myself', ntewenhe 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person doing the action, see Table 5, p. 823.*

tetye-tetye *n.*

1. something very itchy such as mange or scabies

2. lumpy, bumpy

tetyilenke *vt.*

get wax out of spinifex by hitting it, or make flowers fall off a plant by hitting it

tetyipenke *vt.*

make steps or cut grooves in a tree for climbing ◆ Arwele tetyipenke angketyelke atntheyaytewethe thangkerne warle. *Cut grooves in the tree so that I can climb up to get the birds.* SEE ALSO kwakinenke hollow out

+tewe absent or short (of a body part) SEE +rtewe

tewanenke *vi.*

get warm in the sun (of snakes and echidnas) ◆ Apmwe tewaneyeketye rlengke mpele, aherrkele ampperranekeketye. *Watch out for snakes warming themselves in the sun.* ◆ Enwaylenge tewanteyane apertame arpankele. *Echidnas warm themselves in the sun too.*

tewapinenke crowd someone in, gather

tewarrenke

around someone SEE artewapinenke

tewarrenke, ertewarrenke *vt.*

1. reheat meat ♦ Weye tewarrenke aherrkele. *Put the meat out in the sun to warm up.*
 2. cool meat down by taking it off the fire [SOME SPEAKERS] ♦ Kwerepenhe weye kwerarte ilenke tewarrenke arkarlarrewethe. *Afterward he takes that meat (from the fire) and sets it aside to cool.*
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atewarrenke accompany halfway, itewarrenke get slack

tewematyē *n.*

- 1a. really, very, lots, so much (from English 'too much'). Shows that something happens to an extreme or a large amount of something. ♦ Kwelkarte awatnke anenhe Ipertele arre anenhe tewematyē anenhe. *Grapes-openye. There used to be lots of native melons at Bottom Bore. They are like grapes.* ♦ Kngwerelke aylewene, mentye akeleye, mentye rtame. Nge rtame tewematyē. *We'll sing another one, leave that one because we really want you to sing with us.*
- b. Shows that something happens to an extreme with bad consequences. Sometimes translates as 'too' or 'so'. ♦ Tewematyē aynanthe atnkwarengelewe anteyane. *We shouldn't have started so late.* ♦ Atywetnpe angkenhe 'Tewematyē nte atyenge errpatye mpwarenhe atyepē ngkenge ahene rtame mpwarenhe tycopalelepe.' *Mpelangenarte nhartepe alarrerantye awerrkenke re. The perentie said (to the goanna), 'You've painted me so badly whereas I painted you carefully using a brush'. That's why he attacked him and choked him.* SEE ALSO +wethe-ketye, -arlenga², -ketye ♦ Dry nte arrene, antere twene tewematyē already antere akake warle. *Put more ochre in it, not fat; there is too much fat in it already.*

= +yenge SEE ALSO aparte completely, +ane²

tewe-tewe dog that has died VARIANT OF tweke- tweke

teweye, arteweye, teweye-teweye *n.*

1. thick, coagulated blood
2. bruise ♦ Anaty-anatyē wenhe, bullet penhe atnwenthe teweye. *After being shot in the heart the meat is bruised.*
3. cooked blood in kangaroos which is brown and can be drunk. Also referred to

as weye teweye. ♦ Teweye tyampe aynanthe aynewethe. *We drink the cooked kangaroo blood.*

= kalkwerrenge

teweyarrenke, tweyarrenke *vi.*

clot, go hard (of blood) ♦ Arrnge re erretarrenhe ahene teweyarrenhe. *His blood was running, then it coagulated.* ♦ Atnwenthe aherre wenhepenhe teweyarrenke. *The blood coagulated in the kangaroo that was shot.* ♦ Teweye-teweyarrenhe alarrengalkere arlwar-atnenhe, arrnge elperterre arrenhe. *After someone has been in a fight they get bruised, swell up and get blood clots where they are bruised.*

= artwerryarrenke, artnte arrenke

teweyate *n.*

Toyota, four-wheel drive vehicle (from English 'toyota')

teye *n.*

tea (from English 'tea') ♦ Me teye nte nyarte kwathene. *Here, drink this tea.*

teye-teye magpie lark, mudlark, peewee SEE rteye-rteye

thakemane *n.*

stockman, cowboy, stockwoman. Also referred to as iterrye thakemane. ♦ Peyakеле thakemanele rlwene etnyenge-wanenye atnngetherre. *The stockmen couldn't give out food in front of the station owner.*

thakenke *vt.*

1. find an animal's burrow by poking the ground to see where it is hollow underneath ♦ Enkwe kngwerelke rtame thakenke. *Kwerekene hartepe arrenke apertame. She pokes into another honeyant shelf now. After that she puts them (honeyants) into coolamons too.* ♦ Atye thakenke alhwenge arlewatyerrewe. *I'm testing the ground to see if there is a goanna hole.*

2. mine for something ♦ Apmere alkenhe nharte angemeketye, thakemeketye kwere. Pwerrkerele apeke, wele aynewanthe twerarte alarremeketye. *You can't mine this place because it is sacred, you can't poke around looking for things in it. Hail might strike us.* SEE ALSO angenke dig, errkenke scratch

3. cave in, collapse ♦ Angeyayne kwere akwerterpe angeyaynenke. 'Nhaperete thakenhe.' *We would dig a short cut (to reach the animal's hole). 'Here (the ground) has caved in!'* ♦ Alenyele tharrkere thakenhe.

The floodwater made the river bank cave in.

thakwe *n.*

left hand ◆ Awerre nhartepe thakwe rtame. *That boy is left-handed.* ◆ Thakwele wenke alyepe. Alyepe rtame wenke. *The left hand doesn't throw well, it's weak.*

OPPOSITE OF atnawerre

thakwe angkwerre

with the left hand ◆ Artnwenge apeke aperinenke thakwe angkwerre. *He leads the child by the left hand.*

Thakwe *n.*

Seven Sisters star constellation; Pleiades. Also referred to as *kwerralye Thakwe*.

◆ Kemarre, Pwerle kwerralye Thakwewe artweye rtame. Mptyane Thangale etnewenke nyanye akenhe. *Kemarre and Pwerle are the owners of the thakwe stars. Mptyane and Thangale call the Seven Sisters 'nanna'.*

= Enterreke

thalpe *n.*

1. on your own, by yourself, alone (from English 'self') ◆ Awankakerrepe aleyake inengele erlteye aynanthe thalpe pwetyele aynanthe enwekele aynanthe ayneyaytneyaynenke. *In the olden days we went out with the young girls on our own to camp out and eat.* ◆ Ayengepe artnpenhee akarletyewelke kwenempwarle ayenge artnpenhe kwenempwe wethapenyre re arre atntheyayne thalpe. *I went looking for northern wild oranges which might have fallen on the ground by themselves, or knocked down by the wind.* = ngarre

2. private. Way of saying that you are talking amongst yourselves and that it doesn't concern others. Sisters might do this, but it's not common to talk about private things with your mother or aunt.

3. without help, unassisted

SEE ALSO ngarre *alone*

thalte *n.*

salt (from English 'salt') ◆ Thalte arlenge aynewethe atnwenthe, nhartepe weye alyelke. *You need salt with this meat, it's tasteless.*

thamparteyarrenke *n.*

ceremonial term used to refer to the man who had an important role in the ceremony (from English 'somebody') = perlawerle

thamparteyarrenke *vi.*

become related to someone in a particular way through ceremony

Thangale *n.*

a skin name, subsection name, marriage class. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807.

◆ Thangale ikwe nyarte atye aypmenheyre rtame arntwenke. *I call a person of a Thangale skin 'grandfather.'*

= Tyangkale, Ngangkale SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

thangale-thangale *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

red inedible seeds of the bean tree *tyweretye* SEE ALSO mpetyane-mpetyane

thangeye *n.*

thongs (from English 'thongs')

thangkenhe bird SEE thangkerne

Thangkenharenge, Thangkernarengé *n.*

1. Barrow Creek area (*lit. belonging to the bird*) ◆ Tyempelkere nyartepe apmere Thangkenharengéle rtame altwelenye angkwarre Kwerrimpe amerne arenge Altyerrepene. *The site Tyempelkere is at Barrow Creek, it belongs to the women of the Dreamtime.* ◆ Artnte arenge Thangkenharengé awtaltyele artntenje anteyane, makwerle mantharrinenge. *There are lots of death adders around Barrow Creek.*

2. site near Barrow Creek ◆ Kngerrakethye arrenye Thangkernharengé. Arrenye nthenayne marle Kwerrimpe. *Over there in the east is Thangkenharengé. Over on the other side of it were the Kwerrimpe women.*

3. Kaytetye Aboriginal Council based at Barrow Creek formed in 1986.

Thangkenharengé Arnke

Barrow Creek hills, Barrow Creek ranges

thangkerne *n.*

1. bird. General word for fleshy flying creatures including birds and bats but not emus. It is often translated as just 'bird.'

◆ Therre-therre nyartepe thangkerne kelye errpwerle kwenenge arnalke angkwerrepe arltere. Thangkerne nyartepe aynenke wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The willie wagtail is a little black bird with white under its chest. This bird eats grasshoppers and other little insects.*

2. A general word for birds and some other flying creatures which goes before a word for a particular type. ◆ thangkerne pelkere crested pigeon ◆ thangkerne ntyipere bat

thangkernarenge

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **aytankerne mistletoe sp.**

thangkerne alethane [SOME SPEAKERS]

type of bird that signals when strangers are coming. Possibly alternative name for *arrakwerakwere* ‘singing honeyeater’, which is taboo in some areas.

Thangkernarenge Barrow Creek SEE

Thangkenharengue

thangkerne aynewenhe *n.*

Australian hobby, little falcon *Falco longipennis*. Dark-headed grey bird with pale collar and brown spotted chest, 30–35 cm. ♦ Thangkerne alarrenke, thangkerne aynewenhele. *The Australian hobby kills other birds.*

= ngimirre alarrewene

Thankwe Bottom Bore SEE **Thatnkwe**

thape *n.*

supper, evening meal, dinner (from English ‘supper’) ♦ *Muldoon-le atyenge feed-emayleyayne rlwene atwerrp-atwerpe, thape. The policeman Muldoon used to give me supper in the evening.*

thapake *n.*

1. food that cooks quickly and so is eaten first; appetisers, snack. ♦ *Thapakelke kwerartepe aynterrantye, kwerartepe, atnepe. He's eating appetisers first, the small bits of meat, the guts.* ♦ *Angketyepe thapakepe aynterrantye, thapake, aynenke. He eats a bit of the feet first.*
2. time, occasion, day ♦ *Thapake nge apenhe kwenyele, rlengke nge apewethe apertame. You went yesterday and today you want to go again!*

thapake kngwere-kngwere

another time ♦ *Ileyenenhe thapake kngwere-kngwerepe atye, arrel-aytenye atye nantewe inengepe, artnperr-aytenye. Another time I went and got horses, left them there and ran away.*

= arlelke

thapake-thapake *adv.*

all the time, non-stop ♦ *Thapake-thapake nte aynterrantywethre intemaperte. Nte aperte nte aperte. You're always eating. It's always only you.* ♦ *Thapape-thapake nyarte enweke arpanenhele aperranenke. It's always that person who gets to go out when there's a camping trip.*

= intemaperte

thapake-thapake aynenke *vt.*

eat all day ♦ *Artnwenge nthelarte thapake-*

thapake ayneyayne. That child is eating all day.

thapele *n.*

crooked; a body part that doesn't work properly

alenye thapele speech impediment, a stutter SEE UNDER **alenye**¹

thapele-thapele *n.*

1. crooked, crippled; a body part that doesn't work properly ♦ *Angketyartinge thapele-thapele apeayayne mpelartape. Arlleppe arrenke, thapele-thapele tyampe apenke hard to walk. When your feet are crooked they cramp up and it is hard to walk.*
2. Alenyapekape thapele, angkenge wanenye, thapele-thapele ape. *Someone with a stutter can't talk properly.*

♦ *Nharte rlwampe erlkweyene, atnkwarengale aharlaynewene rlwenewepe.*

Artnpenhengerne ayenge erlwewe ayenge nhartepe pwenge rtame. Dish-larlenge atye arntwampenye arntwelke wenhe atnhante repe erlwewe arre wenhe wash-emayleyayne.

Erlkwe atyenge angkenhe 'Aye, arntwe rtame nhartepe mpele' Rrkantepe ayenge nyaperte thapele-thapele alperineyayne. In the early hours of the morning, when the morning star was just coming up, that old white man would call out for breakfast. I ran there with my eyes still closed. I bumped into the dish of water where the old man used to wash his face. The old man said to me, 'That's a dish of water!' Well, I was laughing so much I couldn't carry things properly. SEE ALSO *arlelparrenke*

♦ *Artnwenge kelye wethapenye rlengkarte re wethapenye apewethe start-arenke wele thapele-thapele rlengkelkepe thapele aperte re wethapenye little bit atnhakerte aperte elet-elete. Little babies toddle when they start to walk. They toddle around like this, they are still a bit tight in the legs.*

thapele-thapele angkenke *vi.*

1. talk with a speech impediment, talk oddly ♦ *Altyerrepene re thapele-thapele angkerrane. She's always talked funny.*

2. make a mistake when you are talking, say something you didn't mean to

♦ *Thapele-thapele ayenge angkelp-angkenhe ahenge. I was angry and didn't mean what I said.*

tharenke *vt.*

1. see something and think it is something that it isn't; mistake something for something else ◆ Rewenhe apertelke areyayne, thangkernele, thareyayne aytnteyayne rewenhaperte elhenge. *The bird was just looking at its own reflection, mistaking it for something else and was poking at its reflection with its beak.* The thing or person you thought you saw has the -athene ending and what you actually saw has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Anherreye atye tharenhe altyeleyewe athene. *I thought I saw my cousin but it was my mother-in-law.*
 SEE ALSO lhev-arenke *not recognise, -athene mistakenly*

2. unable to see properly

SEE ALSO aytnane arenke *not see properly*

Tharlewane *n.*

Hickey Dam. Place west of Barrow Creek on Warlekange country. ◆ Tharlewane angkwerrepe apeyayne itemarle; aynteraperineyayne arnewetye ane ilperalke nthangkwerrarte entweyane. *We would go west around Tharlewane. There are conkerberries and sugarbag around there.*

tharkwe *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

eagle's nest ◆ Ilperteny arenge tharkwe mpwarengel table errwelewarle, fork-arenge arwelarle mpwarenke. *A wedge-tailed eagle nest is called tharkwe. It is like a table in a tree. The eagle makes its nest in a fork.* = ntyarlwe

tharnnge, thartnnge *n.*

fatty meat. Also referred to as *weye tharnnge*. ◆ Thartnnge arlewatyerre apeke, enape apeke. *You might get an echidna or goanna with lots of fat.* ◆ Weye tharnnge atye aynewethe. *I would like to eat some meat with lots of fat.*

OPPOSITE OF mpweyampe SEE ALSO antere fat, atnantere gut fat

tharre *n.*

small grass fire lit by children ◆ Awerre amerne tyampe anteyane tharrelepe. Atha alanty-alantye pwarrantye, athe kelye-kelye wethapeny. Alkenhe theye pwengele rlwampele amerne alarremeketye. *All the boys sit together by a fire to keep warm. They burn any sort of grass, little clumps of grass like that. If they made big fires the whitefellas might hit them.*

SEE ALSO nyetyepe cubbyhouse, ware fire

tharrarenye *n.*

someone who is energetic and likes to get up early and make a fire ◆ Tharrarenye tharrele rtame anteyane. Warepe mpwarenke rtame, ane tharrele. Tharrarenye aperrane apmere kngwerarle. *A person who always has a fire going is called tharrarenye. They make a fire when they go to other places too.*

OPPOSITE OF pmerrkarenye

tharrarrarrenke *vi.*

flowing downhill (of water) ◆ Arntwe kwenele atheke tharrarrarrenke. *The water is flowing downhill.*

SEE ALSO artpenke run

tarremepaylenke *vt.*

1. mix something in, stir something up
= intwerelhaylenke (from English 'stir up')

2. run around creating a disturbance

tharre-tharrytnenke stretch something out
SEE tharre-tharrinenke

tharre-tharrinenke, tharre-tharrytnenke *vt.*
stretch something out, unwind something
◆ Weye tyampe artnwengele tharre-tharrinterantye weye atnperke tyampe, aherre arenge. *A child can stretch and unwind the intestines of a kangaroo.*
◆ Artnwengele amerne kathete tharre-tharrinterantye. *The kids are pulling out the tape from the cassette.*

tharrkarre, tharrkare *n.*

1. honey grevillea
Grevillea juncifolia
ssp. *juncifolia*.
Shrub to 3.5 m
with thin pointy
leaves and
golden-yellow
flowers. Also
referred to as
arwele tharrkarre.

◆ Tharrkarrepe arwele rtwerpelepe aperte arre anteyane. Arwele tyelarte anenke ngkwarle tharrkarre pertiplewele arre anteyane. Ngkwarle nyartep honey openye mamperle repe. Atnakakerrepe atanherre rntweyane alkenhe aperte akwerre arle kape arnele tyampe. Nhardtape kwere mentye atnarreyayne ngkwarle re aytewethe nhartep kwere kwatheyaynelke. *The honey grevillea only grows in sand dune country. This tree has nectar which is in the*



tharrkarre-tharrkarre

flower. The nectar is like honey and is very sweet. In the olden days they used to pick the flowers and put them into water in a coolamon or carry dish; and then leave them to stand for some time to let the nectar soak into the water. Then they would drink it.

2. sweet nectar from the honey grevillea. Also referred to as *ngkwarle tharrkarre*. ◆ Tharrkarre ngkwarle nyarte kngwere mamperle kwere kwathenkepe awentyengele. *The honey of the grevillea is very nice and is sucked and drunk.* SEE ALSO *elwe¹ nectar*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tharrkere gully*

tharrkarre-tharrkarre *n.*

western brown snake *Pseudonaja nuchalis*. Also referred to as *apmwe tharrkarre-tharrkarre*. ◆ Arlpawele apmwe tharrkarre-tharrkarre anteyane apmere tharrkarrele arre re anteyane, arwele kwerele anteyane. Awelengke rtame re. *The Western brown is found in the desert where honey grevilleas grow, around these trees. It is dangerous.*

tharrkere *n.*

creek bank; side of gully or culvert. Also referred to as *artnte tharrkere*. ◆ Nhart arenge arlewatyerre alkenhe arenge alhwenge tharrkerele. *Over there is that big goanna's hole, in the gully.* ◆ Tharrkere ape artntwerantye arntwenge tyamparle apmenke elpaye openye ilenke kwere tharrkerelke. *A culvert is like a creek that has been dug out by the floodwater.* = twempere SEE ALSO *artnatyerre gully*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tharrkarre honey grevillea*

tharrkere mpwarenke *vt.*

erode; wash the ground away
= *artnatyerraylenke*

Tharrkerakake *n.*

soakage on Taylor Creek or Barrow Creek

tharrkwarrkwarrenke *vi.*

run through, flow through ◆ Artnatyerrelke arrelp-arrenhe, tharrkerelke kelye re arrelparrenhe. Arntwenge arre mpwarenherre, arntwe arre tharrkwarrkwarrengele. *The ground becomes a gully. The water makes a gully, the water runs through it.*

thartnnge fatty meat SEE *tharnnge*

thatane that (from English 'that one') SEE nharte

Thatnkwe *n.*

floodout at Bottom Bore ◆ Rlwene

kwelkarte atye arenhe rtame Thatnkwele awatnke. *I saw native gooseberries a long time ago at Bottom Bore.*

= Thewatnke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

thawelarrenke *vi.*

rain heavily, steadily ♦ Arntwe nyarte thawelekarrey-alpenhe intemarte aynewanthele angene. *This rain is starting to fall heavily on us now.* ◆ Kwelengapenye thawelekarrenke. *Cold-weather rains are steady.*

SEE ALSO *kwelenge winter rain*

thayengarre men's humpy where they prepare for ceremonies SEE *tyayengarre*

hayete *n.*

side, area (from English 'side')

◆ Kngerrake thayete rtwerpele tharrkarre ayneyaynewarle, tharrkarre ngkwarle wenhe. *We used to eat the honey from the honey grevilleas in the eastern area, around the sandhills.* SEE *-angkwerre²*

theketheke *n.*

ticklish (from English 'tickle')

theke-thekaylenke *vt.*

tickle someone ◆ Artnwenge nthelamernarte theke-thekaylerrantye atewehanthe. *Those children are tickling each other.*

thekwele *n.*

school (from English 'school') ◆ Marnte apenkerne thekwelewe. *The bus is coming to school.*

thelpe on your own SEE *thalpe*

thelye pubic tassel [SOME SPEAKERS] SEE *matyarte*, *ngatywerlarre*

theme do incorrectly, inaccurately SEE *atheme*

+thene+ *v.end.*

start doing (an action). Goes on verb stems meaning 'sit' and 'lie' to mean 'sit down' and 'lie down'. ◆ anenke sit ◆ antethenenke sit down ◆ Rlwampe inengepe entwethenenhe kngwere angkwerre. *Some of the whitefellas had gone to bed.* On other verbs the form of this ending is *-antethene+*.

Thenkarre *n.*

place near Redbank on Rtwerpe country

thenkarre, thetnkarre *n.*

Bogun flea, bindi-eye *Calotis hispidula*. Low shrub with prickly fruit. Also referred to as *arwele thenkarre*. ◆ Thetnkarre wethapenye ayenge antethenenke mpelarte wele mantarre atyeyengele mwenke wethapenye

thetnkarre wenhe kelye-kelye. Athre rtame re. *I stopped because a bindi-eye got stuck in my clothes, one of those small sharp grass prickles.*

thepepethe, thepete n.

1. sticky ♦ Rlwene arlyte nyartepe thepethe rtame arntwenpe aperte alele rlwene artwerrtye kwerarle arrewethe. *This dough is still wet and sticky with water – wait till I put more dry flour in it.* ♦ Atyewenhe elpenke erlwe thepethe ayenge ahernepenhe. *I opened my eyes and they were sticky from the dirt.* SEE ALSO errkwer-errkwere¹ sticky
2. humid ♦ Yekaye rlengkepe nyartepe aynanthe errkwere anenkelke kngwere thepethele errkweremp-errkwerele. *Wow, today it was very hot, we felt hot and sticky.*

thepepethepethe n.

type of small sticky plant that grows near creeks and catches flies

-**therre** two (of something) SEE -atherre

therrelenke, therrinpenke vt. [SOME SPEAKERS] drip, fall (of liquid or sap)

◆ Nhartepe enwewayne artweye arre aneyaynenhepe, ngkwarlepe repe. Ngwarle alperrepe therreleyayne rtwatheyayne. Repe apartelke ahernarlepe erretarreyayne ape ngkwarlepe. Pwerrere atntheyayne. *Then after the men would do the ceremony that sugar would be lying there. It would cover the leaves and bend them down. The sugar would just run out and drip all over the ground.* = thilpere rlenke, talty-atnthenke

therrenye n.

lump of sweet sap or excretion on a tree
= thilpere, thwerine

therrenye-therrenye anenke vi.
seep out, ooze ♦ Ngkwarle rtame re, atnyerampe, ngkwarle. Makwerle rtame re arwelelepe therrenye-therrenye anenherre, atnakakerrepe. Alperrele anenganenye rtame re, arwelele antatherrele rtame re wenheye anteyane. *It is sweet stuff, supplejack gum. A lot of honey had seeped out on the tree, a long time ago. It isn't on the leaves, but that stuff is on the branches of the tree.*

therre-therre n.

willie wagtail *Rhipidura leucophrys*. Black bird with white chest and long black tail, 20cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne therre-*

therre. ♦ Therre-therre nyartepe

thangkerne kelye
errpwerle kwenenge
arnalke
angkwerrepe arltere.
Thangkerne nyartepe
aynenke
wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. Thangkerne nyartepe ntyarkwеле anteyane. *The willie wagtail is a little black bird with white under its chest. This bird eats grasshoppers and other little insects. Its home is a (hanging) nest up high in the branches.* ♦ Therre-therrele amenje alarrel-arrel-arrerantye, ngayele kwereyenge ayneweth. *The willie wagtail kills flies to eat.* ♦ Iterryele therre-therre wemere, rarrre alkenhe rtame apeyaytenke. Therre-therre re kantye nharte akngwakarrerrane rarwe. Barrelke re mpwarenke arkarleke openkerne. *If a person throws something at the willie wagtail then there will be a lot of wind. By shaking its tail it tells you when the cold wind is coming.*

= artetyerretyerre¹ SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atherre-atherre four

Therre-therre n.

star constellation. Also referred to as *kwerralye Therre-therre.*

Therrewilewile n.

place on Arnerre country

therrinpenke drip, fall (of liquid or sap)

VARIANT OF therrelenke

therrite n.

cotton, string, tape (from English ‘thread’)

◆ Therrite tharraytnenkarre. *The string was unravelled.*

therrpere n.

1. native fuchsia, Latrobe’s

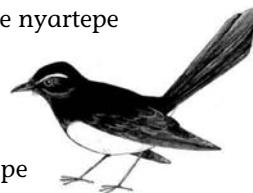
desert fuchsia *Eremophila latrobei*. A shrub to 1.5m with bright red flowers.

Also referred to as *arwele therrpere.*

2. sweet honey in the flowers of the turkey bush. The bark from this plant is scraped off and used as tobacco when other tobacco plants aren’t available.

◆ Therrpere nyartepe ngkwarle mamperle akake rtame. *This plant has nice honey.*

◆ Therrpere tyepenharte ngkwarlepe



Therrperelengkwe

ilerrantye yerrampelepe. Honeyants collect nectar from the turkey bush to make into their honey.

Therrperelengkwe *n.*

place name

therrtye *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action causes impact so that a liquid inside spurts, squirts or gushes out. For some speakers *therrtye* can come after the verb where it refers to blood, or the liquid inside of something that has burst. ♦ *Therrtye wenke rartinge, arrngelkarle nwanpenke, therrtye. An infected sore bursts, then the blood, the liquid inside, spurts out.*

therrtye alarrenke *vt.*

hit something or someone causing them to bleed

therrtye antyenke *vi.*

spurt out, splash ♦ *Mwetekayele mwelyaylelpaylenke full one, wele therrtye antyenke re. If a car runs over something full up with water and squashes it, then the water spurts out.*

therrtye artenke *vt.*

cut something so that the liquid comes out ♦ *Kwentharre awatnkakerre alepele therrtye arteyayne arntwepe therrtye antyey-enenhe. People used to cut a bloodwood tree to get water, then the water would spurt out.*

therrtye artnpenke *vi.*

burst out, spurt out (of a liquid) ♦ *Therrtye artnpenke arrnge aketheye. The blood spurted out from the head.*

therrtye atenke *vt.*

step on or run over something so that it is squashed ♦ *Arlewatyerre atye therrtye atenhe. I ran over a goanna.*

therrtye aytnenke *vt.*

drive a spear through something

therrtye wenke *vt.*

throw an object at something so that it bursts and the liquid inside comes out. The person doing the action has the *+le²* ending and the thing you throw has the *+le³* ending. The thing that is hit has no endings (or equivalent object pronoun) and the thing that comes out has the *-warle* ending. ♦ *Arrngewarle atye kwere therrtye wenke ake arntenge. I threw a stone at her head and blood came out.*

therrtye-therrtye *pv.*

(do something) causing liquid to come out lots of times ♦ *Ahakeye tyampe arre tete-rlenke elperlperewenke, wele angketyele therrtye-therrtye atenke. When people shake the native currant tree to get fruit off you might step on them with your feet and squash them.*

thethe *n.*

sister, nurse ♦ *Atnarrenhe atanthe nhartepe atyenge thethelelke ilel-aytenyerre. Then they set me down and the nurse came and took me.*

= ngangkaye

thethaperte *n.*

rabbit. You make the hand sign for rabbit by touching your fingers close together and pointing forwards. Also referred to as *weye thethaperte*. ♦ *Atnwenthe thethaperte anteyane erlwamele ahepertewepe. The rabbit lives in this special place during summer.*

= rapete

thethethé *n.*

scissors ♦ *Awankakerre entyepe elpatineyayne atewehanthe thethethé wanenye. In the olden days people burnt their hair because there were no scissors to cut it.*

= nipe-nipe

thetnkarre bindi-eye SEE thenkarre

thewe *n.*

store, shop (from English 'store') ♦ *Mpe, alewetnhel-aytene nte elkwatherre thewe warle apewethe. Go on, you can invite him to come to the shops too.*

Thewatne *n.*

Bean Tree Waterhole ♦ *Apmere nyarte Thewatne Artarre theye atnteyerre angkwarre repe elpaye alkenhe arntwe makwerle akake. This place Bean Tree Soak is south of Artarre and it is a big waterhole with lots of water.*

Thewatnke Bottom Bore [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE Thatnkwe

thewepe-thewepe *n.*

stew ♦ *Thape warle artnpeyayne akanpere, ilenyey-eneyawne thwepe-thwepepe. We ran straight back and quickly got our stew for dinner and came back.*

thewilele *adv.*

not leave tracks, (go) lightly

♦ *Atnkwarengèle artweye akertety-akertetye apenhe thewilele. At night a*

kurdaitcha man walked lightly and quickly and didn't leave any tracks.

-theye *n.end.*

1. from, out of, away from ♦ Marle atherrepe elweme apeyayne tyangkwarre theye. *The two girls, they used to come here from over there.* ♦ Artnangkele ilpilengelle atnyemayte kartawarre elkwerre theye, aynenkelke re. *The bilby pulls witchetty grubs out from the middle of roots and then eats them.*
2. down from, off ♦ Atye awerre ertwelh-aylerrantye arwele theye. *I'm getting the boy down from the tree.* ♦ Nantewe theye ertwenherre ayenge. *I got off the horse.*
3. Shows the location of something relative to another place. The other place has the -theye ending. ♦ Apmere theye anwengere. *Outside (of) the camp.* ♦ Elpaye theye nthenayne. *On the other side of the creek.*
4. Shows the location of a person or thing doing a transitive verb. ♦ Nhartepe alkere theyelepe weyepe ntyiperele aynterrantye kwereyenge ngilke. *Then while in the air the ghost bat eats its food, mosquitoes.*
5. On verbs that describe a position it means from that position. ♦ Thangkerne ilpertenyte atnteyane theye alkerarle arrenke. *The wedge-tailed eagle goes into the sky from a standing position.*
6. with (that body part). Shows that this part of the body is involved in doing the action ♦ Artnangke atnyemayte tyampe elpathenke, kaytepe arreteme rerrkarrrane ilpe theye alkenhe theye nthetheyarte. *The bilby listens with those two big ears for witchetties, for grubs that are nearby making noise.* ♦ Elhe theye nharte nte pewinene. *Blow your nose.*
7. since, from then, for. Shows the reason or source of something such as knowledge or sickness which comes from someone or something else. ♦ Aye, elwakakeyele atyenge alarremeketyawe, atewakeyenge iteye theye. *Hey, the people of the other main kinship group (patrimoiet) might kill me for being on their road.* = -penhe
8. made of, made from, comes from. Shows what something is made from ♦ Wampere theye arlpalhe mpwarenke. *String is made from possum fur.* = -penhe
9. Goes on a word for a person as a polite way to refer to their husband or wife.

♦ Marlele otanthe nterrenge eyaynenke, erlkwetyerkwe theye inengele. *Women, the ones married to all the old men, used to grind seeds.* SEE ALSO -arengē

10. in (a language), speak in a language ♦ Altyerrelke atanthe angkenherre Kaytetye, Kaytetye theye. *Then while dreaming they (the leaves) spoke Kaytetye, they talked in Kaytetye.* Some speakers put +le³ on the end of *theye*: ♦ Ntepe waylpale theyele rtame artntwene kwere. *No, tell her in English.*

11. than. Used when comparing something with something else ♦ Atyenge theye alkereye elperterre. *My elder brother is stronger than me.* The thing that you are comparing something to has the -theye ending. -theye can go on more than one word if the words are referring to the same thing. On short words some speakers add the +nge ending to a word before -theye: ♦ Elyenge theye ltemarle. *West from where the shade is.*

angke theye in an Aboriginal language SEE UNDER *angke*¹

kwere-theye after that SEE UNDER *kwere*

thilenge *n.*

webbed (feet), toes that are stuck together ♦ angketye thilenge webbed feet

thilenke *vt.*

stick to something ♦ Thilenke eltye atherre nte arre atnpenke kwerarte artwintele atnwenthe ilenke nte kwere alhwengarle kwene. *Your hands stick to the desert spadefoot toad when you touch it. You pick it up, it's meat, from its hole.*

SEE ALSO thepethe sticky

thilpere *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

lumps of sweet liquid or resin, blobs, globules ♦ Tyelkenhe arenye rlwarre rtame kwentewarle, aparte re thilpere. Errwenye re arre enwenke tayeme aparte thilpere. *When the ghost gums blossom, this is the time that the honey drips from the bark of the tree.* = thwerine, thwerine-thwerine

thilpere rlenke *vt.*

drip, fall (of sweet liquid or sap). Saps such as arrkipere do this. The place where the liquid falls has the +warle ending:

♦ Ngkwarle ntyeyampele thilpere rlerrantye aherne warle. *The sap from the corkwood tree is dripping onto the ground.* = therrelenkē SEE ALSO erretarrenke flow

thwayeke

thwayeke *n.*

swag (from English 'swag') ♦ Alpeyayne aynanthe angketye thwayeke akake apeyaynenke, alpeyaynenke apmere kngwerarlepe enwekele rlwarre enwelp-enweyaynenke. *We travelled around on foot with our swags, going out to different places and camping.*

thwekeke *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

deceased person, dead person, ancestors ♦ Thwekeke inengele aynekantheyenge inengele, ayneyayne weye. Nthewarle apertame ilpartnperr-ayteyaynepe tyakerretheyartinge, kwerlarke apertame nthewarlarte rtwerpe warle, nthewarle angeyaynee alarreyaynenke aparte. *Our ancestors used to eat that meat, they used to go back to the place where they knew the meat was, to the sandhill where they would dig for them and kill lots of them.*

= arrewalye SEE ALSO aweyawe dead body

thweketye soakage (from English 'soakage')

SEE ngentye

thwenke send SEE ethwenke

thwentere, thentere *n.*

1. egg yolk. Also referred to as *weye thwentere*. ♦ Thwentere kwartele kwene. *The egg yolk is inside the egg.*

2. flower of the dogwood tree [SOME SPEAKERS]

SEE ALSO alkerey-alkereye egg white, kwarte egg

thwepe *pv.*

carelessly. Goes before some verbs to show that the person doing the action does it without being interested in what they are doing and so does not do the action properly.

thwepe anenke *vi.*

not interested, unwilling to participate ♦ Thwepe anteyane apeke wele mentye elpatherrantye. Nhartelke thwepe elpatherrantye aynanthe, ntharenyle aperte. *We're not interested, leave them to themselves. We won't worry about the people sitting over there.*

thwepe arenke *vt.*

see something but not really care about it, not act in a way that people normally would ♦ Atyerte atye arenhe ilperele anteyanengewarle akwerke akake, mentye atye thwepe arenhe. *I saw a quoll in a hollow log with a baby but I just left it there and didn't try to get it.* ♦ Alpenkern-

ee Wauchope warle, atyeyengepe atye arenley-alpenhe arretye akakele, ngkwerne wethewe rlterre wethewe, arenhengerne thwepe arenhengerne. *I went back to Wauchope and saw my family over there. They were injured but I saw that they were okay so I came back.*

SEE ALSO mentye arenke

thwepe arrenke *vt.*

put or lay something down and not worry about it ♦ Arrengkwelepe thwepe arrel-aytenke athernenge nyartepe mentye, arlweyele papertelke akwetyakinewethe kape alkenhe aylewethe. *The emu egg is laid by the mother emu and after this it is up to the male to look after and take care of it.*

SEE ALSO arrel-aytenke

thwepe eletnhenke *vt.*

1. put things away for later ♦ Thwepe eletnheyenhe atye mpele tnwanentye inenge apeke thwepe eletnheyenhe help-waneny. *I went there and put my things away on my own, with no help.*

2. leave something or someone behind, forget about someone or something, leave people to look after themselves ♦ Thwepe eletnhel-aytenke alekepe, mentye artenyapeke re thwepe eletnhel-aytenke atyengarlawe. *She came through and dropped the dog off. She left it at the camp with me.*

thwepe elpathenke *vt.*

not interested in what people are talking about, not worrying about something other people are involved in ♦ Thwepe anteyane apeke wele mentye elpatherrantye.

Nhartelke thwepe elpatherrantye aynanthe, ntharenylelaperte. *We're not interested, leave them to themselves. We won't worry about the people sitting over there.*

thwepe etnyenke *vt.*

1. give away food that you don't want or need

2. give something to someone instead of doing something else that you should have done ♦ Nhartame mwetekaye artnpey-ayterane aynewantharle turn-arrenhengerne, Weye thwepe etnyenyengerne atewanthe mpele. Waylpele. *A car turned off and came towards us. That whitefella must have just given them meat instead of picking them up.*

thwepe wenke *vt.*

kill or shoot an animal but leave it for later or not use it ◆ Angketye tangkwerle akake openherre thwepe weyenenerre, ane alpenhengerne nharte tractor-like errwake iley-tnyenerre atwerrpelke. *We went out on foot and shot some meat and left it for later, so you lot coming back here with the tractor can get it in the late afternoon.*

thwepengkarle *n.*

1. left without care or attention, left on their own ◆ Thwepengkarle re mentye entweyanewenawé marle apeke entweyane arntetye wele thwepengkarle ye arntetye tyampe thwepengkarle entweyane mentye tyekwere apeke kwere. *Leave that woman behind, she is sick and doesn't want to come, so just forget about her.* ◆ Aye, aleke mamperle inenge tewe atyenge tyampe, tyelarte atanthe enwewayne thwepengkarle atyelke katye erlwarrenhe ngkenge. *I'll have one of those nice puppies too please. They were just lying here, unwanted, until I got one.*
2. something unattended, ignored ◆ Rlwene thwepengkarle entweyane. *There's still some food sitting here.* ◆ Telephone thwepengkarle ring-arrerranewene. *Just let the telephone ring (don't answer it).*

thwepengkarle rewenhe

left on its own; left to itself. The reflexive pronoun (*atyewenhe* 'myself', *ntewenhe* 'yourself' etc.) is used for the person doing the action. SEE ALSO mentye leave something

thwerelpe *n.*

big, tight (of a stomach) ◆ Arntwarenyepe nhartepe alemerre. Alemepe alkenhe rtame re. Alemerrele kwatherrantye arlewamparle aleme thwerelpe. *The 'alemerre' frog drinks water right near where it lives, it has a big tight stomach.*

thwerine *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

lump of sweet sap or excretion on a tree = therrenye

thwerine-thwerine *n.*

lumps of sweet sap or excretion on a tree ◆ Thwerine-thwerine nhartepe anenke alkenhe re, athimpengkwärle. *There are lots of big lumps of sweet sugar, it is sweet ironwood sap.*

SEE ALSO therrelenke drip (honey)

thwerempe *adv.*

(do something) making a shuffling or stamping sound

thwerempe apenke *vi.*

shuffle your feet making a heavy noise; drag your feet ◆ Artweye nharte terangke thwerempe openke arlwerekere arle atheke. *That drunk man is shuffling along towards the single women's camp.*

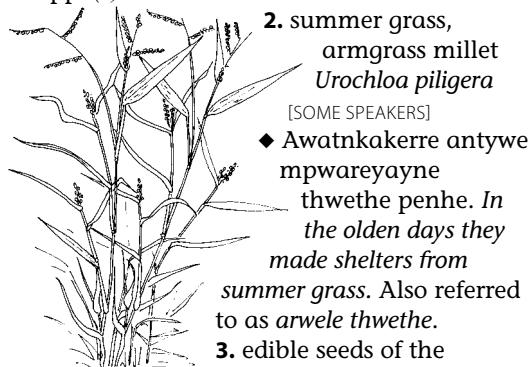
thweremparrenke *vi.*

1. shuffle or drag your feet as you go along ◆ Thweremparrelp-arrenke ayenge pwete akake apeke, atnakerte ayenge. *If I'm tired and wearing shoes you can hear me shuffling along.* This verb is usually only heard with an associated motion ending, for example, *thweremparrer-aytenke* 'shuffle and go away' and *thweremparrelp-arrenke* 'shuffle while going past.'

2. walk making distinctive tracks for someone to notice [OLDER SPEAKERS]. In the olden days women would rub out the tracks of their son-in-law.

thwethe *n.*

1. various types of daisies used for ceremonies *Rhodanthe tietkensii*, other *Rhodanthe* spp. and possibly *Brachyscome* spp. (?)



2. summer grass, armgrass millet *Urochloa piligera*

[SOME SPEAKERS]

◆ Awatnkakerre antywe mpwareyayne thwethe penhe. *In the olden days they made shelters from summer grass.* Also referred to as *arwele thwethe*.

3. edible seeds of the summer grass. Also referred to as *nterrenge thwethe*.

SEE ALSO martekwere soft feathers, twetemarre daisy sp.

thwetherraye *n.*

Australian owllet-nightjar *Aegotheles cristatus*. Night bird with eye tufts, large black eyes and feathers coloured like dead leaves, 22 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne thwetherraye*. ◆ Thwetherraye thangkerne aherne openye arwele ilperele arle anteyane. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke perrkaltye ayepayte kape wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The owllet-nightjar is brown in colour and lives in hollow trees. It eats grasshoppers, caterpillars and other insects.*

Thwetherraye

= arrthwarrthe

Thwetherraye *n.*

place name. Hanson Creek area.

thwinge-thwinge *n.*

swing (from English 'swing') ◆ Thwinge-thwinge theye arnwewenge aylpare anteyane. *The child is hanging on the swing.*

tikale *n.*

rain from thunder clouds. Also referred to as *arntwe tikale*. ◆ Tikale rlarrantye rlwetnperrepenhe. *The heavy rain falls from the first storm clouds.*

= arntwe SEE ALSO **rlwetnperre** rain cloud

tikeleye *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

difficult, troublesome (from English 'tickly')

tilemaylenke *vt.*

deal cards

tilpilpe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

before sunrise, dawn, early morning, daybreak ◆ Tilpilpe ngwetyanpe. *In the morning before sunrise.*

= aherrke rwengkele

tilpilparrenke *vi.*

just starting to get light but still night-time ◆ Tilpilparreyern-alpenhe. Enweyaynenke atantherree, enweyayneee alkaperte nharte aherrike arreyern-alpeyayne atntamparryeyern-alpenke. *The first morning light came. They were lying down and the sun gradually rose and shone.*

tilpilpe-tilpilparrenke

just starting to get light ◆ Aherrike rwengkelelke tilpilpe-tilpilpe arrenke, tilpilpe-tilpilpe arrenhe. Atneme atnarrenhengerne. Repe atneyaytenye erlkwepe. *Early the next day, just before sunrise, the old man got up. The first ray of sunshine appeared. That's when the old man got up.*

timpetye things belonging to someone who has passed away [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE tempetye

tingke-tingke *n.*

lots of small holes ◆ Etnperrinene errwanthe apmre nhamernarte errwanthe tingke-tingke angenhepenhe. *Fill in all those holes over there that you mob dug.*

SEE ALSO **kwerre hole**, kwake ditch, ipelhipe small holes

titipatele *n.*

babies' bottle (from English 'titty bottle')

tnakenke *vt.*

1. praise, compliment someone, feel proud about someone ◆ Atye tnakenke awerre kelye nhetherrarte apartarle kngwere ertnwenke nyerrewanenye. *I praise those two little boys for dancing without shame.*

OPPOSITE OF **ketyl-angkenke**

2. be grateful to someone, thank someone

3. let people know about something good (animals) ◆ Kwerlekweke aperrane elpayarle apeke arntwe areyenene re tnakey-alpenke akeyene. *When the diamond dove finds water in the creek, it will come back and call out to you.*

4. barrack, cheer

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **akngakenke** sort out

tnakenke atyewenhe

boast, skite

tnatyerre gutter, gully, small watercourse that runs into a creek SEE **artnatyerre**

tneyele *adv.*

later ◆ Nyartepe atnteyerre ayenge apenke intemaperte ayenge apenke nhartepe tneyele ayenge alperrerneneye tneyele. *I'm going south for a while. I'm going, later I will come back.* ◆ Lyermewe akertele re atnyweyerre lyermewe. Nthepenharte re entweyaneee intemaperte. Tneyele re lwemaneye kwerepenhartepe. *The goanna goes inside at the start of winter. Then it will stay there for a while. Later it will come out.*

tnhante who SEE **atnhante**

+tnpe with this quality SEE **+npe**

tntwenke push SEE **ertntwenke**

tnwanentye *n.*

things, belongings ◆ Tnwanentye atyeyenge atye ilel-aytewethe tnwanentye atyeyenge mantarre apeke tnwanentye yakwethe apeke tyanywenge akake rlwene akake rlwene apeke atneme apeke painting apeke. *I want to pick up my belongings: my clothes and my bag with tobacco, yamstick and painting.* ◆ Tnwanentye atyeyenge atye ilel-aytewethaw! *I've got to go and get my things!* ◆ Tene kngrerarlelke rtame atanthe antetheney-alpeyayne. Tnwanentyepe atanthe arrel-arrel-arreyayne akanperarrelp-arreyayne arrelkelke. *They went to another camp and stayed. They would put all their belongings down there and head out hunting, or get water.*

SEE ALSO **mantarre clothes**, artnkwe things

tnwanthe thick mulga scrub SEE **ertnwanthe**

Tnwareye place name SEE Ertnwareye

tnwathate *n.*

flower of mulga tree *artetye* and witchetty bush *atnyeme*.

tnwerrengayte edible grub from emu bush SEE etnwerrengayte

tnwetyenke *vt.*

1. crush, grind, pound; hit something to smash it up ♦ Anteyane aynanthe weyepe aynanthe ayneyaynenke. Ngkwernepe tnwetyeyaynenke. *Sitting down, we would eat the meat. We would grind the bones (with our teeth).* ♦ Rratherrke, rarte akarre artnweyenkenke, wenhe rntwenke, kwerele perryenke. Apertangkwelre kwere arwelele wethapenyte tnwetyerrwenenke. Tnwetyenke kwereee, etnkwelthe aperte wenheye re tnwetyenke. Kwerelartelke akepe perryenke re, kwerelartepe, rratherrkelepe. *Snake vine, when someone has a headache, they break it off and tie (their head) with this. First they just pound the snake vine a bit with a stick. They pound it for some time, making it long and thin. Then they tie their head with the snake vine.* ♦ Nthepenharte ntyerrme pilalepe kwerarte tnwetyewethelke, artntewarle. Arntenge karlwеле tnwetyenke kwereee, elpaylengle. *After that they will pound the dogwood seeds on a stone. They pound them with a round stone for a long time, making them into flour.* = twetnhenke, elpaylenke SEE ALSO anthimaylenke flatten, ngkweltyaylenke pulverise

2. kick, knock ♦ Tnwetyenke elperterr-aylengle. *You knock something to make it sit in tight.*

tnweyenenke be hurt SEE artnweyenkenke

tnwinte spear tree, mulyati SEE etnwinte

twaltye man's mother-in-law SEE rtwaltye

twanengarrenke *vi.*

have a shallow depression in the earth

twapetye *pv.*

in a bent or crossed over position. Goes before words such as 'sit' or 'lie.'

= arlemenye

twapetye anenke *vi.*

1. curled up ♦ Alhwengele arreyeweple apmwe apeke twapetye anteyane, arreyeweple, nhartepe atnywenke apertame re, aherrkele amperrane tyampe twapetye anteyane, apmere kwereyengele, alhwengele. *A snake might lie curled up at*

the entrance of its hole to get the sun, then it goes inside its hole.

2. sit with your knees bent, sit cross-legged, sit with your legs to one side ♦ Twapetye anteyane penhe ayenge wele ayenge rlterwelenke. *After sitting cross-legged for a while I need to stretch out.*

= arlemenye anenke, aymparrekke anenke



twapetye antethenenke *vi.*

sit down cross-legged
= merlenye anenke SEE ALSO arlemenye anenke sit cross-legged

twapetye enwenke *vi.*

lie on your side

twapetyarrenke *vi.*

become curved, bend

twapetyinenke *vt.*

roll something up, wrap something up, curl something up ♦ Pantye rwelemape, wele twapetyintel-intel-arrenkelke. *Rolling a blanket up is twapethinenke.*

twathenke knock something down or over

SEE ertwathenke

twatyele *n.*

1. belt or strap made from hairstring aylepe and arlpalhe or vines such as snake vine rratherrke and native morning glory atywert-atywerte. ♦ Atnakakerre atanthe twatyelele artnwenge akwerrele aperineyayne. *In the olden days they would carry babies in coolamons using a strap made from hairstring.* ♦ Atnakakerre atanthe twatyelele warepe perryengele alperineyayne apmerarlepe. *In the olden days they would use the hairstring strap to tie and carry firewood back to camp.* SEE ALSO antyarde hairstyle belt

2. on the hips

twaylpaylpe, artwaylpaylpe *n.*

1. bunches of fruit on a tree, laden with fruit ♦ Twaylpaylpe anteyane lkwarreye apeke 'Aye twaylpaylpe anteyane aparte.' *When you see bush bananas hanging down in a bunch you might say, 'Hey, here's a huge bunch of bush bananas!'* = arlweteperte, ayntwete, twetherrehwerre SEE ALSO arlewenpe whole

2. used idiomatically to describe a big

tweke-tweke

group of people or animals ◆ Arwelele kwere alarreyayne arlantele wethapenye karntenge-karntengele. Karntenge-karntengelepe arwelelepe kwere alarreyayne. Alarreyaynepe kwere, kwentewale aynterrantyengewarle, kwentewale aynterrantyle aparte twaylpalpele aneyayne kwentewale arlengepe. *We used to kill possums with a short stick. We would hit them with the stick when they were eating bloodwood gumnuts. The tree would be full of them, they would be a big mob around the gumnuts eating them.* ◆ Kweretheyartepe aynantheee, mwetekaye warle twaylpalpe atntheyaytelp-aytenyerre tyewarlaperde aynanthe arrel-aytenke marle angwen-angwenepe *Tennant Creek* warle. *Then we climbed up into the car, the car was crammed with lots of us, though we left one woman behind, and set off to Tennant Creek.*

tweke-tweke, tewe-tewe *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. dog that has died = wange-wange
2. dog whose owner has died ◆ Tweke-tweke nhartep mentye rtame atyeyenge anewene alarrentyele. *Don't hit that dog I'm looking after; leave him alone.* = pimparte
3. woman's son-in-law's dog
= tywetyetye SEE ALSO aleke dog

twelarrenke *vi.*

1. thud, sound of something hitting the ground really hard. ◆ Arntwe angkeyern-alperrane atnkwarengele wele aynanthe elpatherrantye twelarreyern-alperrane awely-awelye. *It might be storming at night time and then we hear a lightning bolt strike.* = ltware artkenke

2. make a scratching, scraping or rustling sound [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Etak-etake arene errwanthe kwere twepe warle aytemeketye, arrantyene errwanthe. Tyenarte angerrantye! Tyenarte twel-twel-arrerrane mpele! *Careful, make sure he is in there because he might come up so keep watching you lot. Keep watching you mob. He is digging here! I can hear him here!*

SEE ALSO rerrkarrenke *rustle* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twelharrenke *ripen*

arntwe twelarrenkerne

thunder, rumble ◆ Arntwe arreteme arrerelke twelarrenkerne. *Hey, that thunder is coming closer.* = arntwe angkenke SEE ALSO nhaperte¹ *thunder*

twele-rntwenke *vt.*

break, choke or strangle an animal quickly by twisting its neck ◆ Artweye rlwaylpele wele re twele-rntwarrantye akerlitele rtame yip-yipe apeke kape nanny goat tyampe ngayelelepe. *The kurdaitcha strangles a sheep or a goat very quietly when he's hungry.* ◆ Peyakele rtame atnemele alarrewethe ape rapete twele-rntwenke apertame rtennge, maranye kwere twele-rntwenke, mpelarte Altyerrepene. *You can't kill a rabbit just any way, and not with a yamstick. You can only kill them by choking them and breaking their necks in the proper way.* ◆ Rlwaylpele atyenge atnuyenwe twele-rntwenhe. *The kurdaitcha twisted my neck.* ◆ Alarreyayne arlewatyerre, rapete angeyaynenke alhwengarle alarreyaynenke. Twele-rntwewayne kwene aperte nthelaperte. *We would kill goannas and rabbits, we would dig up their holes and kill them there. We would choke them right there in their holes.*

SEE ALSO ilale-rntwenke *twist*, rntwenke¹ *cut*

twelharrenke *vi.*

become ripe, ripen. Used only to describe native currants *ahakeye*. ◆ Ahakeye anthwerrke tangkwerle arenherre nyartepe twelharrenhe. *The native currant was not ripe earlier but now it is ripe.* ◆ Mpe apewene aynanthe ahakeye wenharte ilewethe alkaperde twelharrerrananarle. *Let's go and get the native currants, they're ripe now.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO twelarrenke *thud*

twelye, ertwelye *adv.*

fast, quickly (of person or spear) (NOTE Anmatyerr *rtwely*) ◆ Twelye artnpenke. *Run fast.* ◆ Twelye apentyelaw! katate openye! *Don't go so fast, slow down!* ◆ Twelye kwere elethnenke errtyartepe. *He threw the spear and it moved quickly.* ◆ Twelye kwere elethnenke.

twelyarrenke *vi.*

move fast or quickly

twelyaylenke *vt.*

make something move fast, such as a spear ◆ Errtyarte artweyele twelyaylenhe amerre theye. *The man threw the spear with a boomerang and it travelled really fast.*

twematye very, really, lots of SEE tewematye

twemenye, twemenye-twemenye *n.*

type of beetle

SEE ALSO pwerrke-pwerrke *type of beetle*,

arlengarr-arlengarre *piedish beetle*,
penhintey-inteye *stink beetle* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
-artwemene *passed away*

twempe n.

blocked (of nose only) ♦ Elhe twempe re angkenke. *He is talking with a blocked nose.*
= elhe kwenparre SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atwempe dirty

twempere n.

1. river or creek bank ♦ Arlewatyerre nharerewe nte arene twemperele atneyane. *You look at that goanna which is standing on the bank of the creek.*
♦ Twempere kelyele atherrke rtame aytenke kwerele elpayele twempere kelye entwewayne elkweratherrele. *In between the creek banks there is a lot of green grass.*
= itanperre, tharrkere SEE ALSO rtwerrpe sandhill

2. rise, sandhill, raised area of ground, jumpup, pile or mound of dirt ♦ Apmere Apewempe theye twempere aywerle mpelarte. Apmere Ngkwltyarranenke wenhe makwerle aytenye twemperele, rtwerrpe. Rarte tyampe apertame etnwinte tyampe aytenyerre, twempere nthelarte kngrake othekepe. *Across from Taylor Crossing there is a small rise. At Taylors Well there are lots of sandhill grevilleas coming up on that rise, on the sandhill. It grows along with spear wattle on the east side where the sandhill is.* Also referred to as *aherne twempere*.

3. sticking out. Used of body parts such as a belly button or bottom. ♦ Arnwenge kelye nharte tylepele twempere. *That baby has a belly button that sticks out.* = atnerrkert-errkerte SEE ALSO mpwere sticking out

twemper-etyenke vt.

make something swell up ♦ Iterryele apeke ahenge alarrenhe wele twemperetyenhe atewehanthe. *When fighting, people might hit each other and cause their opponents to swell up.*

-twene n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

not something, isn't something, instead of something. Goes after a word to show that it is not this thing or quality. ♦ Arrematyte erltey-erlteye nhartenge arntenenge arre anteyane. Rlwene twene mpange weyele aherrelekepe atnhwelengkwelelkepe aynterrantye. *The New Holland rattlepod grows on hills. It is not edible, only kangaroos and emus eat it.* ♦ Alarreyayne elepele.

Elepele twene wantarte, atneme. *We would kill the meat with an axe. Not an axe, something else – a yamstick.* ♦ Ilel-ilelarreme kwere angke twene aylewene. *Instead of talking you should just start singing it.* ♦ Mentye warcke twene, mentyelke. Tneyelewe athathe apekawe. *Let's not work, we can do that later.*

SEE ALSO -wanenye not

twenere n.

stick out horizontally, branch out, overhanging branch ♦ Arwele wenhe arrilpe atnteyane, twenere. *That sharp stick is sticking straight out.*

twene-twene Bagot's ant SEE ertwen-ertwene
twengarre, artwengarre n.

hard seedpod of the dogwood tree *awetnthe*. The edible seeds inside are called *pilale* and *errkertatye*. Also referred to as *ntyerrme twengarre*. ♦ *Green-pe re anenke twengarre rtame. Wele kwere rntwerrantye warengepe kwere pwenke rtame. Perrnyilengle aynterrantye aynenke whole lot seed kwerartepe twengarrepe. When the dogwood seedpods are green they are called twengarre. These are picked off the tree and put in the fire to cook. Then they are peeled open and the seeds inside are eaten.*

SEE ALSO *ntyerrme dogwood seed, aylwere young dogwood seed, apale ripe dogwood seed*

twengk-arenke vt.

be jealous or envious of someone else because you missed out on something. The thing that you are jealous or envious about usually has the *-theye* ending. ♦ Twengk-arenke atye marle nharte rlwene theye. *I'm envious of that woman with all that food.*
♦ Twengk-arenke atyenge merne theye apeke mweteke theye apeke, twengk-arenke kngwerelepe. Kngwerelepe apeke alantye etnyenke kngwerewe wele repe twengk-arenke rtame. *Someone might get jealous of me over food or a new car. Someone might give someone else something then she might get jealous over it.*

twenke n.

headrest, pillow ♦ Twenke atyenge etnyewene ayenge enewewethe. *Give me a pillow so I can sleep.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ertwenke go down

twepe to avoid doing something SEE ertwepe
tweparrenke vi.

burst out, emerge through something

tweperelh-aylenke

= twepewel-aytenke

tweperelh-aylenke, tepelh-aylenke *vt.* [OLDER

SPEAKERS]

hit someone by accident as you go past, knock something by accident ◆ Teye apeke wethapenye kwatherrantye teye, wele kngwere arnwenge apeke artpenhe. *And something move-emayelp-aylenhe teye yalpenke Awe tweperelh-aylelp-aylenye atyenge, arnwengele. I might be drinking tea. Well, a child might run past and he might accidentally hit me, which makes me move something which spills my tea.*

= atetherppaylenke

tweper-etnyenke *vt.*

hit someone by accident as you go past, knock something by accident ◆ Tweper-
etnyelp-etnyenke arnwengele apeke. *A child might go past and hit me accidentally.*
= terrpelh-aylenke SEE ALSO atetherppaylenke
bump

twepe-twepe round and round SEE ertwep- ertwepe

twepewenke *vt.*

break out, come out of the ground, push up out of the ground, burst out, push through, emerge, rise up ◆ Awely-awelyewe ilpew-
atnteyane. Rarte lwemaneye elkeparre penhelke twepweweyelke re. Twepweweyelke re nhartelke re apeye rlwene warlkelke re apeye. Elkeparre anenhe penhe alhwengelke kwene. *The goanna is listening for the lightning. It will come out after being dormant, it will break out. It will break out now and then go about in search of food, after staying dormant inside its hole.*

SEE ALSO lwemanenke *come out*

twepel-aytenke

come out, emerge, sprout (+l-ayte+ 'do and go') ◆ Rerrke-rerrke apeyayteranengewarle, alhwenge theye artnangkele twepewel-
ayteyayne elpathengelepe. *The bilby would run out from its burrow when it heard people approaching.*

= tweparrenke SEE ALSO lwemanenke *come out, aytenke¹ rise*

twepwelpe-wenke

come out suddenly (+lpe-'do once on the way') ◆ Itertyele arlewatyerre angel-angel-
arrenhe, welepe twepwelpe-wenke rtame. Aterelke re artnperr-aytenkelke. *If a person is digging for a goanna, the goanna might come out suddenly and run off frightened.*

twere red-backed kingfisher SEE rtwere

-twerape might, perhaps, maybe. Only goes on kin terms and temporal nominals SEE -terape

twerarte *n.*

all, everything, the whole lot ◆ Ntyiperele alperre twerarte aynenke. *Bats eat all the leaves off trees.* ◆ Nharte twerarte aperte atewanthe akwenke, warewarlepe. *Now he puts the whole lot in the fire.*

twerepe sandhill [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE rtwerrepe

twererre *n.*

clapsticks. Short wooden sticks used in ceremonies to beat rhythm. Made from arnewetye conkerberry trees and nkwerleye bush plum. Also referred to as arwele twererre. ◆ Twererre mpwarerrentye artetyepenhe. *Clapsticks are made from mulga wood.*

twerethe *n.*

tourist (from English 'tourist')

twerrke-twerrke *n.*

1. lumpy, crooked ◆ Alyalpere rtame nhartepe, twerrke-twerrkepe artepe wenharte kngwerepe. *The 'alyalpere' is a type of animal with a crooked back.* ◆ Wayele arrenke, wayele arrentepe nhartepe wethapenye ngkert-ngkertarrenke iterryte apeke. Twerrke-twerrkelke re arrenke. *A naughty person might put the wire down all lumpy and crooked.*

2. Adam's apple

3. scabies, sores

4. sore tendons, aching muscles

◆ Alwerrnge ayenge twerrke-twerrke etntyey-ayterane. Aretye alwerrnge nharte. *My muscles are aching, the muscles on my back are.*

twerrke-twerrkele alarrenke *vt.*

get scabies (*lit. get hit by scabies*) ◆ Aleke nharte twerrke-twerrkele alarrenhe. *The dog has scabies.*

twerrke-twerrkarrenke *vi.*

have aching muscles. People go to a traditional healer *ngangkaye* when this happens to them. ◆ Twerrke-twerrkarrenane ayenge nyarte aretyele. *My back is aching.*

twerrp-angkenke *vi.*

deep sound that emus make

◆ Atnhelengkwe elpathenke twerrp-angkeyern-alpenke arntwe warle. *People hear the emu making its noise as it comes to*

the water.

= twetipenke

twet-elethnhenke *vt.*

1. trip, knock or push someone over so they hit the ground ◆ Atnhantele twet-elethnhenhe artntepe? *Who tripped over the stone?* ◆ Twet-elethnhenke table, wele atnthenkelke re. *I pushed the table and it fell over.*
2. push a car ◆ Twet-elethnhenke nhartepe aywerrelke artnelp-artnenke. *We pushed the car and the engine started.*

twetemarre *n.*

various types of daisies including Tietkins daisy *Rhodanthe tietkensis* (*Helipterum tietkensis*), *Rhodanthe* spp, *Chrysanthemum apiculatum* (?). These daisies are coloured with white pipeclay *aytwelke* or red ochre *atnme* and then attached to the body using blood as an adhesive.
 ◆ Twetemarre kwerarte tnwetyenyerre. Artenhe tangkwerle kwere, elpaylengele. Nhartepe kwere aytpenke karntapele. Karntapele aytpenke, elethnhenke kwere, artntepe errpaty-errpatyeye. Nhartepe kwere arrerantye wenhe awenyerrelangene apertame tyampete warle, tyampete atherre warlarte, akngakengelepe. Nhartepe atewehantherre ertnkwenke, lthartewepe kwerartepe. *The daisies were mashed up. People chopped them up first making them fine. Then they yandy them using a bark dish. They yandy them with a bark dish and chuck out the stones and rubbish. Then they put them to one side into a tin. They put another pile of them, put them into two tins, sorting the good stuff from the bad. After that they sort another pile into another two tins. Then they decorate one another for a ceremony.*
 = awerr-awerre¹ SEE ALSO *thwethe daisy* sp., martekwere soft feathers, errwenye soft feathers

twete-twete *pv.*

Goes before a verb to show that the action involves something hitting the ground or bouncing.

twete-twete alpenke *vi.*

roll, hitting the ground while moving along
 ◆ Artnte twete-twete alpenke. *The rock bounced, rolling back.*

twete-twete aneyern-alpenke *vi.*

roll back. Used to describe something that

is square or round. ◆ Twete-twete aneyern-alpeyaynee. Nthangkwerrartepe twete-twetareyern-alpenhee akngwerrelenye aperte alpenhengerne akepe re. *The head kept rolling. From there it kept rolling, heading east.*

twete-twete apenke *vi.*

trip, stumble while walking along
 ◆ Arntenge ayenge aperrane enapewe wele twete-twete apenke. *Looking for echidnas in the rocky hills I stumbled as I went along.* = ahertetye atnthenke

twete-twete artnpenke *vi.*

trip, hit the ground while running
 ◆ Thakwelingepe alarrenhe kwere, Marlpwengelepe. Akepe entetherre, arrentye kwerarte theye. Akelkepe twete-twete artnpenhengerneee. *Marlpwenge hit him with his left hand. His head was knocked off his shoulders. His head rolled and rolled.*

twete-twetarrenke *vi.*

roll along the way while bouncing
 ◆ Nthangkwerrartepe twete-twetareyern-alpenhee akngwerrelenye aperte alpenhengerne akepe re. *His head kept rolling, rolling, rolling towards the east.*

twethe lower back bone, rump SEE *kwetethe*
twetheme *n.*

1. fat, big, wide, broad, chubby person
 ◆ Atanthe nhartepe twetheme anteyane ntyeltyepe alkenhepe. *They are all really big people sitting down over there.* = ntyeltye OPPOSITE OF *mpweyampe* SEE ALSO *alkenhe big*
2. lots of = makwerle

twetheme anenke *vi.*

stoop, bend down, bend over

twetheme-twetheme *n.*

big, wide, broad

twetherwetherre, twethe-twethe *n.*

1. piled up, heaped ◆ Apmerepe kwetange mpwareyayne, awenyerre atantherre twetherrwetherre aneyaynepe atantherre, alhwengepe angeyayne ape olyeve, twetherrwetherre aneyayne rtame kwerelartape. Rrkantele arre atantherre ywekeyayne. *The plague rat makes one hole and they all sit heaped up together in the one hole. They would dig one deep hole and sit piled up in there. People used to hunt them away for fun.* SEE ALSO *amwarrenke pile up*
2. lots of something, plenty of; many
 ◆ Watermelon inenge twetherrwetherre anteyane. *There are lots of watermelons.*

twethe-twethe

SEE ALSO **twaylpalpe bunch, ayntwete¹**
cluster, arlweteperte bunch, makwerle lots,
aparte completely

twethe-twethe piled up, heaped VARIANT OF
twetherwetherre

twetime *n.*

- a. black-breasted buzzard *Hamirostra melanosternon*. Short-tailed brown or black kite with prominent bullseye under wing, 55–60cm. For some speakers this is taboo so *tywerteke* or *atnhelengkw-areng* is used. Also referred to as *thangkerne twetime*.
◆ Twetime rartepe errwelenge aperrane, wele arenke rtame kwere iterrytelepe, 'twetime nharte errwele fly-arrerrane, repe arrere apeke nthepelarte aperrane mpele. Antenge theye rtame, atnhelengkwepe. *When we see the black-breasted buzzard high in the sky we know that emus are close behind.*
- b. little eagle (?) *Hieraetus morphnoides*
SEE ALSO *tywerteke black-breasted buzzard, ngimirre alarrewene hobby falcon*

twetipenke *vi.*

sound that an emu makes
= twerrp-angkenke

twetnhenke, ertwetnhenke *vt.*

grind up, smash, crush, pulverise. This is done to dry desert raisins and feathers.
◆ Katyerre twetnherantye artnte karlwele ikelhelke re mpwarewethe. *She is grinding up dry desert raisins on a round stone to make into a cake.* ◆ Arene nte awerre nthelarte pwetyerre ngkwerne aherre arenge twetnherantye. *Look at that boy! He's smashing the leg bone of a kangaroo (to get the marrow).* ◆ Artnte warle kwere errwenyepe althengalkere, nharteppe kwere elpaylenke wenheye, artntenge apertame, elpaylenke. Renhe aperte kwere twetnhenke, elpaylengele. *After cleaning off those feathers he crushes them on a stone using another stone. He crushes them, making them fine.* = elpaylenke, tnwetyenke SEE ALSO *ngkweltyaylenke pulverise*

twetwetayerre, twetwete *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
car belonging to someone who has passed away = *artnte², atnerrke, aywerre angkewene* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

tye¹ *n.*

rain in the distance. Also referred to as *arntwe tye*. ◆ Arntwe atnthenke tye. *Water falling from the sky is called tye.*

= *tyetye¹* SEE ALSO *ngelyawelyawe drizzle*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atyé I**

tyengareye

in the rainy time, during the rainy season
◆ Arntwengareye, tywengareye. *It was during the rain, during a shower.*

= arntwengareye

tyengerarre

in the rainy time, during the rainy season ◆ Arntwenge-rarre re akwertitenge atneyaytenyerre tyengerarre atneyayntenye. *The rainbow serpent rose up at night-time during the rain.*

= arntwengerarre

tye+² pre.

1. this, these. Goes before most nominal endings to mean 'this' or 'these.' *tye+* and the ending after it are usually followed by the ending *+arte*. ◆ Tyewarte ayenge ahentye anteyane. *I want this one.* The ending *-amerne* usually comes after other endings such as *+le²*. ◆ Tyel**amern**arte atyenge alarrenhe. *These people here hit me.* Before other endings, such as *-amerne* 'some', *-aperte* 'only', *nye+* is used instead of *tye+*.

2. here ◆ Tyelaperte ayenge anteyane. *I live here.* ◆ Apenerne nge tyarlarte. *Come here.* Some younger speakers put nominal endings on *nyarte* instead of using *tye+:* *nyartele* instead of *tyelarte*. ◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye katye atnheyayne iterrye inengewe. Aleke nyartelepe qpmwe kape artweye rlwaylpe tyampe katye rlwarrineyayne pwarlkengele. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat. Nowadays we only have them as pets to let people know if snakes or kurdaitchas are around by barking.*

SEE ALSO *nyarte this*

tyake *n.*

tricky, funny, clever, smart, good at doing something ◆ Tyakele re mpwarenhe arkenye kwereyenge. ◆ Awerre nthelarte tyakele pweteppe nharte arnpengelle aperinenke makwerle angkwerrepe. *That boy is good at football; he can get past lots of people.* ◆ Awerre nharteppe knkgwere tyake kelye. *That little boy is tricky and clever.*

◆ Tyake rrkante arrtyewene. *A clever person knows how to have fun.*

= *tyengkarle* SEE ALSO *ake atnawerre knowledgeable, karlakwerle clever, kwerrnge ltywere knowledgeable*

tyakakarte dem.

1. with this (tye+ -akake +arte) ♦ ‘Kamele errwanthe ileyenene!’ Artnabweyayne aynekanthe waylpalele erlkwengepe. Nyartepe loose line tyakakarte errwanthe apene. *The old white man said to us, ‘You mob go and get camels! Go with this loose line (to tie on to the camel when you get close).’*
2. having this, about this

Tyakarre n.

a male skin name. *Kemarre* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. ♦ Tyakarre ikwe wele arlweye atyeyenge rtame. *Anyone with a Tyakarre skin name can be my father.* For some speakers this is only used for a young *Kemarre* boy.

SEE ALSO *ikwe skin name* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tyakerre around here, tyekarre gap in teeth*

tyakelepayepaye, tyakelepayepe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

clay pipe (from English ‘suckle pipe’(?)) ♦ Awatnakerre atanthe kwaheyayne tyakelipayepaye. *In the olden days people smoked pipes.*

= payepe SEE ALSO *tyanywenge tobacco*

Tyakemarre skin name. *Kemarre* man (NOTE Warlpiri *Jakamarra*) SEE *Tyakarre***tyakerre, tyakerrarte** dem.

1. around here, this area ♦ Apmere tyakerretheyarte olpeyayne apmere Pwerke akerrarte. *They would be travelling back from around here to Pwerke.* ♦ Tyangkwarre aynantherre arenge-wanenye apmere tyakerrewe, peyake rtame. *We never see it here.* ♦ Atnyweyaynelke *that blanket pretty one atanthe aneyayne erlteye.* Mpelarte. ‘Wele nyartepe dress rtame ange nyartepe, aytnewethe mpele’, rlwarraperte atanthe aytneyayne, tyakerrarte. Ahentyelke rntweyayne. Renharte atnyweyaynelke. *They used to wear woolly blankets for a dress. ‘Here, sew this up’, someone would say; and they would sew it around here and cut the hole for the neck then wear it.*
2. these sorts of ♦ Aylpele, atnyeme, arwele tyakerrarte kayte ilerke. *River red gums, witchetty bushes, all these sorts of trees have edible witchetties.* (tye+ -akerre +arte)

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *Tyakarre skin name, tyekarre gap in teeth*

tyakete n.

coat, jacket (from English ‘jacket’)

tyalangke n.

1. spinifex resin *Triodia pungens* ♦ Ikelhe atye mpwarenke, atnhenke rtame kwere, tyalangkepe. Atnkererep atnhenke kwere. Athre rntwengele, arrenke kwere, wele atnhenkelke, warengelke kwere pweyerre. *To make wax you hit the spinifex resin, you hit the wax. You cut some spinifex, set it down and then hit it and heat it on the fire.*

2. adze made with a metal blade and a wooden handle attached with spinifex resin

SEE ALSO *atnkere¹ stone knife*

tyalepe n. [SOME SPEAKERS]

nocturnal desert skink *Egernia striata* SEE *ikwarre*

tyaltyarre adv. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. in different directions at the same time ♦ Tyaltyarre apewene, kngweramerne kngerrake, kngweramerne, atnteyerre. *Let’s go together, some should go east and some should go south.* ♦ Iterryinenge tyaltyarre apewethe. *The people go off in different directions.* = alpertye

2. in a row ♦ Tyaltyarre ernwene marle amerne. *The women are dancing in a row.*

♦ Tyaltyarre ernwene apwelhele. *People dance in a row at initiation ceremonies.*

tyaltyarrenke vi.

go in a line beside one another all facing the same way. ♦ Tyaltyarrene errwanthe ernwene mpele! *Dance in a line you mob!*

tyalye n.

naked ♦ Atne tyalye re aperrane. *He’s running around with no pants on.*

= nekete

-tyame and, also [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE *-tyampe***tyamemaylenke** vt.

block someone off in a card game

tyamerle kind SEE *tyamwerle***tyamernangkwerrarte** dem.

through these (tye+² -amerne -angkwerre +arte) ♦ Tyamernangkwerrarte artnpenhe alekepe. *The dog ran right through the middle of these people.*

tyamernapenyarte dem.

like these (tye+² amerne -apenyre +arte)

tyamernarengarte dem.

belongs to these people (tye+² amerne -arenge +arte)

tyamerneketyarte dem.

because of these (tye+² amerne -ketye +arte)

♦ Aterarrerrane tyamerneketyarte ayenge. *I’m scared because of this these things.*

tyamernel-arlenge *dem.*

with these (tye⁺² -amerne -arlenge +arte)

◆ Tyamernel-arlengarte angkerrane ayenge. *I'm talking with these people.*

tyamernepenharte *dem.*

after these, from these (tye⁺² -penhe -amerne +arte)

tyamernewanenyarte *dem.*

without these (tye⁺² -amerne -wanenye +arte)

-tyampe *n.end.*

1. and ◆ Tyanywenge arlp tyampe nte atyenge etnyene! *Give me ashes and tobacco!*
◆ Elwanthe apeyawterane kwempwerne tyampe. *A man and his wife are coming.*
-tyampe usually goes on the end of both words that would be joined with 'and' in English ◆ Artweye Kngwarraye tyampe arenge relhe Pwerle tyampe arenge artnwenge Kapetye. *A Kngwarraye man and a Pwerle woman have Kapetye children.*

2. including ◆ Artenye errwanthe artnwenge amerne tyampe anteyanewethe. *You all stay behind, including the kids.*

-tyampe goes after most other nominal endings such as +le or +we.

3. too, as well ◆ Apenerne ngawe, nge tyampe ilpw-atnewethe. *Come on over, you can listen too.*

4. even though, despite ◆ Ane erppe akenge, errpatye tyampe ayenge ertrnwemere aperte, kale erpe akenge. *And my bad knee, I would still dance even though I am old, if it wasn't for this bad knee.*
◆ Ahenenye pweke wanenye entweyane, ahene aynterrke tyampe nhartep. *That woma python's not rotten, even though it is a bit dry, it is alright to eat.*

= -tyame SEE ALSO kape and

-tyampe aperte, -tyampe apartame

including, as well as ◆ Rlwampele erlkwengepe aynekantheyengele Joe-lepe alarrelp-arrerherre arnewetye tyampe aperte alpwartelp-artenherre rtame re Toyota-le pe. *The old white man, our boss called Joe, drove along hitting trees including a conkerberry tree; lifting its roots up with the Toyota.* ◆ Rarte rawelarre tyampe apartame etnwinte tyampe artnekwenele aytenyerre, twempere nthelarte kngerrake athekepe. *The waxy wattle grows as well as the spear wattle in the mulga scrub there, on the east side where the sandhill is.*

tyamparrelp-arranke jump over (from

English 'jump') SEE antyenke

Tyamperlke *n.*

a male skin name, *Mpetyane* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for young *Mpetyane* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

tyampete *n.*

tin-can (from English 'jam pot') ◆ Atye tyampete warle ilenyerre pwele-pwele atye ilenyerre tyampete warle pwele-pwele. *I've got tadpoles in a can.* ◆ Tyanywenge aynanthe alperinterantye tyampetele, tobacco-arengel-apertame. *Tobacco is carried in a tin, one especially for tobacco.*

Tyampetyinpe skin name. *Mpetyane* man

(NOTE Warlpiri *Jampijinpa*) SEE Tyamperlke

tyamwerle, tyamerle *n.*

1. kind, nice, sensible ◆ Tyamwerle nhartep clothes akakelkaye, apeyawne nhartep, waylpale ahen-angkere little bit. *Rwengke rtame nhartep atrnakakerrepe apeyawne. A bit later on, by the time clothes were available, the white people were a bit kinder. I don't know what they were like in the real early days.*

2. ready to use, good, safe

◆ Kaltyetnyeyaynelke atyenge. Alkenhewatylke. Tyamwerle etnkwelthewatylke. *They taught me how to ride. I was a bit bigger then, taller, old enough to know.* ◆ Kwenyelepe arntetyewatyne anenhe rlengkepe tyamwerle ahenelke. *Yesterday I was rather sick, today I am feeling good enough. = ahene*

Tyaname *n.*

a male skin name, *Penangke* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Penangke* boy

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

Tyangalaperte *n.*

place name◆ Artnangkele atnyemayte aynterrantye. Angketye amperl-arenherre Tyangalaperte angkwerre, Anentyeye theye ayerrere kngerrake. *The bilby eats witchetties. To the west we saw its tracks around Tyangalaperte, a place north-east of Anningie Station.*

tyangare *n.*

shanghai, catapult (from English 'shanghai') ◆ Atye artnte ilenhe, artnte kelye, karlwe-karlwe. Atye artnte arrenhe,

tyangayarleke. Atye wenhe.
Thangkernepe atnthenhe. *I picked up a stone, a little stone, a round one. I put the stone into the shanghai. I hit the bird with the stone. The bird fell down.*
= tyangaye

Tyangarntengarte,**Tyangartengantenge n.**

soakage on Taylor Creek ♦ Apmere tyarlarte Tyangarntengarte artweye pwelekele alarrenhe yatarle kwene aperte. *At the place called Tyangarntengarte a man was killed by a cow in the yards.*

tyangaye shanghai, catapult [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
see tyangare

Tyangkale n.

a male skin name, *Thangale* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Thangale* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

tyangkaye n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

single men's camp ♦ Tyangkaye ketyawe arlengapenye apewene. *Walk a long way from the single men's camp.* = arnkentye

Tyangkentye n.

soakage on Taylor Creek

tyangkwe dem.

1. over here, around here
 2. this way, this direction ♦ Ngwengepe ayenge apeye tyangkwe, arnerre warle. *Tomorrow I will go this way to the rockhole.*
 - ◆ Tyangkwe theyepe openkerne alkenhe apertame, ayerrere theye. *Another force is coming from this way, from the north.*
- = tyangkwarre

tyangkwerre, tyangkwarre dem.

1. over here, around here ♦ Ayenge openke tyangkwarre atnkwe enwewetthe. *I'm going to sleep over here.*
2. this way, this direction ♦ Tyangkwarre ayenge openke, tene warle, artweye amerne atye areyenewetthe. *I'm going this way to another place, to see some men.*
- ◆ Ngepe mwernakeletheye antethenene, atyepe tyangkwarre rtame angewetthe. *Ntepe tyangkwarre theye rtame apmene. Sit on the other side, I'll dig from here and you can dig from the other side.*
3. through this, amongst this, in this, about this

tyantwerre n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

kangaroo ♦ Tyantwerre artnwengele ntaylenhe. *My son-in-law killed a kangaroo.*
= aherre

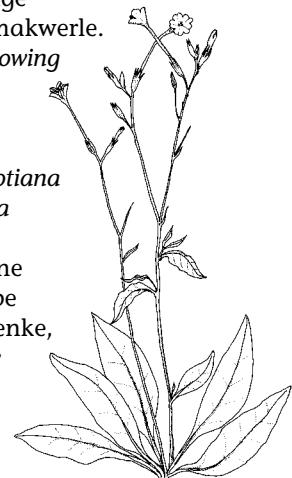
tyanywenge n.

wild tobacco, native tobacco, pituri *Nicotiana* spp. ♦ Tyanywenge aynenke arlpnge arlunge. *Tobacco is chewed with ashes.* ♦ Tyanywenge atherrke aytenye makwerle. *Lots of tobacco is growing close together.*

tyanywenge**atherrke**

sandhill pituri *Nicotiana rosulata* ssp. *ingulba*

♦ Tyanywengepe atherrkepe areyayne alpitakake nyarteppe atnemakakelk-arrenke, atherrkepe. *He saw the sandhill pituri which had flowers on it, and saw that it was too old.*

**tyanyweng-arenge, tyanywengew-arelhe**
cigarette lighter**Tyanywengarenge n.**

soakage on Taylor Creek near Neutral Junction station

tyape edible grub (from Alyawarr *tyap*) SEE kayte

Tyapaltyareye a skin name, *Kapetye* man
(NOTE Warlpiri *Japaljarri*) SEE Tyapalye

Tyapalye, Tyapalyeye n.

a male skin name, *Kapetye* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Kapetye* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

Tyapaneye n.

1. Japanese people
2. Japanese language

tyaparetye aynenke vt.

eat straight away while doing something else ♦ Nhaperte alkenhepe repe arrnginelp-ineyayne, akwerre kngwerarlekepe areyayne, atherrarlarte akwerrarlepe. Kngwere angkwerrepe tyaparetye rtame aynenkele rtame, nharte kngwere angkwerrepe. *Then the coolamon would be filled and they would put fruit into another coolamon. They would put it into two*

tyapele

coolamons, eating some of it straight away while they were working. ♦ Tyaparetye weye aynelp-aynenene aynanthe.

tyapele shovel (from English 'shovel') SEE arekenye

tyapelarte *dem.*

1. at this time ♦ Tyapelarte re entweyane alpite rtame. *At this time (of year) it has flowers.*
2. now, straight-away ♦ Atnhepelke tyapelartame ilewene. *Take off the feathers about now.* ♦ Parreyarrenhe aynanthe elpayarle aperte elyeye mpwarenhe. Anteyane aynanthe, 'Mpe! alpewene aynanthe tyapelartame.' Mataye kelyekelyele etnpayayne. *We were thirsty and made a camp by the creek in the shade. We stayed there. 'Let's go, now!' we said, as there was a little bit of cloud around.*

= rlengke

Tyapenangke a skin name, *Penangke* man
(NOTE Warlpiri *Japanangka*) SEE Tyaname

Tyapengarteye a skin name, *Pengarte* man
(NOTE Warlpiri *Japangardi*) SEE Tyapeyarte

tyapenpe *n.*

boil ♦ Anterele arlenge rrethe pwenke, tyapenpe kwerele rntwewethe. *The leaves of the native fuchsia are mixed in with hot fat to rub on boils.* ♦ Tyapenpe penhe kwerrmarrenhe arterparrenhe. Atherke kwere eltyenge squash-emayleyayne wele rewenhe rntweyayne ngkerrkelke, mantalyarpe penhe tyapenpe penhe rewenhe rntweyayne aherre penhele atnaltye penhele aherre atherkele juice-le nhartepe rewenhe rntweyanelke. *The boil has healed. The grass (medicine) was squashed like this in the hand. Then it was rubbed onto the boil. The grass (medicine) comes from the guts of a kangaroo.*

tyapenyarte *dem.*

like this one here (tye+²-apeny +arte)

tyapenyelarte

1. using something like this ♦ Nate crowbar-le, ane atnemele ateyele, atneme tyapenyelarte. *We didn't have a crowbar, we only used digging sticks, yamsticks to dig with – like this one.*
2. at a place like this ♦ Nhartepe aynantherre ngwetyanpe anthwenginenyerre atnhantele? Apmere Aileron, tyapenyelarte. *Then whereabouts did we give them water? At Aileron, or somewhere*

like that.

tyaperatyte aynenke eat straight away while doing something else SEE tyaparetye aynenke

tyapetemaylenke *vt.*

look after, tend goats (from English 'shepherd')

Tyapeyarte *n.*

a male skin name, *Pengarte* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Pengarte* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

tyarengarte *dem.*

1. belonging to here (tye+²-arenge +arte)
2. belonging to this person ♦ Tyarengarte ayenge kwapmarle. *I am this fellow's uncle.*

tyarenyarte *dem.*

from here, from this (tye+²-arenye +arte)
♦ Ayengepe tyarenyartame apmere arenye. *I'm from this country here.* ♦ Ye ayengepe Kaytetye angkerrane tyarenyarte. *Well, I'm Kaytetye and I'm from this place.*

tyarlarre *n.*

bundle of things such as tools or weapons
♦ Artweyle arleyale tyake, arleyale tyarlarre rtame kwereyenge. Makwerle ape kwereyenge arwelepe aperineyayne, erryarte, kayle, re aperineyayne, kalartele, tyarlarre re aperineyayne. Arwele inenge. Rrwempere, erryarte, kayle. *A clever man carries a bundle of weapons, including fighting spears, hunting spears and boomerangs.*

tyarlarre aperinenke *vt.*

carry lots of weapons ♦ Tyarlarre aperineyayne amerre, kayle aperineyayne, kwetere aperineyayne. *Carrying weapons such as a boomerang, woomera and a nulla-nulla.*

= tyarlimperr-imperre

tyarlarre in here, to here VARIANT OF tyewarlarte

tyar lengelarte in here, on this VARIANT OF tyelar lengelarte

tyarlenye *n.*

1. upper arm ♦ Tyarlenye ayenge errpatyarrerherre. *My arm is no good.*
2. Rlwene wetha box tyarlenye atherre angkwerrele nte ilene. *Pick up that box of food with both arms.*
3. sleeves ♦ Mantarrepe atyeyenge arlkertewe, tyarlenye wanenye arlkertewe. *I have a singlet, singlets have no sleeves.*
3. wings of a bird ♦ Paympelhape

tyapenyarte Kaytetyele kwere
etnewerrantye paympelhe, tyarlenye
atherre. *In Kaytetye we call wings ‘paympelhe’
or tyarlenye.*

= paympelhe

4. foreleg of kangaroo

tyarlenye akalpalpe

wrist ♦ Tyarlenye akalpalpe, ngkwerne
akalpalpe. *The wrist has a wrist bone.*

tyarlenye alkenhe

whole arm

tyarlenye ngkwerne

arm bone

tyarlenye twapetye anteyane vi.

sit with folded arms

tyarlenyelayethe

on your arms ♦ Tyarlenyelayethe alkanye
anteyane tyarlenyelayethe. *To lie on the side
and rest your head on your arm.*

tyarlenye imperr-imperre well-armed

VARIANT OF tyarlimperr-imperre

tyarlenyertewe n.

singlet, short sleeved shirt

= arlkertewe

tyarle-tyarle atnarrenke vt.

cry loudly, bawl ♦ Wantewarte akerrane,
yekaye, tyarle-tyarle atnarrenke? *Why is the
child crying non-stop?*

= akayele akenke

tyarle-tyarlarrenke, tyarleytarle akenke vi.

cry loudly, bawl

tyarlikwingkwingle, tyarlikwingkwinge n.

ant-lion, lacewing larvae *Neuroptera* spp.
(larvae). A yellow insect about 2cm long
with a black head and pointed abdomen.
= mwete-mwete, angkwerey-angkwereye,
kwatyarle ntyenye-ntyenye

tyarlimperr-imperre, tyarlenye imperr-

imperre n.

well-armed, having lots of weapons

♦ Artweye nharte tyarlimperr-imperre
apeyayteranawe. Arwele akake, kayle
akake. *That man coming is well-armed. He
has got sticks and boomerangs.*

= tyarlerre aperinenke

Tyarne n.

soakage on Arlpawe country

tyarrarraye, tyarrerreye n.

type of grasshopper, plague locust
Chortoicetes terminifera ♦ Tyarrarrayepe
atherre kape alperre aynewethe.
Tyarrarraye nyartepa athenge arre
anteyane. Repe perrkaltye apenye

errpwerle arkenye rntere-rntere akake.
*This grasshopper is a grass and leaf eater and
lives in the grass. It is a black and red striped
grasshopper.* SEE ALSO arlwetye grasshopper,
perrkaltye grasshopper

tyarrerreye type of grasshopper, plague
locust SEE tyarrarraye

Tyarre-tyarre n.

1. Jarrah-Jarrah Ranges area. Country north-west of Barrow Creek. Associated with Kapetye and Kngwarraye skin groups.
2. Jarra-Jarra outstation. West of Hanson River.

Tyarrkarnte n.

place on Wake country. Associated with native currant *ahakeye* Dreaming.

tyarrpe n.

1. split, crack, narrow gap, split in half
♦ Ahernele tyarrpe entwewayane. *There are cracks in the ground.*
2. vagina = pwere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

tyarrpe alarrenke vt.

break something in half by hitting it

tyarrpe artenke vt.

split with an axe ♦ Rntwenkelke ileperepe,
aherpe. Kwerepenhartape, antywantyleke
re alhileye, rntwenke. Kwerepenhartape
ngkerralyle tyarrpe arteyerre ngkerralyle
atherre. *He cuts off the legs of the kangaroo
then. After that he will cut and take off the two
hips. Then he will split the two sets of ribs with
an axe.*

tyarrpe eltewenke vt.

split, cut lengthwise

tyarrparrenke vi.

1. split, crack itself open ♦ Aherrkele arre
pwenhe penhe re tyarrparrenke, rlwene
arrwetnenge ane alwerre. Lkwarre tewe
tyarrparrenke. *When the sun cooks the wild
passionfruit and the split-jack they split open.
The bush banana splits open too.* ♦ Angketye
tyarrparrenhe ayenge, arkarle penhe
tyarrparrenhe. *I got cracked feet from the
cold weather.*

2. rip, tear ♦ Mantarre tyarrparrenhe
atyeyenge tyarrparrenhe tyapenyarte. *My
clothes has a rip like this.*

aleme tyarrparrenke have a feeling that
something bad is going to happen, such as
a fight SEE UNDER aleme

tyarrpinenke vt.

1. crack or split something open,
cut vertically ♦ Aherre ake tyampe

tyarrpe-tyarrpe

tyarrpinengele apertame. Weye apekepe re kwerrngepe aynenke, akepe. *He splits the head of the kangaroo open. He eats the brains himself.* ♦ Tyarrpinenke aperte awely-awelyele artnte nharte. *The lightning cracked that rock.*

2. tear, rip something ♦ Pwelekele rewelyeyele terawetye tyarrpinenye. *The bullock tore the jeans with his horns.*
3. hatch (of reptiles). Animals that hatch out of their eggs by themselves are *tyarrpinenke*, whereas birds hatch out with the help of their mother, *etenke*.
♦ Arlewatyerre akwerkele tyarrpinenke kwarte kwereyenge rewenhe. *A baby goanna splits its own egg open and hatches out itself.*

tyarpe-tyarpe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. cracked ♦ Rrimpimpe tyarpe-tyarpe. *My lips are cracked.* ♦ Angketye tyarpe-tyarpe aperrane aherrke angkwarre, ampengewanenye. *If you have tough, cracked feet you can walk while it's sunny and your feet don't burn.*
2. ripped, tattered, torn ♦ Apeyayne ayanthe tyarpe-tyarpe akake clothes akake errpatye-errpatye mantarre akake. Mpelarte arntarryeyayne tyarpe-tyarpe. *We travelled wearing our tattered things that were barely clothes. And we held our tattered clothes out again like this.*

tyarpe-tyarpe alarenke vt.
hit something to pieces ♦ Tyerlpe re tyarpe-tyarpe alarreye kwere, akwerrarle kwerartepe. *He will hit the ant bed until it falls to pieces into a coolamon.*
= tyarpe artenke

tyarpe-tyarpe eltewenke vt.
cut something into pieces

tyarpe-tyarparrenke vi.
split, crack into lots of pieces, become torn or ripped ♦ Ileke alkenhe rtame re anenkepe, nhartepe ileke nharte aynterrkarrenke re wele tyarpe-tyarparrenke, ileke rartee. *When a big prickle gets dry it splits into lots of pieces.*

tyate, tyarte n.

1. shirt (from English 'shirt') ♦ Tyate nharte mamperle nte atyenge etnyene nharte arre nge kwere akake aperrane. *Hey, give me that nice new shirt that you're wearing.*
2. clothes [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Aynenye ayanthe ratyene tyarte arre watyemaylenyey-aytneyaynepenhe. *We*

ate rations that were given to her for washing clothes, for that work. ♦ Apeyayne tyate akake rtame wenharte nekete wanenye rtame. *I wore clothes, I didn't go around naked.* = mantarre clothes

tyatye n.

- 1a. mother's father ♦ Tyatye atyeyengepe anenhe apmere Rtwerpe arenye rtame. *My grandfather came from Rtwerpe country.*
- b. (a man's) mother's father's siblings
- 2a. man's daughter's child
- b. brother's daughter's child
3. daughter's daughter's husband; daughter's son's wife
4. particular relations with the same skin as your *tyatye*. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' *tyatye* you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+: ♦ *tyatye kwereyenge his or her mother's father.* To make the hand sign for *tyatye* you touch your right knee with your right hand to mean *tyatye*.
= atywaleye

tyatye nhenge amerne

group of people who are related as grandmother and grandchild

tyatye nhenge atherre

a person together with their *tyatye*

tyayetye n.

church (from English 'church') ♦ Ltengke-ltengkaylenke apertame wenhe wantewepe tyayetye service time iterrye inenge karrarrewethepe. *The bell for church service makes a ringing sound too, so people can hear it and come.*

tyatylkwerre n.

type of solanum with an inedible fruit *Solanum succosum* (*Solanum* sp. *Juicy Fruit*). Also referred to as *arwele tyatylkwerre*.
♦ Tyatylkwerrepe errpatye rtame, antyewarle openye. *You can't eat the tyatylkwerre solanum plant. It looks like the ntyewale solanum.*

SEE ALSO *arengkilparte dog-eye bush tomato*

tyayeke-tyaye n.

a whisper, soft voice ♦ Tyayeke-tyaye re angkenke. *He is whispering.*

= ahentye kwene, tyerte-tyerte angkenke

tyayeke-tyayarrenke

whisper, talk softly ♦ Inteme openye angkewenawe, wantewarte tyayeke-tyayarreranepa inteme openye angkewene. *Talk loudly, why are you whispering? Speak up.*

= tyerte-tyerte angkenke, kwelke angkenke

tyayengarre *n.*

men's humpy where they prepare for ceremonies. It is made from the branches of river red gums ◆ Angkwerrewe tyayengarre atnarrerrantye. *People make a dressing room in order to perform angkwerre ceremonies.*

SEE ALSO antywe *humpy*

tyayenge-tyayenge *pv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that an action is done as a group.

tyayenge-tyayenge arrenke *vt.*

(lots of people) help to put things in one pile

tyayenge-tyayenge ilenke *vt.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

(lots of people) collect native currants *ahakeye* and certain other bush fruits including *nkwerleye* and *perlape*.

SEE ALSO makwerlaylenke *pile up, yamenye heaps*

tyayenge-tyayenge mpwarende *vt.*

make something as a group, such as many people painting a canvas

tyaynte *n.*

1. bunch paspalidium *Paspalidium rarum*. A grass about 20 cm, which is often found around mulga. Also referred to as *athe tyaynte*.

2. edible seeds of bunch paspalidium. Also referred to as *nterrenge tyaynte*. ◆ Tyaynte angketyele errwatenke. *People thresh the bunch paspalidium grass with their feet to get the seeds out.*

SEE ALSO awertawe *love grasses*

Tyayntepentye *n.*

place name

tyekarnparnpe *n.*

type of small bull ant *Myrmecia nigriceps* ◆ Paympelhe akake rtame re, tyekarnparnpe. Paympelhakake re aperrane. Atnenke rtame re. *The tyekarnparnpe ant has wings and it bites.*

SEE ALSO ntseyaperte *bull ant*

tyekarre *n.*

gap where a person's tooth has been knocked out. A person who is *nywerpe* to you knocks out your tooth. After removal, the tooth is thrown in the direction of one's mother's country *altyerre*.

= arrimpere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tyakerre *around here*

tyekerte *n.*

1. salty, bitter, sour, bad taste ◆ Aye, nyartepo arntwe erpatye rtamaw! Arntwe tyekerte nyarte mpele! Arrenye aynanthe alpwewene. *Hey, the water's no good here, it's really salty! Let's go to another place over there.*

2. tobacco [RESPECT LANGUAGE] ◆ Tyekerte artnwengele atyenge ntaylenhe. *My daughter and son-in-law are getting me tobacco.* = tyekertayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE], tyanywenge

3. strong tea

tyekertarrenke *vi.*

lose a relative

= artentye apenke, atrkerathetkarrenke

SEE ALSO alwengkinenke *lose a relative, ngarrparrenke lose a sibling*

tyekertattheke *n.*

parent who has lost a child, niece or nephew ◆ Tyekertattheke nhartepo anteyane. *That person has lost a child.*

◆ Arrereye atyeyengele alwengkinemere artnwenge kwereyenge arntwenke kwere, 'Tyekartattheke nge atyengele arlunge anteyane.' *If my big sister loses a child I might tell her, 'You've lost your family, come and stay with me now.'*

= atrkerathetkarrenke

tyekertayerre *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

tobacco = tyanywenge

tyeketyarte *dem.*

because of this, watch out for this here (tye+ -ketye +arte) ◆ Tyeketyarte aterarrerrane ayenge. *I'm scared because of this thing.*

tyeketyatherrarte *in case of these two*

VARIANT OF tyetherreketyarte

tyekwatyekwe *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

blonde, light brown hair ◆ Entye tyekwatyekwe entye arlterepe etnewerrantye entye tyekwatyekwe. *We call light coloured or blonde hair tyekwatyekwe.* OPPOSITE OF ntharretarrete SEE ALSO arltere white SOUNDS SIMILAR TO tyweke-tyweke *chook*

tyelakerre, tyelakerrarte *dem.*

around here, in this area (tye+² +le¹-akerre +arte) ◆ Nthelakerrarte elpayele akerre tyelakerre aynanthe apeyaynenke. *We used to travel around the creeks here and there.*

tyelamernarte *dem.*

these ones here (did something) (tye+² +le²-amerne +arte) ◆ Tyelamernarte mpwarende. *These people made (it).*

tyelangkenke

tyelangkenke, tyenangkenke vi.

gossip, talk behind someone's back, badmouth someone ◆ Nyarte ayenge angkenke, *back way arre angkerrane wele 'tyelangkerrane'. If you talk behind someone's back we say 'tyelangkerrane'.*
= ketyel-angkenke

tyelarlenge, tyelar lengarte dem.

1. with this one, beside this one (tye+²-arlenga +arte) ◆ Tyelarlenge angkerrane ayenge. *I'm talking to this person.*
2. in here, on this [OLDER SPEAKERS]
= tyewarlarde

tyelarte¹ dem.

1. with this (tye+²+le³+arte)
2. here, on this (tye+²+le¹+arte)
= tyelengarte

tyelaperte

on this (right here) (tye+²+le¹-aperte) ◆ Mpe, mweteke tyelaperte aynanthe apewenawee, aynewanthe eletnhel-aytewethe *Murray Downs* warle. *Let's go on this truck and they can drop us off at Murray Downs.* ◆ Tyelaperte ayenge anteyane. *I live right here.*

tyelarte² dem.

this one (did something). Used to refer to a person or thing that does a transitive action. (tye+²+le²+arte) ◆ Tyelarte mpwarenhe. *This one made (it).*

tyelaperte

just this (person here did something) (tye+²+le²-aperte)

tyelatherrarte¹ dem.

1. with these two, using these two (tye+²+le³-atherre +arte)
2. on these two, at these two (tye+²+le¹-atherre +arte)

tyelatherrarte² dem.

these two (tye+²+le²-atherre +arte)
◆ Tyelatherrarte mpwarenhe. *These two made (it).*

tyelayethe dem.

in this way, in this manner (tye+²+ayethe +arte) ◆ Arnwenge amernele ilelp-ileyayne aynanthe. Tyelamernarte still rlengkepe atanthe arnwenge nyamernarte anteyane tyelayethe aperte. Tyelayethe tyelaperte Altyerrele aperte anteyane, arnwenge nyamernartepe. *They picked up a firestick as they went to their cubbyhouses. Today too, kids do the same thing. In the same way that children from the Dreamtime played, these kids today play.*

tyelengarte dem.

right here, at this location (tye+²+lenga +arte) ◆ Tyelengarte re aynterraperineyayne, rlwenepe kwereyenge, rlwenewethewe arrpanteye pwerke-pwerke inengepe. *It ate something here and kept going. It ate those little black beetles, lizard's food.* ◆ Tyelengarte apmere atyeyengele rlengke apeyayne apmwe! *Right here at my house there was a snake!*
◆ Tyelengarte mwetekele rlengke apeyayne atnhante rteyarte? *Right here a car went past. Who was it?*
= tyelarte¹

tyelengaperte

right here ◆ Pwelpe-pwelpe artnperre-rntweyane pwelpe-pwelpe tyelengaperte. *They are mucking around splashing water just here.* ◆ Weyele aynekantherre atnewineyayne aynanthepe ampilengele apertame alarrayayne tyelengaperte wantelakerre, relhe ampwele akerrepe. Tyamernarengale arrengkwele. *We would be fed meat, we also tracked and killed meat around there. And the old woman too, that what's-her-name, that old woman too – this mob's mother.*

tyelepe-tyelepe, tyelepele n.

1. navel, belly button ◆ Alekepe tyelepe-tyelepe akake apertame. *Dogs have belly-buttons too.* = inenhe
2. umbilical chord = ngwenerre

tyeletuharte these two VARIANT OF tyelatherrarte

tyele-tyele wenke vt.

tease someone by throwing things at them ◆ Nthelarte tyele-tyele warrantyenke arntenje ngkertarrerrane re. *That kid is naughty, throwing stones.* ◆ Wantewe nharte tyele-tyele warrantye? *Why are you throwing things at him?* SEE ALSO ngkerte-ngkertele wenke throw for fun

tyelkathe n.

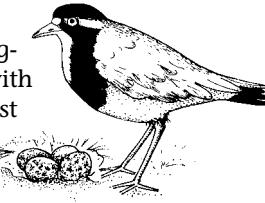
business men, red ochre men (NOTE Anmatyerr *tyelkath*)

tyelkathe-ngareye

business time, time when initiation ceremonies happen ◆ Relhe inenge arnwenge kelye-kelye ye, man-lepe altyarrelp-arrenke business way young fella way tyampe tyelkathe-ngareye altyarrenke rtame aynewanthe. *The men make women and children crouch down when it's ceremony time for young men.*

tyelkatherathere *n.*

a. banded lapwing
Vanellus tricolor. Long-legged brown bird with white and black chest and white line from eye extending down



the neck. Red spot above beak, 25–28 cm.
 ♦ Tyelkatherathere wentare angkewene ape re, arlpankele arre aperrane. *The banded lapwing has a noisy call and is seen on the plains.*

b. masked lapwing (?) *Vanellus miles*. Brown bird with white chest and long legs, and yellow around eye and wattle, 35–38 cm.

c. red-kneed dotterel (?) *Erythrogonys cinctus*. Brown bird with white chest and long legs, red bill with black tip, 17–19 cm. Also referred to as *thangerne tyelkatherathere*.

tyelkenhe *n.*

ghost gum *Corymbia aparrerinja* (*Eucalyptus papuana*). Tree to 15 m with smooth white trunk and drooping branches. The ghost gum has a medicinal sap called *arnanpe* which is rubbed on sores. Also referred to as *arwele tyelkenhe*. ♦ Tyelkenhe arwele nyartepe arltere rtame kwerelepe anenke arnanpe. *On ghost gum trees you can find a medicinal sap called arnanpe.* ♦ Arrantye warle arntwe yathewethe karntapele tyelkenhe arenye. *People pour water into a waterbag using a cup made from the knot of a ghost gum tree which has been hollowed out.*
 ♦ Awatnakerre arwele tyelkenhe inenge artenyey-aytneyayne atantherre, yatelke atanthe mpwareyayne. *In the olden days they cut down lots of ghost gums to make yards.*

tyelkenharenye alpite

flowers of the ghost gum

tyelkenharenye kayte

edible grub from the ghost gum

tyelkenharenye ngkwarle

sweet substance on the leaves and stems of ghost gum

Tyelkenhakake *n.*

place north of Barrow Creek

tyelperre *n.*

flat stone, mortar. Also referred to as *artnte tyelperre*. ♦ Artnte elperr-elporre etnewarrantye tyelperre. *We call a flat stone tyelperre.* ♦ Artnte tyelperre, elperr-

elporre, nterrenge arengange. Tyelperree nthakerre wenhe yerrantye. Tyelperre is a flat stone used for seeds. It is for grinding seeds. SEE ALSO elperr-elporre, parlparle flat

tyelperr-elporre *n.* [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]

flat head, big head

tyelyaperety-aperetye, tyetylaperetye, erretyepereretye *n.*

a. white-plumed honeyeater *Lichenostomus penicillatus*. Yellow-grey bird with a white patch behind the eye. Grows up to 19 cm.

b. brown songlark (?) *Cincloramphus cruralis*. Also referred to as *thangerne tyelyaperety-aperetye*.

= peretye-peretye SEE ALSO arrakwerakwere honeyeater sp., aherrk-akwewene honeyeater sp.

tyelyelyarrenke *vi.*

make a sizzling or hissing noise, as when meat cooks. The sound of something cooking in fat ♦ Weye nhartepe alele aperte mentye tyelyelyarrewene. *Let that meat simmer for a little while longer.*

♦ Tyelyelyarrerrane pelikante. *Something is sizzling in the billycan.*

tyelye-tyelye *n.*

lining of cow's goat or sheep's stomach, tripe SEE ALSO arrke² big guts

Tyempelkere, Tyepelkere, Tyemelkere,**Elkerempelkere** *n.*

spring near Barrow Creek ♦ Tyempelkere nyartepe apmere Thangkenharengele rtame altwelenye angkwarre Kwerrimpe amerne arenge Altyerrepene. *This place Tyempelkere is at Barrow Creek. It belongs to the women of the Dreamtime.*

= Kwerrimpe

tyene+ *pre.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

this, here. Occurs before endings such as -angkwerre to mean 'at this, to this'.

= tye+² SEE ALSO nyarte this

tyenamernarte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

these ones (tyene+ -amerne +arte)

♦ Aveyawe inengele tangkwerle aleyayne ilwekeranthelkele. Kwerepenhe pwenge nyamernarte kaltyineyayne atanthele rtame aleyayne tyenamernarte. *Our relatives taught these old women how to sing them; and now they sing all these women's songs.*

tyenangkenke gossip, talk behind someone's back SEE tyelangkenke

tyenangkwerre

tyenangkwerre *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

over here, around here somewhere, over here (tyene+ -angkwerre)
= tyangkwerre

tyenaperte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

right here
= nyaperte

tyenarte *dem.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. here. Used when 'here' is the object of a transitive verb or the subject of an intransitive verb. (tyene+ +arte) ♦ Tyelarte apeyayne reeee, tyenarte rlengkepe anteyane. *It went here. It must be sitting around here somewhere.* ♦ Tyenarte re anteyane. *She is here.*
2. this, this one here ♦ Arrnge itntenhe tyenarte re atnwenthange anteyane mpele. *Arrnge paperte itntenhe. It smelt this meat here, I thought. It only smelt the blood.*
= nyarte

tyenengarte, tyenelengarte *dem.* [OLDER

SPEAKERS]
around here (tyene+ -akerre) ♦ Ngangkaye akakele kwere arenke. Apmwe mpele arraylentye nyartepa tyelarlenge anteyane, iterrtyele arlenge. Wele kwere artntwenke, artweye erlkwe amernepe tyenengartepe arritne akake nyarte errwanthe apenerne eletnhewethe apmwe nyarte mpele. *The witchdoctor sees him. The poison snake is sitting in that person. The victim tells the old people to get the old men from around here to sing the snake out.*
= tyakerre

tyenge *n.*

1. top grinding stone, pestle, hand-held grinding stone ♦ Artnte tyenge alkenhe nterrenge arenge. *The tyenge is a large, hard round stone used for grinding seeds.*
lyere round grinding stone SEE ALSO artnte parparle flat grinding stone
2. coins, small change
SOUNDS SIMILAR TO atyenge me

tyengareye rainy season SEE UNDER tye¹

tyengayteyayteye pallid cuckoo *Cuculus pallidus* SEE atyengayteyayteye

Tyengele *n.*

1. Djingilu people. Also referred to as iterrtye Djingilu.
2. Djingilu (Jingalu) language. Also referred to as angke Djingilu.

tyenge-tyenge *n.*

stony country, gibber plain ♦ Taltale

arlewatyerre openye rtame re kelyamperle artnte arenye arnttenga rtame tyenge-tyengele re anteyanenke. *The ring-tailed dragon lizard is like a goanna but smaller. It lives in the hills and is found in stony country.*

tyengkarle *n.*

tricky, funny, clever, smart, good at doing something ♦ Tyengkarle re openke mwetekaye arkarle akake. *That clever person has a flash car.*
= tyake SEE ALSO ake atnawerre knowledgeable, karlakwerte clever, kwerrnge ltywere knowledgeable

tyenkarre, tyenkerre *n.*

1. traditional offering of food made on certain occasions, food given in payment to the bosses of the country after ceremony ♦ Lhangkele aneyayne mpele tyenkarre. Tyenkarre rtame elethheyayne, atnwenthakere everything. *When men used to sit for men's ceremonies they were given gifts of food for it.* ♦ Enye kwarrengkwe inengele tyenkarre anatye nterrenge arkerre apite. *The mothers gather a feast of vegetable food such as yams, seeds, bush bananas and pencil yams.*
2. gift, present or offering to church, collection for church service ♦ Tyenkarre elethhenke artnte apeke. *People might chuck in money (for a church service).*
3. party

Tyenkerakwerre *n.*

Tennant Creek, Jurnkkurakurr

tyenyepenye *n.*

red-browed pardalote *Pardalotus rubricatus*. Yellow rumped bird with spotted crown and red eyebrow; 10–12 cm. Also referred to as thangkerne tyenyepenye.
= kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye

tyepale *n.*

small branch or stick used for painting and scraping. Also referred to as arwele tyepale. ♦ Tyepale kelye awelye arenge mpwarerrantye wethapenye. *A small stick called tyepale is used for making the designs for the women's ceremonies.*

Tyepale *n.*

place near McLaren Creek

tyepelengarte *dem.*

somewhere around here (tye²+lenga +arte) ♦ Tyepelengarte re anteyane. *It lives somewhere around here.*
= tyelakerre

tyepelyakwe *n.*

- a. Pacific black duck *Anas superciliosa*. Brown duck with two dark lines on face, 47–61 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr *tyepelyakw*).
- b. grey teal *Anas gracilis*. Brown duck with pale throat and red eyes, 37–47 cm.
- c. hardhead (plumed whistling duck) (?) *Aythya australis*. Brown duck with white tip to bill and tail and white under wing, 41–54 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne tyepelyakwe*. SEE *pelyakwe* SEE ALSO *perretene Australasian grebe*

tyepenharte *dem.*

1. after this, from this, because of this (tye+²-penhe +arte) ◆ Tyepenharte apewethe apertame more apertame. Enye angeyenewethe. *After this we are going to go and dig some more food.* ◆ Atyepenharte elpathengele apertame kwere angkengarle apertame, alarreyelke atye. *After this if (I hear (you) talking to her again, I'll hit (you) then.*
2. after here, from here

tyepenhatherrarte because of these two, after these two, from these two VARIANT OF tyetherrepenharte

tyeperneye *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

types of earless dragon lizards, such as lined earless dragon *Tymanocryptis lineata*; long-tailed earless dragon *Tymanocryptis tetraporophora* (NOTE Alyawarr *tyeperney*) ◆ Tyeperneye athe arenye tyampe elere arenye tyampe. *This lizard lives in grass and in sand.* = angket-angkete

tyepetye¹ *n.*

1. left-over food, remainders ◆ Kelye-kelyepe wethapenye tyepe tyepe awentyenke rtame. *He licks out the remaining bit.*
- ◆ Barrow Creek theye anenhe aynanthe Barrow Creek-le ratyene tyepe tyepe aynterrantyengele ngayelepe ratyene. *We stayed at Barrow Creek where we ate rations, just small bits of food.*
= ampeny-ampenye
2. small things ◆ Atnhantele aylekanthe tyepe tyepe warrantye? *Who's throwing little things at us?* ◆ Atyepe arerrantye rtame atewanthe. Nyetyepepe atewantheyenge mpwararrantye, tyepe tyepe mpwararrantye rrkantele. *I can see them now over there. They're making little cubbies, pretend houses, just for fun.*

tyepetye alarrenke *vt.*

kill small things like lizards ◆ Nhartepe nthenayne kngwerekape apel-aperrane, weyepe tyepe tyepe alarrenke, alarreraperintarrantye. *Then the first person is going along on the other side and killing small animals as he goes along.*

tyepetye angkenke *vi.*

1. run someone down, talk badly about someone, gossip, tease, talk rubbish, talk nonsense, be full of silly talk ◆ Wenhe atyenge tyepe tyepe angkerr-aytenye arre arrwekelepenhe Wantewe ngepe funny tyepe tyepe angkerr-aytenye? *Before you said bad things about me. Why did you act strange and say bad things about me?* = ketyl-angkenke

2. chatter, tell stories, be garrulous, talk on and on

tyepetye apenke *vi.*

go a short way looking for anything or with nothing particular in mind

tyepetye atnarrenke *vt.*

kill a small animal by stamping on it

tyepetye aynenke *vt.*

eat whatever you can find, eat bits and pieces or leftovers

tyepetye ilenke *vt.*

pick up bits and pieces, gather odds and ends

tyepetye² *n.*

story told in the sand (NOTE Anmatyerr tyepe tyepe) SEE altyerre

tyepetye-tyepetye *n.*

bits and pieces, anything sort of thing

tyepetye-tyepetye apenke *vi.*

walk around for no particular reason

◆ Artweye erlkwe nharte tyepe tyepe aperrane. *That old man is walking around for no particular reason.*

tyepetye-tyepetye atnteyane *vi.*

hands joined and held behind your head. Only when people are walking or standing by themselves. This verb does not usually occur with the +nke or +nhe endings; more common are the continuous endings +yane and +yayne

tyepetye-tyepetye enthwenke *vt.*

go around looking for things

tyererre *n.*

pelvis = ilperte

tyerewenke *vt.*

hit the ground with a tool to hear if the

ground is hollow when you are looking for witchetty grubs and goannas ◆ Relhele tyerewarrantye kaytewe. *The woman is hitting the ground looking for witchettsies.*

= tywerenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] SEE ALSO thakenke *poke ground*

tyere-tyerewenke

hit the ground lots of times to hear if the ground is hollow when you are looking for witchetty grubs and goannas. A reduplicated verb stem means that the action happens lots of times, or to lots of people or things.

tyerlpe, tywerlpe n. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. spinifex grub, edible ant larva. Also referred to as *ngkwarle tyerlpe*.
2. ant bed made by the *tyerlpe* ants
3. brown medicinal substance made by ants which have white eggs inside. Found in the base of soft spinifex *alatyite* and in some other grass species. *Tyerlpe* is mashed up and mixed with fat and used as a rubbing medicine. ◆ Tywerrempe rarte, wele Alyawerrelepe etnewenkame. *Tyerlpe rtame Kaytetyelepe. The spinifex grub is called tywerrempe in Alyawarr but in Kaytetye it is called tyerlpe.* ◆ Alatyite kwerarlartepe openke re arlpawe arlepe. Ampilenkelke kwere atnkerepe. Atnkere entweyane athe kngwerarle. ‘Nyartepe tyerlpepe anteyane, mpwarenhne atnkerepe tyerlpele arre mpwarenhherre.’ Nharte kwere apmenkelke. Nharte kwere tet-angkelh-ayleye akwerrarle. Nhartepe kwere tyarrpe-tyarrpe alarreye kwere, akwerrarle kwerartepe. Nhartepe kwere aympeyelke. Nhartepe kwere pantyarlpelke atnyemewe kwere perrnyilenke. Kwerarlkle kwere pantyarlpe warle arrenke, karlwinengele. Nharte kwere aynenkelke, ngkwarlepe. *A person goes out to where there is soft spinifex in the desert country. He follows the trail of the spinifex wax. The wax trail runs to another clump of soft spinifex. ‘Here is where the ants are that made the wax.’ Then he digs the ant bed out. He shakes the ant bed into a coolamon. Then he will hit the ant bed until it falls to pieces into a coolamon. Then he will yandy them so only the ant larva remains. After that he strips off some thin bark from a witchetty bush to put the termite larva on, making a pile. Then he eats them, that sweet food.*

= tyerrempe

tyerre n.

1. maggot ◆ Nyartepe errpatye. Mengele arre arrenke weye warle. Tyerre nyartepe errpatye aynewethe. *Tyerre nyartepe makwerle arenke wantakerrertetye pweke arlepe. The maggot is bad. It is laid by the fly. It is bad to eat. The maggot can be seen in many groups on all sorts of rotten things.*

◆ Nyartepe atnewenthe mengele arle tyerre athenherre. *This meat has maggots on it, laid by a fly.* ◆ Weyepe nyartepe tyerre akakelke eletnhewne. *This meat has maggots, throw it away now.*

2. type of insect found in certain fruits such as wild oranges – *akarletye* and *atwakeye* – and bush coconuts *akathipe*.

tyerrakak-arrenke vi.

become infested with maggots ◆ Weye nyartepe tyerrakak-arrenherre. *This meat has maggots now.*

tyerre atnew-arelhe, tyerre atnarenye n.

worms found in the intestines of kangaroos ◆ Aherre arenge atne atherkele anteyane tyerre atnew-arelhe. Aherre arenge ngangkaye. *These worms are found in kangaroo intestines. They alert the kangaroo to danger.*

Tyerelke n.

soakage on Taylor Creek

tyerrempe n.

1. spinifex grub, edible ant larva. Also referred to as *ngkwarle tyerrempe*.
2. brown medicinal substance made by ants which have white eggs inside. Found in the base of soft spinifex *alatyite* and in some other grass species. ◆ Tyerrempe athenge arre anteyane, awatnkepe ampileyayne arlepe kwereyenge atherle atheke, nhartepe kwere angwerrminengel angeyayne. Nhartepe kwere ilpileyayne atnkerepe. Nhartepe kwere tete-rleyayne akwerre warle aympewethelke. Kwerepenhe tyerrempe kwerartepe ngkweltyileyayne twetyeyeneyayne anterele angene. Arntetye kwerale rntwarrantywethe. *The ant's nest which is cemented with resin is found in the grass. You follow the ant tracks for some time. When you find the nest you dig. You pull out the nest, which has wax in it. You shake the eggs out from it into a coolamon. Then you mash the eggs and the cemented ant's house and mix it with fat to make a*

rubbing medicine. You rub it on someone who is sick, or if you are itchy from scabies, or have a cold.

3. ant bed made by the tyerrempe
 ants ♦ Atnkere theyepe, awatnkenye theyepe, tyewalhele arle mpwarenhe awatnke, atnkere kwerarte. Nhartepe re alerrkepe repe, atnyemaytepe, arreyayne nthewarlarre re. Nhartepe kwerepenhepe re, tyewalhelepe nthelartep mpwareyayne, iteyepe, athe kngwerarleke rtame, athe kngwerarle tyerrempe warle. Nhartepe re antharle rtame kelyepe mpwareyayne, atnkerepe arreyayne. *From spinifex wax, from the old one (nest), which the ants had made before, from the wax they would collect the eggs and grubs. Then after that, those ants would make a path to another clump of grass, to another ant bed. Then they would make a little track and put down wax.*
 = tyerlpe

tyerrempe kwarte

spinifex grub eggs

tyerrempere, tyerrimpere n.

fairy martin *Hirundo ariel*. White-chested bird with black wings and rusty coloured head, 11–12 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne tyerrempere*. SEE ALSO artentengentenge white-backed swallow

tyerrimpere fairy martin SEE tyerrempere

tyerrke native fig SEE tywerke

tyerrkere n.

small scoop with pointed end used for digging and cooking ♦ Tyerrkerele pwewayne nterrengepe pmerrkelepe, pmerrke ileyayne, pwewaynelke kwere. *People used this tool like a pan for cooking seeds in the coals.* ♦ Tyerrkerepe arrkepenhe mpwareyayne. Elperr-elpperre kelye, tyerrkere, karntape openye kelye. *This scoop is made from bloodwood tree. It is small and flat, similar to the long coolamon called karntape.* SEE ALSO arekenye wooden scoop

Tyerrkwele n.

place on Arlpawe country

tyerte, errtyerte *pv.*

sneakily. Goes before some verbs to show that people are doing the action in secret. Some speakers put the +le² on the end of *tyerte* when it occurs with a transitive verb.

SEE ALSO apwer-apwere SOUNDS SIMILAR TO
atyerte native quoll, tyete tight

tyerte akwenke *vt.*

hide something ♦ Rlwene ateyeyenye atye tyerte akwewethe tyerte akewethe rlwene apeke artnte apeke ateyeyenye. *I will hide my food and money.* ♦ Ntheketyarte atye tyerte akwewethe. *I will hide the food from that person.* ♦ Atye tyerte akwenke rlwene aleke ketye. *I'm hiding food from the dog.*

tyerte alpenke *vi.*

sneak back

tyerte anenke *vi.*

hide

OPPOSITE OF katye anteyane

tyerte apenke *vi.*

sneak away, sneak off

tyerte arenke, tyerte theye arenke *vt.*

1. spy, peep, watch someone from a hiding place ♦ Artweye erlkwengepe aperte tyerte areyayne atewanthe, nthenayne atnteyerre artnte tyethyarte tyerte areyayne. *The old man Moon spied on them, looking south at them, while hiding behind this hill.* SEE ALSO akwitakenke peep, kert-arenke peep

2. squint ♦ Aherrke ketye tyerte arenke. *People squint because of the sun.*

tyerte artpenke *vi.*

run away ♦ Apeyayne aynenanthe.

Ateralthe kelye-kelyelepe aynanthe areyayne. ‘Wantarte repe nhartepe arltore? Arltore nhartepe!’ Wele aynanthe kwene-kwen-arreyayne. Nekete one cynamanthe tyerte artnpeyeyayne aterepe arltore ketye, arrentye ketye rtame. *We saw something and us kids were scared. ‘What’s that white thing, it’s really white?’ We were crouched down, hiding. That was the time when we didn’t have clothes. We ran away, frightened because of that white thing which we thought was a devil.*

tyerte atnywenke, tyertarle atnywenke *vi.*
 hide yourself ♦ Ayenge tyerte atnywenke, atyeyenye ketye, family-ketye tyerte atnywenke alwengayarrantye ketye. *I’ve got to hide from my relatives, my family, they might ask me for things.*

tyerte etnpenke *vt.*

cover something up, hide something

♦ Weye nharte nte elpere tyerte etnpene terangke amerneketye. *You cover that meat up quickly before the drunks see it.*

tyerte ilenke *vt.*

steal ♦ Tyanywenge npernpe, aknganenherre, nyarte ayerrere, Arwelthanengetheye Itemarle. Artnpe

tyertengkwe

alkenhe rtame re altyanteyane, altwele atheke. Mwernenye angkwerrelke kwerepe arnkewe re, tyerte ilenyne Altyerrele. *Rock pituri originated (in the Dreamtime) here in the north, west of Arrelthatnenge, where that big range is in the west. Rock pituri grew on this southern side and was then stolen off a cliff by the Dreaming.*

tyerte theye elpathenke *vt.*

eavesdrop, secretly listen to something
◆ Apewethe ayengawe, tyerte theye elpatheyenewethe. *I'm going to go and listen to what they are talking about.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **tyete tight**

tyertengkwe *n.*

leader, boss, person who runs a place, ceremonial leader ◆ Tyertengkwe, alkenhe. Marle apeke artweye apeke. *Someone senior and important is called tyertengkwe. It can be a man or a woman.*

SEE ALSO erltwe senior, tyetyarte leader

tyerte-tyerte *adv.*

sneakily, in secret ◆ Re atnkwertene aperrane tyerte-tyerte, tyerte-tyerte aperrane. *He is sneaking around in the middle of the night.* ◆ Arntwepe aynanthe artetye amerne theye nthetheteyare ilenyey-aytneyayne mpelarte elpayewarle, tyerte-tyerte waylpale ketye. *Tyerte-tyerte aynanthe ilenyey-eneayayne arntwepe.*

We used to go and get water from the creek in the mulga country and come back. We were frightened of the station owner, we had to sneak down to the creek to get water.

◆ Kartelkwarre athengarle re tyerte-tyerte artnperranenke. *A quail sneaks around quickly in the grass.* SEE ALSO apwer-apwre

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **atyert-atyerte toddler, atywert-atywerte native morning glory**

tyerte-tyerte angkenke *vi.*

1. whisper ◆ Tyerte-tyerte angkerrane elpathemereketye. *He is whispering in case someone hears him.*

2. spread a bad rumour, say bad things about someone

tyerte-tyerte arenke *vt.*

spy on someone, watch someone from a hiding place (plural)

SEE ALSO **anywarrarenke look shyly**

tyerte-tyerte atnywenke *vi.*

hide lots of times, hide (plural)

◆ Artnwenginenge tyerte-tyerte atnywerrane. *The children are hiding away.*

tyete *n.*

1. tight, small, narrow ◆ Atnwenthe enape re anenke erlwe tyete. *The echidna has small eyes.* ◆ Mantarrepe tyete apertame tyetawé. *These clothes are too small.* = pwarne

2. crowded, closed in, cramped

3. press in on, as when squeezing through a gap ◆ Arlewatyerrepe tyetarle atnywenhe, arlpawinewethe arwelele atnemele. *The goanna squeezed in the small hole, so we'll have to make the hole wider with a yamstick or stick.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO **tyerte sneakily, atyerte native quoll**

mantarre tyete

pants or skirt with elastic waist

tyetele mwenke *vt.*

1. be a tight squeeze, be hard to fit through (lit. tightness is squeezing) ◆ Arreyewe tyetele mwénke atyenge. *I squeezed through the gap.*

2. be tight ◆ Mantarre tyetele atyenge mwarrantye. *This dress is too tight for me.*

SEE ALSO pwarnele mwenke

tyetarrenke *vi.*

get tight, be constricted ◆ Kangkalakake iterrye ahentye tyetarrenhe. *If someone has a bad cold then their throat gets constricted.* = pwarnarrenke

tyetherre+ pre.

Goes before nominal endings to mean 'these two' or 'the two'. It is usually followed by the ending +arte (tye+² -atherre).

tyetherrikakarte *dem.*

having these two, with these two

tyetherrangkwerre *dem.*

in the middle of these two ◆ Tyetherrangkwerarte, elkwerr-angkwerre, artpenhe alekepe. *The dog ran right between these two.* SEE **tyangkwarre**

tyetherrapenarte *dem.*

like these two

tyetherrengarte *dem.*

belongs to these two people

tyetherrarlarte *dem.*

to the other two ◆ Tyetherrarlarte pwitarrey-alpenhe. *They came back and joined the other two.*

tyetherreketyarte, tyeketyatherrarte *dem.*

in case of these two

tyetherrel-arlenge *dem.*

with these two ◆ Tyetherrel-arlengarte angkerrane ayenge. *I'm talking with these*

two people.

tyetherrepenharte *dem.*

1. after these two, from these two
2. because of these two, after these two, from these two

tyetherrewanenye *dem.*

hasn't got these two, without these two

tyetherrewarte *dem.*

for or about these two

tyetheyarte *dem.*

1. from here (tye⁺²-theye +arte) ♦ Marle atherre tyetheyarte artnperr-aytenye. *Two women ran away from here.*
2. from this

tyetye¹ *n.*

light rain, sprinkle, shower, drizzle. Also referred to as *arntwe tyetye*. ♦ Tyetyele rley-etyeme arntwengepe, mpe alpwene aynanthe. *The rain is heading this way. Come on, let's go.* ♦ Arntwenge tyetyele rlenke kelye-kelyele ipmerre kelye-kelyele. *The rain has started to sprinkle and shower with little drops.* = kwetengarre SEE ALSO ngelyawelyawe drizzle, tye¹ rain

tyetyele wenke *vt.*

1. light rain fall, shower, drizzle
- ♦ Arntwenge tyetyele werrantye, kelye-kelye wethapenye. *It is raining a bit.*
2. throw small things ♦ Atnhantele tyetyele werrantye aylewanthe. *Who is throwing little things at us?*

tyetye² *n.* [BABY TALK]

meat

= weye¹, atnwenthe

tyetyarte *n.*

big, sacred, important ♦ Aynewanthe tyetyarte anteyane arrwekele alkenhe. *Our boss is standing there in front.* To say 'your' or 'my' tyetyarte, the object pronoun can go before this word instead of using the possessive pronoun, which goes after tyetyarte. = erltwe SEE ALSO alkenhe *important*, tyertengkwe *important person*

tyetyayerre *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

meat ♦ Tyetyayerre ntaylenhe artnwengele. *My son-in-law gave me some meat.*

= weyalyerre, atnwethalyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE], weye¹, atnwenthe

tyetye angkenke *vi.*

talk all the time

tyetyerrnge type of bird, rarely heard or seen SEE twyetyerrnge

tyetyeye *n.* [BABY TALK]

horse = nantewe

tyetyimperre aperinenke *vt.*

rip into something, shred something
♦ Alekele tyetyimperre aperinenke rake apeke. *The dog is ripping the rag to shreds with its teeth.*

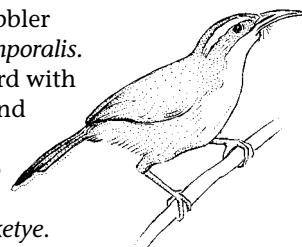
tyewe *exc.*

go quickly, take off, run off ♦ Laleye akerre atnarreyayne, biscuit akerre atnarreyayne, aynanthepe tyewe! *He put lollies and biscuits down and then we took off.*

SEE ALSO anpatyarrenke *run off*

tyewaketye *n.*

grey-crowned babbler
Pomatostomus temporalis.



Brownish-grey bird with

white forehead and
chest and long
beak, 25 cm. Also
referred to as
thangkerne tyewaketye.
♦ Tyewaketye nyartape
thangkerne artetyele arre anenke.
Thangkerne nyartape errpwerle kape
arltere. Tyewaketyelepe oynenke
wantakerrettetye kelye-kelye. *This is a black
and white bird which lives and can be found in
the mulga country. This bird eats little insects
that lives in mulga area.* ♦ Tyewaketye
artnwengele angwaremere ertywerne
makwerle aytanke ketye. *If children copy this
bird they grow two of rows of teeth.*

tyewalhe *n.*

1. type of small black ant ♦ Tyewalhepe errpwerle kelye alhwengele arre anteyane. Tyewalhepe makwerle kwene anteyane. Kwartape kwereyenge makwerle kelye-kelye arltere inenge etnteyele anteyane. Tyewalhe nyartape enewaylengele arle weye aynterrantye. *This black small ant lives in a hole. It lives with many other ants. It has many eggs which are very small and white and are in small caves. This ant is cheeky. It is eaten by the echidna as its food. The small black ants are eating the (dead) turkey.*
2. general word for any sort of ant

tyewalhe paympelhakake

ant at the flying stage ♦ Tyewalhe alkenh-alkenhe weyaynewene. *Big ants are meat-eaters.* SEE ALSO arlkerrke ant sp., ntyeyaperte bull ant, aherrk-aherrke Bagot's ants,

tyewalparrenke

ngkwerneyewene meat ant

tyewalparrenke *vi.*

with legs upwards (?)

tyewanenyarte *dem.*

without this, not having this (tye+ -wanenye +arte)

tyewangkenke *vi.*

fart

Tyewanteye soakage west of Stuart Highway

SEE Atyewanteye

tyewarlarte, tyarlarte *dem.*

1. in here, to here (tye+² -warle +arte) ♦ Artweye inenge makwerle aperrernenye eye tyewarlarte lthartewe, rrkantewe. *The men will come here for a corroboree, for fun.*

2. in this, at this

tyewarte *dem.*

1. this, for this, about this
2. here. Used to describe the location of the object of a transitive verb. (tye+ +we +arte)
♦ Tyewartepe erreyakwerre ayneyayne atanthepe artnwenge angketyarrele rtame akeleyele amerne. *They were eating bush onions here, the mothers and their children, my aunties.*

tyewartweyarte *dem.*

owner of this (tye+ -artweye +arte)

tyewe-tyewe *n.* [BABY TALK]

healer, witchdoctor = ngangkaye

SEE ALSO angkwerr-elethhenke massage

tyeyenenke hurt a sore by bumping it or touching it SEE tyinenke

tyeyenge my, mine SEE atyeyenge

tyilpe *n.*

1. slice, half, piece, segment, section

♦ Tylpe rntewewene arrkwentye. *Cut it into three pieces.*

2. crescent moon. Also referred to as arelpe tylpe. ♦ Tylpe kelye openkerne re somewhere apewethe aytnarrel-ayteweth. Kwerepenhe re atney-alpenke kelye tylpe apertame. *The crescent moon comes and then disappears for a bit. After that it comes back small again.*

tyilpe arntenke *vi.*

break in two ♦ Kngwere angkwerrepe arwelarle rtame tylpe arnteyayne. *Some people's boomerangs would smash into a tree and break in two.*

tyilpe rntwenke *vt.*

cut something in two

tyilpe-tyilpe *n.*

slices, halves, pieces

= tyarrpe-tyarrpe

tyilpe-tyilpaylenke, tylpe-tyilpinenke *vt.*

cut something into pieces or sections; slice something up

tyinenke *vt.*

hurt a sore by bumping it or touching it ♦ Atyewenhe tyinenke alepale. *I hurt my sore accidentally.* ♦ Ngkerrke atyenge tyinentyle! *Don't bump my sore!*

tyipe-tyipe *n.*

edible fat from the desert spadefoot toad mpwekenhe. Also referred to as antere tyipe-tyipe. ♦ Mpwekenharenge antere tyipe-tyipe. Artepe angkwarre nyartame akepe, mpelarte. *Fat from the desert spadefoot toad is called tyipe-tyipe. The fat is on its back and head.*

tyitepayne *n.*

corrugated iron, galvanized iron (from English 'sheet of iron') ♦ Tyitepayne nthengelarte altyanteyane, arntweketye. *There is a piece of corrugated iron there in case it rains.*

tywarrenke lie about something, pretend, fib

SEE errtywarrenke

tyweke *n.*

sugar (from English 'sugar')

tywekatyweke blonde SEE tyekwatyekwe

tywekere *n.*

1. dislike, don't want or like something

♦ Ayenge tywekere atrwenthaylperrewe. *I don't like fish.* A thing you dislike has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun) and a quality or action you don't like has the -ketye ending: ♦ Warenpaytenye ilewethaylperrewe ayenge tywekere arkarle ketye. *Get a warmer one because I don't like cold ones.*

2. uninterested (in something or someone)

= arnkwanenye, alhekere SEE ALSO

errngerrnge sensitive

tywekerarrenke *vi.*

1. dislike, feel annoyed or sick of something, don't want something, fed up with something. The thing you dislike has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813).

2. not want to do something ♦ 'Alwene ayenge alpwene?' mpele. Tywekerarrenke rtame re. *He thought, 'Should I turn back?' But he decided not to.*

SEE ALSO errngerrngarrenke be fussy

Tywekertaye *n.*

a male skin name, *Kngwarraye* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young *Kngwarraye* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

tyweke-tyweke *n.*

chook, chicken (from English ‘chook’). Also referred to as *atnwenthe tyweke-tyweke*. ◆ Kwarde tyweke-tyweke arenge atye eltenke. *I will crack open the chook egg.* SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *tyekwatyekwe blonde*

tywenape-tywenape *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

show-off (from English ‘showing off’) ◆ Kalyarte-kalyarte inenge tywenape-tywenape. *The friends are showing off to each other.* = kalyarte-kalyarte **SEE ALSO** rrkante-rrkante

tywengepenke trick, joke, pretend [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] **SEE** errtywengepenke**Tywengeraye** a skin name, *Kngwarraye* man (NOTE Warlpiri *Jungarrayi*) **SEE** Tywekertaye**tywengerlenke** *vt.*

point at something, show someone something ◆ Arrilpe artnte atherre wenhe, artnte kelye atherre, rlengkarle atye tywengerlenhe, nyarte erreyakwerre Altyerrepene. *It is those two small steep hills that I showed you today, they are the bush onions from the Dreamtime.* ◆ Thangkerne kwerlekwekele arntwe warle atheke tywengerlenke. *The diamond dove is known to show people the way to the nearest waterhole or soakage.*

tywengerley-enene

go and point at or show someone something (+y-ene+ ‘go and do’) ◆ Kemarre aylene tywengerley-enewethe mpele. *We’ll show you where that Kemarre is.*

tywenge-tywenge,**errtyweng-errtywenge** *adv.*

pretend, trick or fake doing something, ◆ Aye, artnwenge nhartepa wantewe atyeyenge akerrane? Repe tywenge-tywenge rtame apertame re akerrane. *Hey, why is my child crying over there? Oh, he’s just pretending to cry.* ◆ Tyapelarte tyampe aherrke tyapelarte anteyane elyenge rtame aneyayne, tywenge-tywenge ware pwarrantyengele. *As they were sitting under their bough shelters they would also make little fires which were pretend cooking fires.*

= -arrpanteye **SEE ALSO** -apartentye so-called

Tywenkwerakwerre Tennant Creek **SEE**

Tyenkerakwerre

tywenpe perentie **SEE** atywetnpe**tywenye** splotchy, blotchy **SEE** errtywenye**Tyweperrerle** a skin name, *Pwerle* man (NOTE Warlpiri *Jupurrula*) **SEE** Tywerlame**tywerenke** hit the ground with a tool to hear if the ground is hollow [YOUNGER SPEAKERS] **SEE** tyerewenke**tyweretye** *n.*

1. bean tree, bat-wing coral tree *Erythrina vespertilio* ssp. *biloba*. Tree to 10m with bright red flowers called *akampe* or *akinte* and shiny red and yellow seeds in clustered pods.

2. inedible seeds of the bean tree

◆ Tyweretye aye wetyenye, nhetherrarte elwewe mpwarekenke, atherraperte.

Nharte kwere, wenhe arrenke, string warle atewantheyenge arre atanthe rlwamparle ilerrantye rtame methetharle. *Necklace* rtame atanthe mpwarerrantye kwerartepa, seed-pe. Elperterre rtame re. *Seeds of the bean tree and emu bush are used to make (into necklaces). They put them onto European string, which they get from white men or white women. They make them into necklaces. The inedible seeds are hard.*

tyweretye akwerke

bean tree shoots. Young bean tree shoots were eaten by people in the olden days.

Also referred to as *rlwene tyweretye akwerke*.

Tyweretye Etnkwelth-etnkwelthe *n.*

water hole on Donkey Creek south of Enkwe.

Tyweretye werke *n.*

soakage near Ankweleyelengkwe.

tyweretye-tyweretye *n.*

country where there are lots of bean trees

tywerewenke hit the ground with a tool to hear if the ground is hollow when you are looking for witchetty grubs and goannas **SEE** tyerewenke**Tywerlame** *n.*

a male skin name, *Pwerle* man. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. ◆ Pwerle marlepe Ngamperle rtame artweyepe Tywerlame. *A man of Pwerle skin is called Tywerlame and a woman is called Ngamperle.* For some speakers this is only used for a young *Pwerle* boy.

SEE ALSO ikwe skin name

tywerlele

tywerlele *adv.*

1. in charge, as a leader ♦ Artweye mpwerneyepe aynantherre tywerlele apeyayne repe aynekanthe akake apeyayne apertame, *tend a muster warle*. *My brother-in-law used to lead us, we used to work and get around together mustering.* SEE ALSO mayethe boss

2. way of referring to a person you are in an avoidance relationship with when they are with someone else [RESPECT LANGUAGE]. The person who is *tywerlele* is with someone who you are in an avoidance relationship with. ♦ Tyangkwarre marle tywerlele atyenge theye ntarelparrenhe. *I saw my wife go off from here with my mother-in-law.*

tywerlele anenke *vi.*

watch over someone, mind something

tywerlele angkenke *vi.*

talk on behalf of others, speak up for others

tywerlele arenke *vt.*

be on watch for a group of people, be on the look out

tywerlelarrenke *vi.*

be in charge

tywerlpe spinifex grub, edible ant larva SEE tywerlpe

tywerlperre *n.*

ripe, soft fruit. Fruit such as *anatyé* and *apite* is good when it is soft and ripe.
= anthwele, ntingke SEE ALSO arrwelthe

tywerrenge, atywerenge *n.*

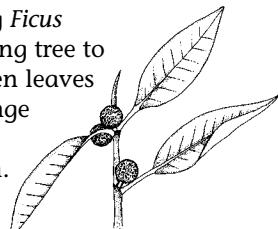
1. sacred objects (NOTE Anmatyerr *tywerreng*)
2. secret, sacred, restricted
3. Law, Dreaming

SEE ALSO lhangkele men's ceremony

tywerrke *n.*

1. wild fig, desert fig *Ficus brachypoda*. Spreading tree to 4 m with glossy green leaves and fruits that change from yellow to red-brown as they ripen. Grows in hills. Also referred to as *arwele tywerrke*. ♦ Rlwene tywerrke anteyane artntenge rtame. *The wild fig grows in the hills.*

2. edible fruit of the wild fig. When the fruits turn orange then they are ready to eat. Also referred to as *rlwene tywerrke*. Also referred to as *rlwene tywerrke*. ♦ Mpe, apewene aynanthe arlelke tywerrkewe.



Come on, let's go and pick native fig fruits.

Tywerrkakake *n.*

place just east of Neutral Junction Station

tywerrkarle *n.*

pointing bone ♦ Tywerrkarle aleyale atarrenhe kwerele. *The pointing bone is bad and used for cursing people.*

SEE ALSO ntaylar pointing bone

tywerteke *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

a. black-breasted buzzard, black-breasted kite *Hamirostra melanosternon*. Short-tailed brown or black kite with prominent bullseye under wing, 55–60 cm (NOTE Anmatyerr *tywertek*).

b. little eagle (?) *Hieraetus morphnoides*. Eagle-like bird with barred tail and distinctive pale band on underwing, 45–55 cm. Also referred to as *thangkerne tywerteke*.

SEE ALSO twetime black-breasted buzzard

tywetye *n.*

dangerous creatures that only traditional healers *ngangkaye* can see. They cause sickness and can even cause a baby to die if the *ngangkaye* doesn't get rid of them. People put headbands *iterlarre* on children and babies to keep *tywetye* spirits away from them. ♦ Ngkangkayele kwere angkwerr-eletnhenke tywetye aepange arrentye pange wenhe wante animal kelye-kelyele arre aynenke ngkangkayele paperte kwere find-emaylenke kwere. *A traditional healer throws out the poison which is like an evil spirit. Only the traditional healer can find it and throw it away.* ♦ Ntyerrmentyenenge twentyelawe; artnwenge nharte angwaremeketye tywetyele! *Don't burn the fat, or else evil spirits might infect the child!*

tywetyerrnge, tyetyerrnge *n.*

1. type of bird, rarely heard or seen. It makes a clicking sound. Possibly a mythical bird, or chiming wedgebill *Psophodes occidentalis*. Also referred to as *thangkerne tywetyerrnge*. ♦ Thangkerne tywetyerrnge artweye arenge. Iterryele arlenge aperte angkelp-angkenke re. Awenyerrepene apeke re angkelp-angkenke. *This bird is associated with kurdaitchas. It calls out once or twice to let people know.*

2. a sound heard at night made by deceased ancestors

tywetyetye *n.*

1. dog [BABY TALK] = aleke
2. dog whose owner has died, or belongs to someone whom you are in an avoidance relationship with, such as a woman's son-in-law's dog = pimparte [SOME SPEAKERS]
3. old dog ♦ Tywetyetye atyeyenge apmerele anteyane. *My old dog is at home.*

**+we, -wethewe** *n.end.*

1. for, to get (something). Shows the reason or purpose of an action. ♦ Artweye amerne openhe aherrewe, atnhelengkwewe, arwengerrpewe. *The men went for kangaroo, emu and bush turkey.* ♦ Areyenene artnwenge kwere akeyayne kwarrengkewe. *A child was found crying for its mother.*
♦ Alharrkwe openkerne arntwewe. *The dust storm is the reason for the rain.* Most of the uses of this ending also apply to the object pronouns, such as *atyenge, ngkenge, kwere, atewanthe*, see Table 5, p. 813.
2. In sentences without verbs +we shows the reason, types of things or person that something applies to. ♦ Apmwe pwekerrenye, awelengke rtame re iterryewe. *The king brown snake is dangerous to people.* ♦ Alkaperte rlengkewe. *That's enough for today.*
3. for, to (someone). Goes on the end of the word for the person or thing who is benefiting from an action, such as *etnyenke* 'give' and *rlewarrenke* 'show'.
♦ Kwarrengkwele kwarlweyele artnwenge atneratyinenke rtwaltyewe. *A mother and father promise their daughter to their son-in-law.* If there is more than one word describing the person who receives something then +we can go just on the last word: ♦ Pwaye atewantheyengewe atanthe arnkentyarle enye etnyerrweneyaynenke. *They would quickly give the food to their boys in the single men's quarters.*
4. about (a matter), regarding (an issue)
♦ Kwerepenharte re openhengerne, kwenyelepenhewe. *Since then he has come here, (to talk) about yesterday's business.*
5. With nominals that describe feelings and thoughts, +we goes on the thing that those feelings are directed towards. These include thoughts such as *ahentye*, 'want, like', *kaltye* 'know', *atero* 'scared', *nyerrele* 'thirsty', *arrangkere* 'hungry', *peyakele* 'not having, empty.' ♦ Ayengepe akwerrepe etnewe. *I don't know his name.* ♦ Warenpaytenye ilewethe ayenge tywekere arkarlarewe.

Wake

Get a warmer one because I don't like cold ones. ♦ Ntyerrele akake warle, nyarte ntyerrelewepe peyakelelke, errkerelke. *Let's go to another soakage, this one is empty, there is only clay in the bottom of it now.*

- 6.** out of, from, off. Shows the place where something comes out from [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Ahernepe kwere pwelyerrelyerre aneyayne, pwelekewepe. *The dirt was rising from the cattle.* ♦ Nhartepe arntwelke ilenke wenhe paketele tapewe. *Then he gets some water with a bucket from a tap.* = -warle²
- 7.** With verbs of blocking and closing +we shows the reason or thing that is blocked.
- ◆ Ame awap-anteyane ngkwarlewe kwerartewe. *The larvae of the native bee block off the sweet sugarbag.*

8. Shows the time, location or position that something is in when an action happens to it [OLDER SPEAKERS] ♦ Arwele theye wenhe arrerwenenke, artepewepe. *Using a stick he quickly puts it onto its back.*

◆ Ngwengewe rtame aynantherre truck-emayleweth pweleke nharte mpele. *We'll truck the cattle tomorrow.* ♦ Aynanthe areyayne kwere paperte; alkerewepe paperte aynanthe areyayne. *We started watching it (the helicopter) only; we were only looking in the air.* Often the object is left out of a sentence and the place where the action happens has the +we ending: ♦ Arntwenke apmerewe tenewepe. *They tell (people at) the camp.* Younger speakers use -warle instead of +we for this meaning.

- 9.** When an action happens to someone or something resulting in them being in a certain state, this is shown with +we.
- ◆ Atyepe aytneyerre kwere, errtyartele, intemarte, imewe. *I'll spear him to death.*
- 10.** Goes on verbs in the second part of a sentence to show this is the reason for the main action or state. ♦ Aleme errpatye ayenge anteyane artnwenge atyeyenge arntetye arrenhewe. *I feel sad for my child who has become sick.* ♦ Atanthe erntwerrele arnttarntareye, watnteyayne artnwenge inengewe, artnwengew-artweye amernepe atanharle openhewe arlke. *They might help each other look after and feed the children because their parents were out hunting.* ♦ Repe etnperrantye artnwenge ake amperranewe. *He's touching the child's head to see if it's hot.*

11. Most pronouns equivalent to nominals with the +we ending include an actual +we ending: atewanthe 'them', 'for them' (but a few do not; atyenge, ngkenge, kwere). For some speakers, however, +we can also go after these three pronouns with no change in meaning. ♦ Akarrelke kwerewe nhartepe kwathenkepe, akarre, kwathenke. kngwere angkwerrepe peyengele, etnthepe etlnhenke rtame. *You drink the honey out of them then. Sucking some of them, you throw away the (empty) flowers.* ♦ Arrkare ngkeyengele ring-emayleyayne rlengkepe ngkengewe, ngkarrkarele. *Your husband called for you today.* +we can also go on other words that describe the thing or person with the +we ending: ♦ Ilwekere elkwemene inengewe katye alperinewethe aynanthe ilwekere ngayelewe. *We should go and get some meat to bring back to those poor old hungry women.*

- 12.** Goes before other longer endings which are written as separate words, e.g. -athene, -artetye, -aneny, -artweye, -athathe, -arelhe. See these endings. It also forms the first part of some shorter endings which are written as a single ending, such as +watye and +wethe.

Wake *n.*

country north-west of Arnerre. Associated with Thangale and Mpetyane skin groups.

Wakape *n.*

Wauchope ♦ Aynantherre aneyayne Wakapele atnakakerre, kelye-kelye. *We used to live at Wauchope when we were young.*

wakapate *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

holiday, travel around (from English 'walkabout') ♦ 'Ngwenge ayenge alpenkelke' mpele angkelpatherrantyelke atyewenhe. 'Wakapate arengewe angkerrane ayenge wakapate arengewe. Alpenke ayenge' mpele. Newe ayenge holiday openke intemaperte ayenge openke mpele. 'Tomorrow I'll go back and resign', I told myself. 'I'll tell him I'm going for a holiday.' I didn't go for a holiday though, I went for good instead.

Wakaye *n.*

1. people of the Epenarra and Canteen Creek area
2. language formerly spoken around Epenarra and Canteen Creek area

Wakwerlpe place name SEE Akwerlpe

wale house SEE warle¹

wale *n.*

fork in trees where people put food so that it doesn't get eaten by animals. People stored food this way in the olden days.
 ♦ Arkerre akerre ayanthe ayneyaynenke arlepenhelke rtame ayneyaynenke akwetelhelke rtame. Renharte aympeyayne, aympeyayne eteyayaynenke walewarle. *We used to eat desert raisins and lukarrara seeds made up into a cake after we had cleaned them. Then we would put them up on a branch to keep safe.*
 = alite SOUNDS SIMILAR TO warle¹ house

+w-alantye SEE -alantye²

Walapanpe place name SEE Alapanpe

walaymperre *n.*

pelican *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. Also referred to as *thangkerne walaymperre*.
 ♦ Walaymperre thangkerne alkenhe arntwe arenye, repe ware elpalhapanye kape arltere. Thangkerne nyartelepe aynenke aylperre kape pwele-pwele. *The pelican is a big waterbird which is grey and white. This bird eats fish and tadpoles.*

walethe *n.*

radio, walkman (from English 'wireless')
 ♦ Walethe kelye erlparle re arrenke elpathewethe. *He puts the walkman (headphones) in his ears for listening with.* ♦ Ngwengepe rtame re ingwe atwemengkarreye waletharle rlengke aynanthe elpathenherre. *Tomorrow there will be an eclipse of the sun, we heard it on the radio.*

waleyeye house SEE warleye

waltake *n.*

dingo, wild dog (from English 'wild dog'). Also referred to as aleke waltake.
 = arnwere, wanapare

walterre native apricot SEE weltarre

wampere *n.*

possum
Trichosurus vulpecula. Also referred to as weye wampere. ♦ Nyartepa weye malangke. Wamperelepe aynenke atwakeye kape arntwe kwathenke. Wampere nyartepa artnangke apenye karntenge kape pwenke kwerre aherre apenye. *The possum is very nice meat.*

Possums eat wild oranges and drink water.

They are like a bilby, only shorter. They are prepared, cooked and cut up like a kangaroo.

♦ Iterryepe peyakarrenhe, wele wampere peyakarrenhe. *As Aboriginal people passed away, so too did the possums.*

wampere-wampere *n.* [SOME SPEAKERS]

mulga native currant, narrow-leaved native currant *Psydrax suaveolens*. Also referred to as arwele wampere-wampere.
 = ngkwernatilpe

wantanelp-antenke *vi.*

stop (of rain, lightning, hail) ♦ Wanantelp-antenkelke arntwe kwenyele. *It stopped raining yesterday.*
 = atnangke atrarrenke, atnangkarrenke

wanapare *n.*

dingo, wild dog. Also referred to as aleke wanapare.
 = arnwere

-wanenye, -anenye *n.end.*

1. not, without. Goes on nominals to mean not having that thing. ♦ Repe arnwenge wanenye. *She hasn't got any children.*

♦ Rrkante etnyeyayne atewehanthae ahe wanenyele. *They played with each other without fighting.*

2. before there was, when there was no

♦ Ntyerrmepe rntwengele, rntweyayne kwere, makwerle. Nhartepe kwere aympenkelke, akwerrele, awatnkepe, atyenge wanenyele, aveyawele amerne. *They would pick off lots of dogwood seeds. Then they would yandy them with a coolamon, in the old days, before I was born, our ancestors.* Endings such as +le and +we go after -wanenye: ♦ Warle warlepe aynanthe apenke, tyanywenge wanenyele. *We go to the station store when there is no tobacco.*

Endings such as -theye, -apenye and -penhe go before -wanenye: ♦ Tyapenye wanenye anenhe kngenpe. Peyake rtame nyartepa, anenpe aneyayne, kwerre kelye. *They were not like present-day women, but were still undeveloped girls.*

3. On kinship nominals it means that someone has recently lost this relative.

♦ Re kwawele wanenye. *He is without his uncle.* ♦ Ane atherrele rtame nanikwetepe arrteyayayne tyatyle, apmarleye wanenyele. *My mother's father and my mother's grandmother, who have since passed away, looked after the goats.*

4. *v.end.* don't, won't, didn't, can't (do an



Wange-wange

action), stop doing an action. The *+nge+* ending or a tense ending such as *+nhe* goes before *-wanenye*. ♦ Aleke atyeyengele **aynenge-wanenye**. *My dog won't eat meat.* ♦ Rwengke **arengue-wanenye** aytarrantye, enyepe kwereyenge, repe kangwetekelape. *I haven't seen the food that the 'kangwetekelape' frog eats.* ♦ Nthakenhame ywekenge-wanenye yate theyepe. *The cattle can't be let out of the yard.*

SEE ALSO *peyakele nothing*

-wanenye apertame

not do something any more ♦ Angkenge-wanenye apertame ayenge akerlite anteyane. *I'm not talking any more, I'm quiet.*

-waneny-in+

make something hard to do, make something impossible to do ♦ Ahepertewe arle arlekpe openke mengelepe akngwepanginenke kape weye aynenge waneny-inenke. *Going hunting in summer can be a nuisance as there are a lot of flies about making it impossible to eat meat.*

wange-wange n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. dog that has died ♦ Wele waylpale kwerartepe wange-wangele atyeyengele aleke akwerrkelarle pwarlkerr-aytenye. *My dear old dog, a puppy then (but now dead), barked at the white man and ran off.* = tweketweke
2. dog whose owner has died ♦ Wange-wange nhakarte mentye anteyane alarrentyele! *Don't hit that poor dog, he has no owner!*
= pimparte SEE ALSO *aleke dog*

wangkenke vi.

swell up ♦ Rlwe ayenge wangkenhe rlwe ayenge amarrenhe. *My eye is swollen.*
♦ Eltye arlwar-atnenhe, wangkenhe. *My hand is swollen.*

= alhwenkarrenke, amarrenke SEE ALSO *arlwar-atnenke, amarrenke swell up*

wangkelh-aylenke vt.

make something swell up ♦ Arrpwantyele apeke wangkelh-aylenye. *A centipede (bite) might have caused the swelling.*

wante, wantarte dem.

1. what? ♦ Wante nte mparerrantye? *What are you doing?* ♦ Weyepe atye wante? *What meat will I find?* ♦ Wantarte ikwe nyarte? *What's his skin name?* Older speakers use *atnhante* instead of *wante* when asking about the name *etne* of a place or person.

2. something or other, whatever (used when the speaker is not being specific)

♦ Atnkwarengele ayenge ilekarrenhe, wantele rteyange atyenge ywenkenhe. *I was frightened, something scared me in the night.*

3. you know, well, alright ♦ Wantepe, arkarepe artntwarrantye ngkengepe anherreye aynanthepe artntwenke ngkaperle nharte openkernawe arrewenhe. *You know for us to tell you, daughter-in-law, that your husband is coming we'd say 'ngkaperle' to mean your husband is coming from over there.*

4. whatchamacallit, thingy, what's it called, thingummyjig ♦ Alarreyayne elepele. Elepele twene wantarte, atnemele. *We would kill the meat with an axe. Not an axe, a thingummyjig – a yamstick.*

wante nyartepe, wante rtame nyartepe

What's this?

wantarte wenharte

What is it again? What was it? What's that thing?

wantakerrettetye

all sorts of things, what sorts of things

wanterteye, wantertetye

1. what sort of thing ♦ Rlwene arrpanterye nyarte wantertetye? *What sort of (terrible) food is this?*

2. something or other, whatever (used when the speaker is not being specific)
♦ Nhartaye arene nte alekele nthalarte wantertetye interalwarrantye athengerarre. *Look there, that dog is following something through the grass.*

wantaytenye

like what, like something or other. Used when trying to think of a descriptive word for something ♦ Artnte errpwerle-errpwerle anteyane kwere, wantaytenye. *There were black stones, like what sort of thing.*

= wantapenye

wante kngwerepe

What's next?

wanteketye

from what, because of what

♦ Wanteketyarte atnhantinenye ikwe nyartepe? *What made that smell?*

wantele

1a. what sort of thing

b. something, some sort of thing. Used when the thing or person is the doer of a transitive verb ♦ Artnwenge kelye nharte

enngerre amarrenhe wantele-rteyange arre atnhenherre penhe. *That little child has a swollen face; it looks like something has bitten her.* Other endings can go after this word:

◆ Wantele mpange? *What sort of thing (did it)?*

2a. at what place ◆ Nharte aynanthe aneyaynenke wantelelke? *Rock well-lelke aynanthe aneyaynenke. Ntyerrele aynanthe kwatheyaynenke. Then we camped at what place? Rock Well. That's where we would drink water.*

b. at some place or other

wantel-arlenge

1a. why, what's up? ◆ Aytwelke wantele arlenge rtame nyartep? *What's wrong with pipeclay?* ◆ Atnwenthe wantele arlenge nte eletnhenhe? *Why are you throwing the meat away?*

b. for some reason or other, over something or other

wantelayteme [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. what sort of thing?

2. something or other ◆ Atantherrepe angkenherre wantelayteme atyenge atnhenh-arrpanteye rtame. *They said that something or other must have given me a bit of a bite.*

wantempange, wantepange

1a. whatchamacallit, thingy, what's it called, thingummyjig? ◆ Atanthe, elkwemeninengele apite. Apite atanthe apmeyayne atnwelarre. Wantem-pange? Katywertarre-mpange atanthe apmeyaynenke, katywerte. *The old women would dig up pencil yams and whatchamacallit? Other pencil yams called 'katywartnerre', that's what they would dig too.*

b. something or other

wanterteyange, wantertetye

1. whatchamacallit, thingy, what's it called, thingummyjig? ◆ Wantertetyange etnepe? *What's its name?* ◆ Awenyerram-awenyerrame nte arengele ilel-ilelarrrrantye elkwerr-elkwerre. Wantertetyange? Rlwene apeke nte rntwel-erntwel-arrewethe katyerre elkwerr-elkwerre, nte arengele. *One by one you see (bush foods) and get them halfway. It might be – what its name? Bush food, desert raisins that you see and get them along the way.*

2. something, some sort of thing

◆ Kangwethike arntwe theye re

lwemanenke, enye re aynewethe wantertetyange kwereyenge. *The frog comes out of the water to eat some kind of tucker that belongs to it.*

wanterteyanange

what is it? ◆ Kwenengenengele atye ararrantye erlwe. Wanterteyanangepe? *I'm lowering my eyes (to try and see better), what is it?*

wantakerre, wantakerrarte dem.

1. what sort of thing (wante -akerre)
◆ Kerre-kerre tyampe nyarte weye aynanthe alarrewene. Alarrel-aytewethe kerre-kerrelke rtame alarrel-ayteyayne. Apeyaynenkee wantakerrawe? *We should kill some Storr's monitors to eat. So we would kill them next and keep going. We would travel around for what else?*

2. any sort of thing ◆ Akwertitengele arwele, artnte wantakerre alpwartewene. *The rainbow serpent lifts up sticks, stones and debris.* ◆ Artnkwepe atewantheyenge pack horse-we kantinewe pack-saddle wantakerre atewantheyenge shift-emayleyayne atantherre arreyayne anwengerelke atantherre. *They packed all their things, their pack-saddles and bags, and moved away, away from where the snake was.* ◆ Renharte aynanthe kwatheyaynenke arnerre akerre wantakerre renhakerre aynanthe aneyaynenke. *Then we would drink at various rockholes and stop at various sorts of places.*

wantakerrertetye, wantakertetye dem.

1. what sorts of things (wante -akerre -rtetye)
2. all sorts of things, anything and everything, bits and pieces ◆ Kwerke wantakerrertetye kelye. *Every living thing that is young or small is called kwerke.* ◆ Athewe wantakerrertetyewe aynanthe enthwerr-apeyayne. *We were looking for some sort of grass as we went along.* ◆ Kwenemangkerre atanthe rntweyayne, arkerre atanthe rntweyayne. Wantakertetye tyeptetye ayneyaynenke. Kwerlperle akerre atanthe rntweyaynenke renharte atanthe ayneyayne. *They would pick bush tomatoes and desert raisins. They would eat all the stuff that grows in the bush. They would pick bush coconuts and eat them too.* ◆ Repe weyelke rtame ayney-alpenge wantakerrertetye, arlewatyerre apeke. *(After getting back) he eats some kind of meat, such as goanna.*

Wantakertetye

wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye

insects ♦ Artwintelepe anteyane alhwengel ahernele aynenke re wantakerrertetye kelye-kelye. *The desert spadefoot toad lives in a hole in the ground and eats insects.*

wantakertetye

some sort of, any sort of

VARIANT OF wantakerrertetye

wantapenye

dem.
what kind of thing, what sort of thing

wantarrenke

1. put something off, avoid something, not answer ♦ Mentye, wantewelke wantarrerraneee. Wantewelke rtame aylenge-wanenye. Mentye enwenke akeleye? *Why are we avoiding it then? Why aren't we singing it, should we leave it?*
2. not do what has been asked of you, not do what you are supposed to do

wantarte

what VARIANT OF wante

wantartaye, wantaye

n.
What's up? What's news? What do you want? ♦ Kngwere apeke aveyayterane atyapeke alwengerantye 'Perteye, wantartaye wenhe atrnwenthe?' *Someone might be coming and so I ask them 'Hey, what's news, did you shoot any meat?'*

wantenke

feed someone SEE watnenke

wantepenhe

1. why, for what reason? ♦ Wantepenhe nge akerlitarerrane? *Why are you being quiet?* ♦ Wantepenhe nge akepe? *What happened to your head?*
2. from something, because of something (used when the speaker is not being specific)

wantewarte, wantewe, wantewarre

1. for what reason? why? ♦ Wantewe errwanthe rrkantarrerrane? *Why are you lot laughing?* ♦ Wantewe nte ipmarrarrantye? *Why are you scolding him?*
2. for some sort of reason, for a particular reason ♦ Wantewe are lthartewe atnhantarrenke kngweramernewe rlwewe ethn Hewethe, karrarenke, artweyepe, makwerle, apmerele tenele. *For a particular reason such as a ceremony, we gather together, a lot of men, in a big camp to show a dance for other people to see.*

wantewartetye

why on earth; how come?

Wantilpe

n.
soakage on Taylor Creek

wantinenke

vt.
do it (something), do whatchamacallit, make whatchamacallit ♦ Artweyele kwere aylewethe, relhe aleyake. Rewenhe aylende, rewenhe apeke wantinenke. *A man sings a young girl. He can sing himself too. He can do it to himself.* ♦ Ngwengelke rtame errwanthe artenyele apartame wantinemere ahene rtame warm-le. *You should do it tomorrow when it's warm at lunchtime.* ♦ Entye lthele-lthele arrenke wethanye rarrele apeke wantinenke entye lthele-lthele aylende. *The wind does whatchamacallit to your hair, it makes it messy.*

wapeye

n. [BABY TALK]
white person
= waylpale, rlwampe¹

ware

1. fire ♦ Ware ampenke. *The fire is burning.* ♦ Elweme ware kelye arrenhe. *Those two people made a fire.* ♦ Rlwenthe amperrane ware. *The fire is throwing off light.* ♦ Warengue ayenge ntywewethe. *I want to warm myself by the fire.*
2. firewood ♦ Ware atye ilewethe. *I've got to get wood.* = errtywerle SEE ALSO arwele tree
3. matches, firestick ♦ Ware ntethe etnyene, ntethe etnyene atye lyweke wethe. *Give me the matches, give me them so I can light it.* ♦ Ware angketyarrarle alpweteh, aleke angketyarre ketye. *Go back with a firestick because there are too many dogs around here.*
4. heat, sun, hot ♦ Anthwerkepe nharte re ahenelke anteyane, ahakeyepe. Warengelke ampenke repe, ahakeye rartepe. *Those green native currant fruits are now good. They have ripened in the heat now.* ♦ Rlengkepe karlkarle, kwenyelepe atnenhe ware. *Today is cooler than yesterday, which was hot.*
5. A general word that goes before things to do with fire. ♦ Ware intetye sparks ♦ ware errwenyenke gidgee tree firewood

ware arlpe

ashes

ware arrkerarre

fireside, near the fire

ware arrtyenke

vt.
burst into flames

ware elethnenke

vt.
put wood on a fire

ware elpalhe

ten dollar note

ware elpalhapenyé

greyish blue ◆ Kelelkelelkape thangkerne ware elpalhapenyé kape mntere-mntere. *The galah is a grey and pink bird.*

= elpalhapenyé

ware ilenke *vt.*

collect firewood ◆ Ware ilenke atye, arlparrewethe enye pwewethe. *I'm getting wood to make ashes to cook damper.*

ware karrinenke *vt.*

collect firewood

ware pmerrke

fire pit

ware rlwenthe

torch

warepenhe

burnt, burns ◆ Arnanpe nyarte arwele tyelkenhe arenje ngkerrke warepenhe arle tyampe kwere arrenke. *The sap from the ghost gum tree can be used on sores and burns.*

warapenye

hot, warm ◆ Aleke ketye aherne warapenye amperrane, eltyewe. *The ground is too hot for my dog's paws.*

warawarrenke talk angrily at someone SEE warewarrenke

warekine *n.*

big burning log or stump

warekite *n.*

1. firestick ◆ Ware kite aperineyayne apmere kngwere arle arlelkayampe aperineyayne warekite. Kitathel-ayteyayne rtame kwere atnyere arle arwele atnyere arle warekitelke aperineyayne. Arrwekelelyele aperineyayne warekite arlelkayampe kngwere arle arlelkayampe alpeyaynenke. *The firestick was taken when going to another place or hunting. They would make it out of the supplejack wood. The people before us used to carry it when they went hunting or visiting another place.* = kite
2. gun [RESPECT LANGUAGE] = makete
3. fire [RESPECT LANGUAGE] = ware

warekitinenke *vi.*

put a stick in the fire to make a firestick

+w-arelhé SEE -arelhe

Waremwenge Warumungu SEE Aremwenge

Warapereye Warrabri; former name of Ali-Curung SEE Alekarenge

warenke *vt.*

1. roll or coil something up ◆ Warenke kwere, perryenke kwere, pantyepe. *Roll the blanket up and then tie it.* ◆ Apmwenge warenke aleke nharte. *The snake wrapped itself around the dog.*

2. wrap or tie something ◆ Thwayeke nharte warewene! *Tie that swag up!* The thing being tied has no ending and the thing used to tie it has the +le³ ending. = perryenke OPPOSITE OF alhilenke

warenpe *n.*

hot, warm ◆ Aherre warenpe aynanthe aynewethe. *We want to eat the kangaroo meat while it's warm.* ◆ Weye warenpe arkarlarrewethe. *Let the hot meat cool down.*

warenparrenke *vi.*

feel hot and feverish ◆ Warenparrerrane re arntetye, artnwenge atyeyenye kangale akake renharte atye pwenke nthapenyelarte wetyenyele. *You feel hot when you are sick, if my child has the flu I heat them up with some emu bush medicine.*

= errwampenke

Warepentye *n.*

place name. Near Cabbage Bore (?)

warewarrenke *vi.*

1. talk angrily at someone; punish (someone). The person who is being punished has the +we ending (or equivalent object pronoun, see Table 5, p. 813): ◆ Intemaperte artnwengewe warewarrenke. *The child was punished severely.* SEE ALSO alarrenke hit

2. hate someone, pick on someone ◆ Wantewe errwanthe warewarrarrantye ilwekere? *Why are you picking on this poor person?* SEE ALSO tywekere dislike, arnkwanenye dislike

warle¹ *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. house, building (from English 'wurley') ◆ Warle atantherre mpwarenherre. *They stayed and built a house there.* SEE ALSO antywe humpy

2. Barrow Creek telegraph station [OLDER SPEAKERS] ◆ Kwerethye aynanthe alpeyayne, warle warle, nanikwete yate warle akwerelh-ayleyayne. *After that we went to Barrow Creek telegraph station and put the goats back in the yard.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO wale shelf

-warle², +arle *n.end.*

1. to, towards ◆ Artweye apenke arlelkayampe

Warlekerlange

artntarle weyewe arinengewe. A man goes to the hills to hunt euro.

2. (facing or pointing) towards (something), in that direction. This ending can go on more than one word if the words are referring to the same thing: ♦ Ngwengepe aynanthe alpwene ngentyarle wethearlarte alkenh~~arle~~. *Tomorrow we'll go this way to that big soakage we were talking about.* It can go after endings -penhe and -akake.

3. in, at, into, on, from. Shows the position or location that something is in when an action happens to it. ♦ Atye arenherre antywe warle ngimarré. *I see a zebra finch bird in his nest.* ♦ Ilkerrye ngkenge warle eletnheme akarntety-arntetyele. *The gecko might chuck spit on you.* ♦ Nantewepe aynanthe perrtyey-alpenherre arwele warle makwerlinge. *We tied a great number of horses to trees.* ♦ Aytnarrenhe aynekantheyenge, tyanywenge, wele aynanthe rlengke-rlengkepe aynanthe ilerrantye waylpale warle. *Nowadays, when we run out of tobacco we get it from non-Aboriginal people.* ♦ Dry nte arrene, antere twene tewematye already antere akake warle. *No, put dry (powder) in it, not fat; there is too much fat in it already.*

4. With a transitive, -warle shows the place where the action is being done.
♦ Elwewelkepe akwerelh-aylenye artntewarlepe. *The next thing was, the two of them had been taken into the scrub.* A verb which requires a word to have the -warle ending can be omitted, in which case the object still has the -warle ending.

5. at (a time), when. Shows the time when a transitive verb happens. ♦ Yekwewayne atye nanikwete inenge, atwerrpe warle. *I used to let the goats out in the afternoon.*
♦ Errtyartele aytneyayne kengkarreyayne erlkwyterlkwe aynekantheyengene kengkarreyayne. Errtyartele aytneyayne atnkwe~~arle~~. *The men would sneak up on the animals and kill them with spears when they were asleep.*

6. for (something), to get (something)
♦ Kngweramernepe artnpeyayne weye warle, rlwene warle anatye warle. *The others hurried off (to get) meat or tucker such as yams.* ♦ Marlelepe rewenhe athamarrengelepe alarrenke ake paperte

ake rewenhe alarrenke arrnge warle.

Women cut their hair and hit themselves on the head so that they bleed to show they are sorry when someone has passed away.

7. ♦ Pwete atyewenhe angketye warle alhilewethe. *I'll pull the shoe off my foot.* When -warle is on a reflexive pronoun it means that the people are doing the action to each other: ♦ Artnwenge inengele alwengk-alwengkinenkelke atewehanthé warle ngkertarrerrane. *These kids made me forget because they're teasing one another.*

8. In sentences with two verbs -warle shows that the person doing one action is the receiver of the other action. ♦ Nharte entweyane warle kengkarrewethe ayenge. *There he is, I'll sneak up on him.*
♦ Alekamerne intarelparrane artnpenhe warle. *We looked across at the dogs which ran.* ♦ Kwatheyayne warle atanthe apeyaytenhe. *He came up to the people who were drinking.*

SEE ALSO +we for = +ngewarle

Warlekerlange n.

country west of Barrow Creek. Associated with Penangke and Pengarte skin groups.

warleye n.

house, building (from English 'wurley')
♦ Wale warlepe aynanthe openke, tyanywenge wanenyele. *We go to the station store when we are out of tobacco.*

SEE ALSO antywe humpy

Warnmanpe n.

1. Warlmanpa people. Also referred to as itertye Warnmanpe.
2. Warlmanpa language. Also referred to as angke Warnmanpe.

-warre Goes on the end of some nominals to show that someone or something is always with this thing or associated with this thing. VARIANT OF -awarre

warke n.

work, job (from English 'work') ♦ Anenhe ayengeee alkenhelke warke *I bin know now, warrkepe atye know-emelk-aylel-aylel-areyayne. Everything. Plate, cup, washing clothes, nharte. I grew up learning about work. I learnt how to wash dishes, clothes and that sort of thing.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO werke scrub

warrkarrenke vi.

work, be active ♦ Ayenge openke warrkarrewethe. *I'm going to work. The*

thing you are working at or doing has the +we ending: ♦ Intemartepe atantherre aneyaynenke lyerrmewe ahepertewe warrkarreyayne atanthe, rlwampe inenge **line-we**. *In wintertime and summertime, they used to stay there and work for the telegraph line people.*

SEE ALSO *errkwapenke busy, aikngwerarrerrane busy*

warrkene *n.*

working person, employed person (from English 'working') ♦ Nthelarte aynekanthe arntwepe etnyeyayne, warrkenelepe. *The working person used to give us water.* ♦ Weyakerre kwere etnyeyayne *salt meat.* Ane ratyene. Waylpalele warkenewe etnyeyayne. *The whitefella used to give rations to the working people.*

wartayarrenke *vi.*

wail in mourning (of men) ♦ Artweye inenge, erlkwe amerne nharte wartayarrerrane. *Men wail in mourning.* SEE ALSO *akayele akenke cry in mourning, akenke cry*

+w-artetye SEE *-artetye*²

+w-artweye SEE *-artweye*²

watelwepere *n.* [OLDER SPEAKERS]

white woman (from English 'white lubra') = methethe

+w-athathe SEE *-athathe*

+w-athene SEE *-athene*

watntenke, awantenke *vt.*

feed someone, give someone food ♦ Aynekanthe watnteyaynenke arlwey-arlweyelepe aynekanthe watnteyaynenke tyatye inengele aynekanthe watnteyaynenke weye. *Our fathers and grandfathers, all the men, would bring back meat for us and feed us on that.* ♦ Anatye apmeyayne, anaty ngayele apmeyayne atnakakerre. Alpeyaynenke apmerewarle, artnwenge inenge renharte watnteyayne kelye-kelye ngayelele anatye. *In the olden days we used to dig yams for food. We dug deep and then went home to feed the kids, we fed the little kids on yams.* = wantenke, atnewinenke

Iwenge-lwenge watntenke

give out rations ♦ Aperineyayne aynanthe rlwarraperte, erlkwenge waylpalele aynekanthe lwenge-lwenge watnteyayne ngayelelepe. *When we took them (the camels) back to the old white man, he gave us rations*

as payment.

+watye *n.end.*

rather, somewhat. Goes on the end of descriptive words to show a bit of that quality. Similar to the '-ish' in 'biggish', 'tallish'. ♦ Kwenyelepe arntetye **watye** anenhe, rlengkepe tyamwerle ahenelke. *Yesterday I was rather sick, today I am feeling better.* ♦ Wele arlengewatye rtame nyarape. *But that place is a bit too far.*

♦ Ilperalke akerre atanthe arteyaynenke. Kelye akerre neweme alkenh-alkenhewatye. *They would chop a tree to get sugarbag. Small ones, not biggish ones.*

SEE ALSO *-aytenye*

+wat-y-arrenke

become a bit (of that quality)

♦ Ahenewat-y-arrenke re. *He became a bit better.*

Watyle *n.*

a female skin name, Kamarre woman. See diagram in Appendix 1, p. 807. For some speakers this is only used for a young Kamarre girl.

SEE ALSO *ikwe skin name*

watymaylenke *vt.*

wash (from English 'wash') ♦ Elkerte erlkwerrpe mpwarenke watymaylenke kwerele. *We use the seedpods of 'elkerte' trees like a soap powder to wash with.*

SEE ALSO *erkwenke clean something*

wawe *n.* [BABY TALK]

fire, hot ♦ Artnwenge kelye artntwenke wawe-ketyawe! *People say wawe to a child (if something is hot).* = ware, warenpe

waye *n.*

wire, cooking grill (from English 'wire')

wayele aytnenke, wayele arrenke *vt.* burn a pattern or design onto something with a hot piece of wire

wayelethe radio, walkman SEE *walethe*

waylpale *n.*

1. whitefella, European (from English 'white feller') ♦ Aytnarrenhe aynekantheyenge, wele aynanthe rlengke-rlengkepe aynanthe illerrantye waylpale warle, *tobacco, payemaylenke. Nowadays when our tobacco has run out, we get tobacco from Europeans, we buy it.*

2. non-Aboriginal person ♦ Waylpale

Apekane. *An Afghan person.*

= rlwampe¹

Waylpeye

waylpeye *n.*

ceremonial grounds at *apwelhe* ceremony

Waylpeyepentye *n.*

area south-west of Thangkenharenge

wayngke-wayngke *n.*

pig (from English 'oink oink') ◆ Wayngke-wayngke kwementyaye kelye. *We call baby pigs wayngke-wayngke.*

= elhanenhe

we *part.*

stop!, get away! Way of yelling at children to be quiet or to get them to stop doing something. ◆ Nyarte aylake anteyane one kngwere openkerne, meye-meye kwereyenge, wele atye arntwemere 'We, nyaperte aylake anteyane-ketye.' *We two might be sitting down and someone else comes – her son-in-law – and so I say, 'Stop, you must avoid us (because of your mother-in-law).'* ◆ Rrkantele angene theye aperte nhartape errwanthe rrkante anene. Ahewinemeketye, we! *Just play and have fun. Don't start fighting with each other. Stop!*

wekerte *n.*

difficult, hard (from English 'awkward')

◆ Mentyange nhartape. Wekerte rtame nhartinge. *Leave that one. It's too hard.* SEE elperterre

wele *conj.*

well, so, and, but (from English 'well')

◆ Pwele-pwele arntwarenye apertame. Kelye rtame re; kelyape etnkwelthe. Wele, arntwenge apertame re aperranepe kwene. *Tadpoles are also water-dwellers. They are small; small but long. Well, they too go about in that water.*

welarenke *vt. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

promise, say truthfully

welatye *n.*

hook of woomera

= ipe, kalyarre

Weleterre *n.*

place name. Swamp east of the Stuart highway near the Murray Downs turn-off

Wele-wele *n.*

Wycliffe Well. This is taboo for some speakers. = Paratayethe SEE ALSO Mpwere-mpwerarenge

weltarre, walterre *n.*

native willow, native apricot *Pittosporum angustifolium* (*Pittosporum phylliraoides*).

Tree to 7 m with drooping leaves, pale yellow flowers and orange fruits which

have sticky red seeds. Also referred to as *arwele weltarre*. For some speakers the fruit from this tree is edible.

= aylpatye², eltwerreye, arrngernangkere

welteye all the time SEE erlteye

weltyarrenke *vi.*

1. tease someone in a light-hearted fun way, especially by saying that someone is too scared to do something or isn't capable of doing something = rrkante angkenke, erwangerrarrenke

2. speak in such a way as to sound pleased that something bad has happened to someone; rub bad news in ◆ Relhe ahepenhe weltyarrerrane. 'Atyepe ngkengen alarrenhe' mpele. *The woman bragged, 'I gave you a flogging.'*

3. say bad things about someone = tyerte-tyerte angkenke

weltye-weltyarrenke, weltye-weltye

angkenke [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. make a relieved sound when something bad happens to someone else ◆ Wantewe nge weltye-weltye angkerranay? Hey, why are you sounding relieved about that?

2. show off by saying bad things about someone ◆ Weltye-weltye angkerrane iterrye kngwerewe. *He's showing off to that other person by running someone else down.*

+wene, +wenhe *v.end.*

1. must, have to. Goes on the end of verbs to show that the person must or should do the action. ◆ Artnwenge arntetyele arntwe kwatthewene. *The sick child should drink water.* ◆ Nyarte rtame ntewenhepe apinene mpele. Atyengame nyartame enwe+wene mpele. *'Take this one for yourself. This one should stay for me.'*

2. Way of telling someone to do something. ◆ Arntwe atyenge etnyewene! Give me water! = +ne

3. Way of suggesting that someone should do something, or that something should be done. ◆ Anewene aynanthe. Let's sit.

◆ Angkwetye mpelawe, weyepe atyenge nyartape ampe+wene artenyre rtame. Hey, let this meat of mine cook for a bit while I am away. ◆ Artnwenge nharte atyeyenge akeyalthe rtame; mentye ngarrpe rtame rrkantarrerane+wene. *That child of mine is a cry-baby; let him play alone!* SEE ALSO +wethe² should

4. a person or thing characterised by this

action, or used for this action ◆ Atnwenthe aytnewene rtame kngwere angkwerrepe errtyartape. *Some spears would be for spearing meat.* ◆ Artnwenge kelye aylpatye kwathewene. *The child is on breast milk.*

5. Someone or something who does this action all the time. Similar to the '-er' ending in English 'fighter.' Turns a verb into a nominal to show someone with this characteristic. ◆ Kakitatherre atnhewene awelengke aytnewene kantye nthelarte etnkwelthele. *Scorpions are biters, vicious stabbers with that long tail.* ◆ Angkewene rtame nyartape. *That person is a talker.* Other nominal endings such as +le and +we can go after +wene: ◆ Antywewene atyenge alarrenhe. *The jumper hit me.* With this meaning, the doer does not have the +le² ending even when it is a transitive verb: ◆ Artnangkepe kayte aynewene. *The bilby is a witchetty grub eater.* SEE ALSO +althe², -angkere

6. Some descriptive words are made by putting +wene on a verb stem. For example, atenke 'press on', atewene 'heavy', aynenke 'eat' aynewene 'beautiful, nice (things)'

wenge-wenge *n.* [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

gun belonging to someone who has died
= warekite

wenhe, wenharte, wenhengarte *dem.*

the thing just mentioned, the thing that both the speaker and the hearer know

- ◆ Nthewarte atanthe mpwarey-alpenhe alepalele. Arntwepe repe aneyayne akwertitenge angketyarre rtame. Arntwe wenhartape arreteme anteyane repe. *They made the station there without knowing about the country. The water there has the rainbow snake living in it, that place where the permanent water is.* ◆ Kwerekpenhartape rlterretherrelke wenhe angketylke rntwenke. *Then he breaks off the same two shinbones and feet.* ◆ 'Ayenge ahentye anteyane mwetekaye kelye nthewarte.' 'Peyakele, ilentyele mpele! Kwenyele ngkawelele wenharte ngkenge etnyeny'e. 'I want that toy car over there!' 'No, you're not getting it, yesterday your uncle gave you one.'
- ◆ Alkaperte, arrewethe warlelke ayleme apewenawe, wenharte aylanthe arenhe kwenyele. *Okay, let's go over there now, where we saw those yams yesterday.* wenhe is used for the doer of an intransitive verb or the

object of a transitive verb. *wethe-* is used when the thing referred to has an ending such as -warle, +le or +we.

wenhamernarte

those things, particular things or people.

wenhe apertame

same way again, same as before

- ◆ Angketyepe re wenhe apertame re pwenke, elpatinengele apertame. *He cooks the feet in the same way as the rest of the body, by singeing it.*

wenharte apenye

like the one we just talked about

= wethapenye

wenhe maranye

as always, in the proper way, the same way ◆ Nharte alpeyayne apmere warlelke atwerrpepe alpeyayne wenhe maranye.

He would always come back to camp in the afternoon. ◆ Etnpewengele re kwere aynenke, wenhe maranye etnpewenkelke kwere. *You rub it clean and eat it, you rub it in the proper way until it is nice and clean.*

wenhengarte

at that time ◆ Wenhengarte kwere kwepalepalepe re elpatherrantye rtame. *While walking along he hears the bellbirds.*

+wenhe *n.end.*

1a. oneself, one's own. Goes on the end of the singular pronouns atye, nte, re to refer to a person doing an action to their own body and to things that are thought of as part of their body such as a shadow or reflection. ◆ Arntwarlelke rewenhe arerrantye. *He looked at himself in the water.*

- ◆ Atnkwertene rlwaylpeketye atyewenhe arntarntarenhe nhartepe atnkwertene anenhe. *I stayed awake all night watching over myself for kurdaitchas so I didn't sleep all night.* On pronouns that refer to more than one person +wenhe goes in the middle of the pronoun: ◆ atewenhanthe to themselves.

b. in their own way, unique to that person

- ◆ Repe apenke, ngarrparlelke re apenke. **Rewenhe** apenke. *Elpathenganenye rtame re. He goes by himself. He goes his own way. He doesn't listen to anyone.*

2. to, with, or using a part of your body

- ◆ Errkwene ntewenhe aynewethe ketye. *Wash your hands before you eat!* ◆ Nhartape angketyewethewelkepe ilenke rewenhe ilekepe. *Then he gets the prickles out of his foot.* ◆ Nthelarte ake amperrkarrerrane

rewenhe arlpankinenye. *The sun is shining off his head.*

3. selves. Goes in the middle of pronouns of more than one person. ♦ Kwenyele elwewenhanthe alkerenhengele nkwartetyele anthenhe. *Yesterday the two brothers cut themselves with a knife.*
5. Goes in the middle of pronouns of more than one person to mean ‘each other, one another’ ♦ Ikwelayoutneyayne atewenhanthe. *They got sulky with each other.* ♦ Marle aylewantheyenge artweye elwanthe altyetherre; elwewenhanthe arlwenthinewethe. *Our girl and this man are relations, let them marry each other.*
6. lots of people doing the action all together or at the same time
 - ♦ Nhartepe atewenhanthe maranye akeyelhelkarrenke. *Then everyone cries in mourning together.* ♦ Tyelarte tyampe atyenge rrkante etnyarrantye aylewenhake. *Me and my aunty are laughing together (lit. making each other laugh).* If the word for the person doing the action to themselves is not a pronoun, this person must have the +le² ending (+nge⁵ on short words) and the pronoun must also be used: ♦ Aylepepenhe kwere warle atanthe aveyawele amernarte atewenhanthe rntwerweneyayne. *The old people used to have to quickly cut the rope made from hairstring by themselves.* ♦ Marle ntheletherrarte elwewenhe arkenye errkARRANTYE. *Those two women are washing off their body paintings.* If there is +l-atherre on the end of the words describing people this shows that there is more than one person doing the action: ♦ Iterryel-atherre kerle rntwewethe atewenhanthel-atherre. *The people themselves cut each other quickly.*
 - 7. for (himself, themselves, each other, one another etc.). Shows that the person doing the action is also the person benefiting from that action. ♦ Nyarte rtame ntewenhepe operninene mpele. *Take this one for yourself.*
 - ♦ Weye aynewenhanthe alarrel-arrel-arrewethe arlewatyerre aherkele aperte aynanthe rlengkepe alpwene. *We should go and kill some meat for ourselves while it is still daylight.* The -warle ending can follow the pronoun when the place of the action involves the person’s own body:
 - ♦ Elhewarle rewenhe warle artnwengele

eltye atnywenyerre. *The child put his finger up his nose.* The +we or +le endings can not go after the +wenhe pronoun.

- +wenhe elpathenke** *vt.*
feel an emotion or sensation. The ending +wenhe forms a reflexive pronoun and this combines with elpathenke to mean ‘feel’.
♦ Ahene atyewenhe elpatherrantye. *I feel good.*

+wenhe must [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE +wene
wenhengarte the thing just mentioned, the thing that both the speaker and the hearer know VARIANT OF wenhe

- wenke¹** *vt.*
 1. throw ♦ Kayle atyenge etnyenyne re atyewethe. *He gave me a boomerang to throw.* The place where something is thrown to has the -warle ending: ♦ Awerrele arwele erwele arle warrantye. *The boy is throwing a stick up high.*
 2. strike (lightning) ♦ Awely-awelyele aynewanthe weyern-alparrantye! *The lightning is striking as it comes towards us!*
 3. hit with a missile ♦ Atewenhanthe aytnewethe, atewenhanthe wewethe. *They'll spear one another and hit one another (by throwing boomerangs).*
 4. shoot, kill ♦ Aherrewe ayenge enthwerrane artweyelaye wenherrewe. *I'm looking for the kangaroo that the man shot.*
= elterawenke
 5. blow (of wind) ♦ Akwerrele erreyakwerre aympeyayne, pwerrkelke eletnheyayne. Nhape atanthe eltyenge mpelarte awarrkeyayne, aympeyayne apertame. Rarrelepe weyayne ne mpelartepe apwepe mentye rtame; awarrkeyayne apertame aymparrantyweth. *They would yandy bush onions with a coolamon, then throw out the charcoal bits. Then they would rub them like this with their fingers; and yandy them again.* The wind would blow the unwanted husks away; they would rub them some more before yandying again. ♦ Rarre warranteketye, rlwakite ayanthane anewethe. *The wind is blowing, watch out.* SEE ALSO **pewinenke** *blow (people)*, **arrverinenke¹** *blow (wind)*
 6. hit at, throw at. When the +we ending is on the thing that someone is throwing something at, it means that the person doesn’t actually hit it: ♦ Wenhe atye artnte arlewatyerrewe. *I threw a stone at the goanna but missed.*

arlepe wenke

throw dirt out of something

wey-aytenke

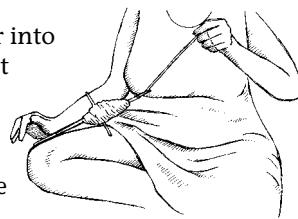
shoot something that's coming towards you (+y-ayte+ 'do after someone else arrives') ◆ Wey-aytenke atnwenthe apeke arntenge. *I killed the animal coming this way by throwing a stone.*

wenke² vt.

1. spin fur or hair into string by rolling it

◆ Kwelharre

theye arpalhe altheyayne awatnkape, entye kwelharre theye



mpwareyaynelkinge. Errenty-ethneyayne, mpwareyayne arinenge theye tyampe. Weyayne artweyelepe, relhepe peyakeli rtame. *A long time ago they would pluck the fur off the black-footed rock wallaby and euros and make hairstring from it. They would unknot the hair from the euro and animals like that. Only men rolled this hairstring, not women.*

2. scrape**kwertewenke** pluck SEE AS MAIN ENTRY**wenmeretye n.** [OLDER SPEAKERS]

cigarette ◆ Ane cigarette olden-time etneweyayne atanthe 'wenmeretye'. *And in the olden days they called cigarettes wenmeretye.*

SEE ALSO *tyanywenge tobacco*

wennge n.

reserved; wary of something that you've had a bad experience with before

◆ Wennge nhartepe anteyane, kwere ipmarrenhe penhe. *That person is hesitant, he has been told off about it before.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO *awennge tree grave*

wenngarrenke vi.

shy away from something you've had a bad experience with before; keep away from something, keep out of trouble

wentare n.

loud speech or voice ◆ Nhartepe alpenke apmerarrelke, makwerlewarle. Nhartepe erlwaytey-alpengelepe wenhe maranye arntwenkelke wentarele 'Apmwenge atnhenhe mpele.' *Then he goes back to the camp, where everybody is. Arriving back, he tells (people) loudly: 'A snake bit me'.*

◆ Aye wentare ntchapelarte angkerrane mpele mpelarte. *Hey, someone's talking very*

loudly over there. ◆ Arlenege elpathenke arretemaye wentare angkenke. When people are a long way away and you can still hear them they must be talking loudly.

SEE ALSO *atayele loud, artewentye forceful*

wentyaylenke, wentye mpwarenke vt.

spin hairstring ◆ Artweyele wentaylenke aylepe belt mpwarewethe. *A man is spinning hairstring to make a belt.*

= wenke²

wentye mpwarenke spin hairstring VARIANT OF *wentyaylenke***wepe n.**

1. spider ◆ Wepe kngwerelayethe tyampe anenke kelye-kelye, alkenh-alkenhe arkeny-arkenye, intetyeng-intetye, rntere-rntere, arltore, errpwerle, aherne openye kape maralperre tyampe. Kngwere angkwerrepe weye arle aynterrantye kape wantakerrertye kelye-kelye tyampe. Wepe kngweranthelkepe atnkwarengele arle lwemanteyane kape angkerrane kalyeyampe openye.

Wepepe anteyane alhwengene kwene aherne kape antywenge tyampe kwene. Kngweranthelkepe arleyale awelengke.

There are all sorts of spiders; small, big, with stripes, with spots; red, white, black, brown and yellow. Some are meat eaters and they eat small insects. Some spiders come out at night and can be heard making a sound like a frog croaking. Spiders live in holes in the ground but can also be seen in homes. Some can be very dangerous. ◆ Wepe artepe rntere-rnterelepe ngkenge imewarle atnhenke. The red-back spider will kill you if it bites you.

2. spider web ◆ Windmill openye mpwarenke wepelepe. Elkwerrelke re anteyane rartepe wepepe, kwarte inengelke re arrenke. *Spiders spin a web like a windmill. They sit in the middle of the web and lay their eggs.*

wererre n.

twisted stem of bush banana *lkwarrere*.

werre old black yam from last season SEE *wirre***werretyerre** n.

middle-aged to old person ◆ Awerretyerre inengelepe opernineyaynenke. Atnemele apmeyaynenke crowbar-wanenyele, atnemele. *The old people would take digging sticks, there were no crowbars then. We only had digging sticks. ◆ Atnkwe penhe marle amerne nyamernarte re areyaynepe*

kweretheye, itenyarrengel. 'Aye, marle mamperle amerne, aleyake amerne mpele.' Kngwere angkwarre arrwekelenye amerne rtame. Kngwere angkwarre werretyerre-werretyerre rtame. *After sleeping the first night, he watched the women who lived here from that place and fell in love with them. 'Oh, what nice young girls!' he thought. Some were old and some were middle-aged.*

werretyarrarenke vi.

get old

werke n.

thick scrub ♦ Werrke arenge-wanenye. *It's hard to see through thick scrub.*

= artnekwene, artne SOUNDS SIMILAR TO warrke work

werrkarrenke vi.

grow over and become thick scrub ♦ Arwele arrkwentyarte tangkwerle aneyayne, nyartepe arwele makwerlelke. Werrkelkarrenhe. *There used to be a few trees, now there are lots. It is now thick scrub.*

werrkenke twist, screw, wring, scrunch SEE awerrkenke

werrmernaylenke vt.

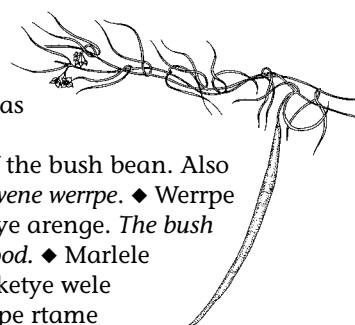
squeeze, squash or smash something

♦ Wantewe nte pelikante atyeyenge werrmern-werrmern-aylenhe? *Why did you smash my billycan into pieces?*

SEE ALSO rwelharrenke squeeze, ipenke squeeze out, enmwelyaylenke dent something, ngkweltyaylenke pulverise

werpe n.

1. mulga bean, bush bean *Rhynchosia linearis*. Climbing vine with long green bean-like pods.



Often climbs up mulga trees.

Also referred to as

arwele werpe.

2. edible fruit of the bush bean. Also referred to as rlwene werpe. ♦ Werpe enye angwerretye arenge. *The bush bean is a boy's food.* ♦ Marlele werpe aynemeketye wele arlpatepe arrilpe rtame anenke. *If girls eat this food their breasts grow pointy.* ♦ Werpe lkwarreye openye rtame tnkwelthe-tnkwelthe akeyene re, rlwene lkwarreye openye. *The bush bean is like a bush banana, both are long and skinny.*

werrparrenke vi.

become pointy (of breasts)

Werrperntere, werrpintere n.

waterhole on Taylor Creek ♦ Ahakeye makwerle anteyane Werrperntere. *There are lots of native currants at Werrperntere.*

werrperpe n.

very tired and weak; exhausted

♦ Werrperpe antetheney-alpenhe aynanthe arlengetheye arre alpenhengerne angketyele. *We sat down, dead tired after walking so far.*

werrperpe enwenke vi.

lie down exhausted

werpe-werpe n.

1. pointy (of breasts) ♦ Marle arlpatepe werpe-werpe anenke. *The girl has pointy breasts.*

2. zigzag ♦ Elkjemene alpeyenteyane werpe-werpe apmere kwereyengewarle. *The old woman is zigzagging back to her place.*

werpe-werrparrenke vi.

become pointy ♦ Marlele werpe aynemeketye wele arlpatepe werpe-werrparrenke. *If girls eat the bush bean their breasts grow pointy.*

Werrpintere place name SEE Werrperntere

werrtye pv.

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done noisily, or that the action can be heard from some distance.

= aywerre+ SEE ALSO rerrke-rerrke

werrtye anenke vi.

make noise, be noisy; howl or blow (of the wind) ♦ Arntwe aparte werrtye anteyane. *The rain is very noisy.* ♦ Wante rtame nhartepe werrtye anteyane kwenep? *What's that making a wooshing sound inside?*

werrtye angkenke vi.

talk loudly

SEE ALSO atayele loud

werrtye ampenke vi.

sound of fire burning ♦ Atha werrtye ampenke. *The sound of a bushfire.*

werrtye apenke vi.

walk noisily

werrtye pweyern-alpenke vt.

sound of a whirlwind coming

♦ Kwementiyayele werrtye pweyern-alperrantye arrerelke. *A whirlwind is coming close, making a lot of noise.* The word for wind has the +le² ending.

werrtyarrenke *vi.*

be noisy ◆ Mweteke apeke werrtyarreyern-alperrane. *That noisy car can be heard coming back this way.*

SEE ALSO rerrkarrenke *rustle*

werrtye-werrtye *adv.*

Goes before some verbs to show that the action is done noisily and goes on for some time. ◆ Werrtye-werrtye openkerne pwete alkenhe akake. *Someone is thumping past with big boots on.*

werterre *part.*

oh no, oh gosh, oh really. An exclamation of disbelief or surprise.

wertilpe *n.*

stockman, cowboy. Also referred to as *iterrye wertilpe*. ◆ Nantewe pakarrerrane artweye wertilpe akake. *The horse is bucking with a cowboy on it.*

wethe¹, wetharte *dem.*

that (thing or person just mentioned). The thing must be something that both the speaker and the hearer know because they have been talking about it. Most speakers use *wenhe* instead of *wethe*, as *wethe* is the form of this word used with endings. ◆ Rlwene wethe pakethe tyarlenye atherre angkwerrele nte ilene. *Pick up that box of food with both arms.* ◆ Payteye kelye wethe anatyae arenge. *That little insect is associated with yams.*

wethe+ pre.

that (thing or person just mentioned). Goes before endings such as +le¹ 'at, on' to mean 'at the thing just mentioned'. The thing must be something that both the speaker and the hearer know because they have been talking about it. *wethe-* is used when the thing it refers to also has an ending such as -warle, +le or +we. If there are no endings *wenhe* is used instead of *wethe+*.

wethewarlarte

to there, on that (thing or person just mentioned) (*wethe+ -warle +arte*) ◆ Kngwere warle rtame aynanthe alpwewene antetheney-alpwewene mpele arntwakake warle. Kngwere warle rtame atanthe apeyayne. 'Ngwengepe aynanthe alpwewene tyangkwerrelke rtame, ngentye warle wethewarlarte alkenhe warle.' *Then we would go back to another soakage that had water. They would go to another place then. Tomorrow we'll go this way to that big*

soakage we were talking about.'

wethelarte

1. with that (thing or person just mentioned). The person or thing must be doing a transitive action. (*wethe+ +le³ -arte*) ◆ Aynakanthe arrtyey-alpenhe, rlwampe erlkwengetherrepe, ampwewe wethelatherrarte. *The two old whitefellas, those two old men, brought us back to look after them.*

2. at that (place just mentioned) ◆ Apmere wethelarte Antyayele arntwe alenyne alkenhe entweyane. *At that place, Wood Duck, there is a lot of water.*

= kwerele

wethelamerne

them, those (people or things just mentioned). The people or things must be doing a transitive action. (*wethe+ +le² -amerne*) ◆ Ngwetyanpepe arntweyern-aytenke, wethelamerne aperte arre kwere arntwenherrepante mpele. *The next morning they tell (people) after they get up, these same people that saw it.*

wethapenye, wethanye

1. similar to that (the thing or person just mentioned) ◆ Kngwere angkwerrele wethapenye arranger-aneyayne tyanywengewe, nhape atantherre errtywerle rntwneyayne, kwerarte pwerethe. *If some felt like chewing tobacco, like that, they would break off twigs of a cassia bush.* ◆ Kwerekpenhartape, ware pwerke wethapenye olhwengele alkenharrenhe. *After that the charcoal would have built up a lot in the hole, like that.* ◆ Akwerrarle awenylangene apertame arrenke kngwerarle rtame. *Wethapenye, arrenke kwere. They put it into another coolamon on one side. Just like that, they put it in.*

2. you know, um. Used when people hesitate in speech. ◆ Arenkelke re, wethapenye areyenene weyelepe. *It looks now, um – the animal goes and looks.*

wethapenye apertame

also like that (the thing or person just mentioned)

wethelaperte

1. with, at or on just that (thing or person just mentioned) (*wethe+ +le¹ -aperte*)

◆ Wethelaperte anteyane. *He is right there.*

2. only that (person just mentioned). The person must be doing a transitive action.

+wethe²

- ◆ Wethelaperte kwere eletnhey-enenhe.
You-know-who threw it.

+wethe² v.end.

1. so that something can happen; in order to (do something) ◆ ahentye anteyane ayenge atye enye aynewethe. *I really want to eat some meat.* ◆ Nharte kwere aherrkele eletnhenkelke kwere, aherrkele ampewethe. *Put it in the sun so it can heat up.*
2. should. Way of suggesting someone do something, or encouraging them to do something, but without really ordering them. ◆ Atyewarte atyenge elpathewethe. *(Come) here and listen to me.* ◆ Re angkewethe. *Let him talk.*
3. can, possible, able to ◆ Ahene aynanthe angke angkewethe. *It's good that we can talk in language.*
4. will, going to. Shows that an action will happen in the near future. ◆ Arntwe kwathengele ayenge angkewethe. *I'm having a drink then I'll talk.*
5. In a sentence with two actions done by different people, +wethe can show that the two actions happen at the same time. ◆ Ayenge anteyane errwanthe mpwarewethe. *I'll stay while you do it.*
6. After the endings that show the action happens for some time (+rrane, +rrantye, +yane), +wethe shows that an action should, will, could, or would continue over time. ◆ Ayenge aterarrerrane artne angkwarre aperranewethe. *I'm frightened to go walking through the scrub.* ◆ Arlelke aperranewethe. *We should keep hunting for a while.*

+weth-anenhe, weth-anenye v.end.

- nearly (did something); almost (happened), tried to (happen), wanted something to happen. Goes on the end of verb stems to show that an action could have happened but it didn't, or that someone tried to do something but they weren't able to do it.
- ◆ Akwertitengele atewanthe ayneweth-anenhe. *The rainbow snake nearly ate them.*
 - ◆ Atye ayneweth-anenhe alekele nharte ilel-aytenye. *I didn't get to eat it, as the dog ran off with it.* ◆ Mwetekayeleye atyenge alarreweth-anenhe. *Wele ahene aperte ayenge anenhe. I was in a car accident but I was okay.* ◆ Re atyenge arntwenhepenhe rlengke arre aperrernenye weth-anenhe. *He*

told me that he would try and come up here today.

SEE ALSO aytnane in vain

wethanye similar to that (the thing or person just mentioned) VARIANT OF wethapenyē

wetharte that (thing or person just mentioned). The thing must be something that both the speaker and the hearer know because they have been talking about it.

VARIANT OF wethe¹

+weth-athathe v.end.

1. before (something happens). In sentences with two actions this ending shows that something else must happen before this action happens. ◆ Aherke lwematne weth-athathe arlpank-arlpankarrenkerne. *It gets light before the sun comes out.*
 - ◆ Enterrentyarrerrane mataye rleweth-athathe. *Clouds gather together before it rains.*
 2. in preparation for (something to happen). Shows that something else happens so that this action can happen.
- ◆ R lengke atye ayneweth-athathe arrene nte. *Put it there so I can eat it later.*
 - ◆ Nyartepo ayenge anteyane ready-lke alpweth-athathelke mpele. *I'm ready to go back now.*

+wethe-ketye v.end.

1. before (something happens). In sentences with two actions this ending shows that something else must happen in order for this action to happen, or else something bad could happen. ◆ Weye nharte itntene nte pweweth-kyte. *Smell that meat before you cook it.* ◆ Errkwene ntewenhe ayneweth-kyte. *Wash your hands before you eat.* SEE ALSO +weth-athathe

2. because of this action something else happens; because of this action somebody else does something else. The person doing the other action is different to the person doing the action with +weth-kyte. ◆ Errwanthe pwene kwetnaye aneweth-kyte. *You mob cook, I'm going to rest because I am tired.* ◆ R lengke atye ayneweth-kyte arrene nte. *Put it there so I can eat it.* The first action can be left out if the reason for the action with the +weth-kyte ending is obvious: ◆ Rlwampe erlkwe atye areyeneweth-kyte. *(You stay) while I go and see the old whitefella.*

-wethewe¹ n.end.

Goes on body parts to show that this part is broken or not working properly. ♦ Nantewe nhartepe ilwekere lerppe-lerppe ilkelke **wethewe**. *That poor horse is lame because it has a broken ankle.* = -akake

-wethewe² n.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. for (a particular reason). Shows the reason or purpose of an action. ♦ Enthwerrapeyayneee tharrkarre **wethewe** ape. Nyarte anteyaneee (artnangke), kengkarrerrane angketye akake kwere warle antyeyayne yewe! *We would be walking around looking until we found a honey grevillea tree. 'There it (the bilby) is'; and sneaking up on it we would pounce on it with our foot.* ♦ Atnyeme **wethewelke** rtame aynanthe apewethe atnyemaye aynanthe rntwewethe. Tyapelke rtame aynanthe rntwarrantywethe. *Then we would go over to the witchetty bushes to get witchetty grubs. We would be cutting the roots looking for witchetty grubs.* ♦ Ngwenge mpwelanthre apene arlekke wey **wethewe**. *Tomorrow you two go hunting for meat.*
2. out of, from, off. With verbs meaning 'remove', such as *ilenke* 'get', *rntwenke* 'cut', -wethewe goes on the place where something is removed from: ♦ Nhartepe angketye **wethewelke** *ilenke* rewenhe ilekepe, elethnenke wenheye, angketyetheyepe. *Then he gets the prickles out of his foot and chuck them away.*
3. On body parts it means that this body part is injured. ♦ Alpenkern-ee Wauchope warle, atyeyengepe atye arenney-alpenhe arretye akakele, ngkwerne **wethewe** rltterre **wethewe**, arenhengerne thwepe arenhengerne. *I went back to Wauchope and saw my family over there. They were injured but I saw that they were okay so I came back.* = +we

+wethew-arre+ n.end.

have a feeling of wanting a particular food or water. Goes on nominals to show that you really want that food or water. The word then takes verb endings sych as +ngele, +yayne. ♦ Nhartepe kayte **wethewarrengelepe** kwere rtame apmenke, kayte wethapenye aynewethepe. *When you get hungry for these grubs, you dig them up, so you can eat them.* ♦ Anenhe aynanthe arntwe **wethewepo arreyayne** aynanthe.

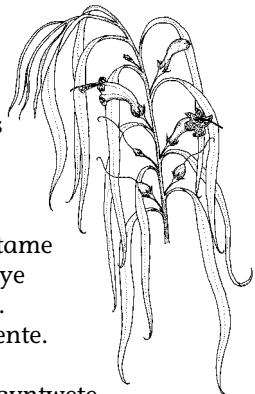
We stayed there but we wanted some water.

wetyenye n.

1. emu bush

Eremophila longifolia.

Shrub to 4 m with green drooping leaves and red flowers with pink inside. Also referred to as *arwele wetyenye*. ♦ *Necklace* rtame atanthe mpwararrantye wetyenyepe, anngepe. Tyweretye tyampe enente. Elperterre rtame re.



Nhetherrarte elwewe ayntwete inengele atantherre pwarrantype. *Women make the seeds of the emu bush and bean tree into necklaces. These seeds are hard. They make those two (kinds of seeds) into a cluster and burn (holes in) them.* ♦ Wetyenyele paylpele kwere pwenke atnhelengkwe weye rtnwerelelke re ampenke alhwengele and coverem up with that one alperre kwerarle arrengele wetyenyele arlenge pwenke. *The leaves of the emu bush are used to wrap and cook the emu meat in the earth oven.*

2. leg bone of emu. The marrow inside an emu leg is good to eat. Also referred to as *ngkwerne wetyenye*. ♦ Atnhelengkwe rltterre wetyenye rtame. *The leg bone of the emu we call wetyenye too.*

wetyenyayte

caterpillar that lives on the leaves of the emu bush *wetyenye*. ♦ Wetyenye arwele kayte etnwerrengayte. *The emu bush has a caterpillar called 'etnwerrengayte'.*

= etnwerrengayte

wetyerrpe-tyerrpe n.

good ceremonial stripes or body painting. This word is heard in songs. ♦ Wetyerrpe-tyerrpe *good painting*-like arrenhe wetyerrpe-tyerrpele. *When people are painted up really well for a ceremony we call this wetyerrpe-tyerrpe.*

SEE ALSO *tnakenke praise*

weweke n.

hook (from English 'hook') ♦ Atye ilenyerre aylperre wewekele. *I caught a fish with a hook.*

weye¹ n.

1. any type of edible animal, bird or reptile
2. meat, flesh ♦ Weye atye aynenke. *I'm eating meat.*

Weye²

3. A general word for meat that goes before the name of a particular animal or cut of meat. You make the hand sign for weye by running your index finger down your chest.
◆ Weye aherre. *Kangaroo meat.* ◆ Weye arlewatyerewe aylanthe apewene. *We'll go for goanna meat.*

= atnwenthe

weye rlengkenye

freshly killed meat, carcass

weye² n.

breath

weye pwarne

constricted breath

weye pwarnarrenke vi.

wheeze ◆ Weye pwarnarrenke ayenge. *I can't breathe properly (I'm wheezing).*

weyalyerre, weyayerre n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

meat ◆ Weyalyerre arrenyeyern-alperrantye pele. *My son-in-law is bringing some meat back.*

= weyapele [RESPECT LANGUAGE], atnwenthe, weye¹

weyangkenke vi.

pant, breathe fast, beat (of heart) ◆ Anaty-anaty weyangkenke atere tyampe artnperr-aytenkepenhe, weyangkeyayne, anaty-anaty kwene weyangkenke properly. *If you are scared you breathe fast, or if you have been running you breathe fast, your heart really feels it.*

elper-elpere weyangkenke

breathe very fast, be out of breath
◆ Inteme weyangkerrane, elper-elpere weyangkerrane arlekkepenhe. *He is breathing deeply and very quickly after being out hunting.*

weyangkey-enenke

breathing in and out heavily, panting (+y-ene+ 'go and do') ◆ Aleke nharte artnpey-ayterane thangkerne alweyaynenpenhe kwerekpenhelke weye angkey-angkeyinenkelke re. *The dog running towards me is panting now, after chasing birds.*

weyapele n. [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

1. meat [SOME SPEAKERS] ◆ Ntarrelparrenhe ngkengwarre weyapele akake, teye akakepe. *Your husband, who is my son-in-law, came back with meat and tea.* = weyalyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE], atnwenthe, weye¹

2. food ◆ Ngkengwarre arremelinene nte! *Weyapele nte arremelinene amelyewethe.*

Go and see your husband! Take this food for him to eat. SEE ALSO enye food

3. hungry ◆ Ntaylenyey-inewenawé weyapele apeke. *Here give this to my son-in-law and come back, he might be hungry.* SEE ALSO ngayele hungry

weyatheke n.

1. hunting dog, kangaroo dog. Also referred to as aleke weyatheke. ◆ Atnakakerrepe alekelepe weye arlewatyerre aherre kape enewaylenge katye atnheyayne iterrye inengewe. Aleke nyartelepe apmwe kape artweye rlwaylpe tyampe katye rlwarrineyayne pwarlkengele. Atnakakerrepe aleke etnngenyé weye atheke ayneyayne rlengke-rlengkepe apelke arrtyerrantye elkwatherre. *A long time ago people used dogs to help in finding and killing meat such as kangaroo, goanna and echidna. They were mostly known as hunting dogs. Nowadays we only have them as pets, guards or helpers.* ◆ Aleke weyatheke mentye alarrentyelawe! *Don't hit that dog, he's a kangaroo dog!*

2. good hunter (of people) [SOME SPEAKERS]

weyaye boy [ABORIGINAL ENGLISH] SEE awerre

weyayerre meat [RESPECT LANGUAGE] SEE weyalyerre

wey-aytenke kill something that's coming towards you FORM OF wenke throw

wilkarre n.

hole cut in trees that people put their head against to listen for sugarbag. ◆ Wilkarre theye elpatheyayne ilperalkewe. *People put their heads against a hole they would cut in a tree to listen for sugarbag.* ◆ Wilkarre arteyayne elpatheyaynelke. 'Nyaperte mpele, ilperalke.' *You cut a bit out of a tree and listen then. 'Ah, here is the sugarbag.'*

wilkarre alarrenke vt.

cut a bit out of something to see or hear if it has anything inside or if it is any good ◆ Relhele arwele wilkarre alarrenke ape arewethe. *The woman chopped into a tree to see if was a good one.*

wilpilpe n.

bush stone-curlew *Burhinus grallarius*. Tall brown bird with long down-curved bill and stripe over eye, 31–36 cm. This bird brings bad luck. Also referred to as thangkerne wilpilpe. ◆ Wilpilpe nhartepe aperrane side-lepe rlwene re aynterr-aperrantye akepe re mpelarte arrere aperrane, akngwakarr-

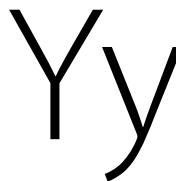
aperrane. *The curlew walks beside plants eating and tilting its head to the side.*
= ilere

wimparre n.

tree grave ◆ Ampwarreyayne
etyeyayne wimparrelarte
Kaytetye arrwekele
rtame anenhe mpelarte
arrwekelepe. *In the olden days they put someone who had died up in a tree grave.* ◆ Aweyawe wimparrele
kwerarle arreyayne errwelenge etyeyayne.
Rlengkepe akwarrantye ahermarle
kwendarle. *A dead body was put in a tree grave, up high. These days people are buried in the ground.*
= kwenterarre SEE ALSO artenty-artentye
cemetery, awennge grave

wirre, werre n.

old black yam from last season. These are dark coloured and not usually eaten. Also referred to as *anatyte wirre*. ◆ Anatyte mentye anewene, wirre rtame nhartape. *Leave that yam, it's old and black.*
= errpangaye SOUNDS SIMILAR TO awerre boy

**+y- ... +y-ene+ v.end.**

Goes on transitive verbs to show that the action is done all the time, or lots of times, while going along, or that the thing doing the action covers a large area. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. +y-ene+ goes after a partially repeated verb stem. The reduplicated part of the verb stem is separated with +y+.
+y-ene+ occurs after the reduplicated part of the verb stem. ◆ pwenke cook ◆ pwey-
pwey-enteyane cook things in a hurry
◆ 'Wantewe nte arey-areyenteyane?' 'Na, iterryewe atye aperrernenyemeketye.'
'Why do you keep looking around?' 'Oh, I'm (watching) in case that person I'm expecting arrives.' ◆ Akngwakarrey-arrey-enenke wobble continuously as it goes along ◆ alarrey-arrey-enenke hit something continuously (lots of times) while going along.

ye, eye part.

1. yes (from English 'yeah') ◆ Alkaperte, kelye aperte atye ampilenye. Ye alhwengen arenye rtame re ikarlepe. *Alright, I have told a little story. Yes, the crab lives in a hole.*
= yawe-yawe
2. well, so ◆ Ye ayengepe Kaytetye angkerrane tyarenyarte. *Well, I'm Kaytetye and I'm from here (Stirling).*

yertame

apparently, supposedly
SEE ALSO amerrarte apparently

+ye¹ kin.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

my (relation). Goes on the end of words for relations to mean 'my' (relation).
◆ Atyenge atnkele rtamawe, Penangkepe. Artweye. Marlepe atyenge altyeleye
rtame. *A Penangke man is my male cross-cousin and a Penangke woman is my female cross-cousin.* Some speakers also use the pronoun *atyeyenge* after the relation word: ◆ Atnkeleye atyeyengele kalartape mpwarenhe. *My cousin made this shield.* For ownership of things the word *atyeyenge* is used (e.g. 'my car'); for ownership of parts

+ye²

of the body *atyenge*, *atyē* or *ayenge* is used (e.g. 'my arm').

+ye², +yerre v.end.

will happen, will (do something) ♦ *Ayenge angkeye. I will speak.* ♦ *Nthek-angkwerrelke rtame aynanthe ngwengepe apeyerre? Where are we going to go tomorrow?* After continuous endings +rrantye, +yane and +rrane, +ye shows that the event will continue to happen, or will happen over some time: ♦ *Elkeparrelke kangwethake anteyane arntwe arre twerarte aynterrk-arenkelepe. Intemartame re anteyaneyerre. The frog called 'kangwethake' stays in its hole when all the water dries up. It will stay there until it rains.* The verbs *apenkerne* and *alpenkerne* have irregular future tense endings: *aperrerneneye* and *alperrerneneye*.

ya yes SEE ye

yakwethe n.

bag, handbag ♦ *Tyanywenge atanthe ngkweltyayleyayne. Nharte atantherre yakwetharrelke akwewayne, alperinewethepe. They crush tobacco into small pieces. Then they would put it into bags, to take it back.*

+y-alpe+ v.end.

do something after returning. Goes on verb stems to show that the person or thing returns and then does the main action. In Kaytetye, if a person comes or goes before, during or after an action then the motion is usually said. ♦ *akarrytey-alpenke return and look after someone* ♦ *Arrwekelelke repe alkere arenype alpenherre, apmere warle antetheney-alpenhe. The helicopter went ahead, back to the stock camp, and landed.* Certain endings can occur between the +y- and -alpe+ part of this ending: ♦ *Kayle re errkeyelk-alpenke. He goes back and trims the boomerang then.*

+y-alperine+ v.end.

bring something back and do something. Goes on verb stems to show that the person or thing brings something back and then does the action. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ *Alpernineyayne pwey-alperineyayne. We would bring them back and cook them.*

yalpe-yalpe, eyalp-eyalpe n.

1. spillage, overflow ♦ *Nhartepe yalpe-*

yalpelke pelikantele arre atnenkepe. The billycan is spilling. ♦ *Dam-le arre atnenke nyartepe errwelelke atnneyane. Errwele nyarte artnte yalpe-yalpe. The water is over the top of the dam, it is overflowing.*

2. hanging, dangling ♦ *Arrkengeyarre, wele yalpe-yalpele, arke arle yalpe-yalparle aherne itarre entweyane. When there is a clump of leaves dangling down on a bloodwood, there is an evil spirit in there.*

yalpe-yalparrenke vi.

overflow, spill ♦ *Overflow-lke tank theye erretarrenke. Nthetheyarte yalpe-yalparerrane. The tank is overflowing. It is spilling over from there.*

yalpe-yalpinenke vt.

pour, tip out, spill something out of something, drain something

yalpinenke vt.

1. pour, tip out, spill something out of something, drain something ♦ *Arntwe yalpinenke. Pour the water.* ♦ *Yalpinene nte tyanywenge kelye. Pour out a bit of tobacco (for me).* SEE ALSO *eletnhenke throw, erretarrenke flow*

2. dance really well (women). Used to describe the way women shake their thighs when dancing. ♦ *Relhe amerne apwelhe ertnwenke, ileperele atherre aparte yalpe-yalpinenke. When women dance well at initiation ceremonies they shake their legs really quickly.* ♦ *Yekaye operleyelepe yalpe-yalpinenke! Granny, your legs were really shaking!* SEE ALSO *aynenke do well, errkenke do brilliantly*

yamenye pv.

into a heap, pile, bundle; stacked; in one place SEE ALSO *artentyerre full, nthanan carelessly*

yamenye arrenke vt.

tip or pour things out ♦ *Atye yerrakwerre yamenye arrel-arrel-arrerrantye kelyamakelyame okwerrewarle. I poured all the bush onions into the coolamon, one by one, making a mound of them.*

yamenye eletnhenke vt.

throw things into a pile or heap

♦ *Erreyakwerrepe ileyaynenke erreyakwerrepe aynanthe elketnhengele ileyayne, ileyayne, ileyayne. Arnewarle kelye-kelye, errkwewarle kelye-kelye warle, ileyaynenke. Yamenye eletnheyaynenke yamenye eletnheyayne. We would clear*

away the dirt and collect all the bush onions. We would put them in small coolamons and then we would pour them in a big heap.

yamenye yalpinenke *vt.*

*pour something out
= tyayenge-tyayenge ilenke*

+yane *v.end.*

1. is doing something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that the activity is still going on. ♦ Nyarte artnte arrilpele atnteyane mpele. (*They are*) still standing here by the steep hill. ♦ Wantewe nte arey-areyenteyane? *What are you looking around for?*
2. is, are. This ending goes on words like *atnenke* 'stand', *anenke* 'sit', *enwenke* lie' to mean 'there is . . .' It is also used to describe the way things are, or a situation has been for a while. ♦ Apmere wethelarte Antyayele arntwe alenyne alkenhe entwewayane. *At that Wood Duck Swamp there is a lot of water.* ♦ Elyenge re anteyane. *He is in the shade.* ♦ Artarre warle iteye entwewayane. *The road goes to Artarre.*
3. usually happens, habitually happens. Shows that someone or something typically does this action. ♦ Elkwerr-elkwerre artweye inenge etherrane marle inenge ertntwewayane arrkerarrele otherre rtame, angkwerree. *Men dance in the middle while the women dance on the sides.* ♦ Pension inengepe aperte ertntwewayane aperte. *It is always only the old people who dance.* This ending only goes on verb stems with *ne+* in the final part of their stem. The verb stem changes by having a 't' after the 'n', so *anenke* 'sit' becomes *anteyane* 'sitting'. intransitive verbs have the *+rrane* ending; while transitive verbs have the *+rrantye* ending.

+yaneye

*will be doing, will continue doing
◆ Arlewatyerre elkeparrepe anteyaneye.
The goanna will stay in hibernation.*

+yanenke is doing something. Goes on intransitive verbs to show that the activity is still going on [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE +yane

Yangarnparleye *n.*

soakage near Wauchope

yangkenke *vi.*

call someone over, send a message for someone to do something. It can be on the phone or through someone else

- ♦ Yangkenhe ayengawre aperninewethe atyenge arle. *I sent a message asking him to bring it up for me.*

SEE ALSO alewetnhenke ask

yapeke *part.*

possibly, yes maybe, could be, that might be

yaperinenke *vt.*

ask for food or money from relatives

- ♦ Arntwe kwene armengeyathe.

Arnenge rtame aperineyayne arntwepe yaperineyayne. Water was carried in a water vessel. They carried the vessel and people would ask for water.

yapeye *n.*

none, (have) nothing of something. The thing that you have nothing of has the +we ending. ♦ Tyanywengewe yapeyelke anteyane. *We have no tobacco now.*

SEE ALSO peyakele nothing

yapeyarenke *vi.*

run out of something, be short of something. The thing that you run out of has the +we ending: ♦ Tyanywengewe ayenge yapey-arrenhe. *I am low on tobacco.* ♦ Awanke atanthe aperrerneneyeyayne apmere kngweretheyepe. Tyanywengewelke atantherre yapeyareyayne. Nhape atanthe aperrerneneyeyayne apmerarlepe Iperte warle. Apmere Iperte. *In the old days they would come from another place. They would be short of tobacco. Then they would come to Bottom Bore.*

SEE ALSO ahentyarrenke want, ahentye anenke want

yarryte *n.*

1. side of the fire where the smoke is
2. a fire made to keep insects away ♦ Ware yarryte nte arrpene amenge ketye. *Make the fire smoke because there are too many flies.*
Also referred to as ware yarryte.

yarteye *n.*

hero, legend. Way of complimenting someone who does something good, such as someone who comes back unscathed from a fight.

yate *n.*

yard, paddock (from English 'yard')

- ♦ Pweleke apeke enterrenenke yate theye. *Cattle might scatter coming out from the yard.*

♦ Awatkakerre arwele tyelkenhe inenge artenyey-aytneyayne atantherre, yatelke atanthe mpwareyayne. *In the olden days*

yathenke

they cut down lots of ghost gums to make yards.

yatemaylenke vt.

round up cattle and put them in a paddock or yard (from English 'yard') ◆ Arntwe alkenhe ngareye pweleke inengepe yartemaylenye rtame. *During a big storm they put the cattle in the paddock.*

yathenke vt.

1. pour something into something else ◆ *Stirling arkerarre kwene apmere Alarreye ayerrer-ampenye. Nthelarte aynanthe arrtyeyayne pwelekepe. Nthetheteyartepe aynantherre alpenherre, Stirling-lke rtame aynanthe arntwepe etnyey-alpenhe, marle amerne arntwepe tank warlepe yatheyayne, marle inengele. Just down from Stirling, on the north side, is the place called Alarreye. We minded the cattle there. From there we went to Stirling and gave them water there. The women would fill the tanks with water.*

2. get water out of a soakage, draw water from a well ◆ Arnperr-ayteyayne arntwearle ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpepe arnperr-ayteyayne. Arntwepe yatheyaynenkeee ngwetyanpepe, yatheyayne. Little bit-like nyartepe errkerelke arntwepe little bit-like.

Early in the morning we would hurry to get water (from a soakage). We would draw out the water until there was only the clay left at the bottom of the soakage. There would only be a little bit left there.

yawe part.

1. yes
2. Following a sentence it shows that the action really happens or that the person does the action successfully. ◆ Anatye rtame elperlaynterane paripepe, nhartepe anatyarle kwerrperarle warrantye warle yawe. *The legless lizard whistles yams up where the yam cracks have been made, he really does.*

yawe-yawe, yewe-yewe part.

yes, that's right ◆ 'Perrperale aylpele arenayepe aperte?' 'Yawe-yawe, perrperale



aylpele arenayepe.' 'Only the seed pod caps of river red gum trees are called 'perrperale', aren't they?' 'Yes, that's right.'

yaye¹, yayeye n. [BABY TALK]

1. older sister, big sister
2. girl or woman of about the same age and with the same skin as you. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' yaye you use a possessive pronoun instead of the endings +ye¹, ngke+, kwe+.
= arrereye

yaye², yayeye part. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

come on, aren't you ready? Way of asking someone to hurry up and do something. ◆ Aylene errwanthe, yaye? *Come on you lot, sing!*

+yayne v.end.

1. used to (do something). Goes on verb stems to show that the action used to happen. ◆ Re atyenge artnte etnyeyayne. *He used to give me money.* ◆ Arlpankelke arle atyene areyenene~~nhe~~ arril-arrile arre atyenge ketye apeyaynenkepe. *Now that I've seen you in public you no longer avoid me.*
2. usually (did something); would (happen) ◆ Atnwenthape erlteye aynanthe awankakerre ayneyaynenke. *We used to eat meat all day in the olden days.*
- ◆ Ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe perryeyern-ayteyayne rewenhe. *Every morning he would tie his hair up after getting up.* ◆ Ayneyayne pwengelelke rtame atanthe pweyaynenke. *We would cook all the food and then eat it.*
3. was doing; did. Shows that the action went for some time in the past. It may or may not have finished. ◆ Ayenge aneyayne apmerele. *I was sitting in the camp.* ◆ Ikwelatnayayne atewehanthe. *They got sulky with each other.*

+yatnne+ SEE +nyey-aytne+

+yaynenke used to (do something). Goes on verb stems to show that the action used to happen. [OLDER SPEAKERS] SEE +yayne

+y-aye+ v.end.

1. Goes on verb stems to show that the action happens after someone else or something else arrives. ◆ akitngwer-arrey-aytenke *get busy after someone else arrives*
- ◆ Arwelele kwere atye alarrey-aytenke. *I'll hit it with a stick when it comes to me.*
2. On motion words, +y-aye means movement towards the speaker (or main person or event in a story). ◆ apeyaytenke

come towards the person speaking ◆ Ayenge alpey-aytenhe apmere warle. I came back to the camp. ◆ artnpeyayterane (something else) runs up to (the speaker), (something else) moves quickly towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)

3. Forms part of the meaning of verbs that refer to movement upwards, such as 'stand up', 'climb up'; +y-ayte+ has no meaning of its own, separate from the combined form.
- ◆ atntheyaytenke *climb up.* ◆ atneyaytenke *get up.* Endings such as +lke can occur after +y- and before +ayte: ◆ Artnwenge atneyelk-aytenye. *Then the child got up.*
- +y-ayte can follow a reduplicated verb stem to show that lots of people come up before the action is done: ◆ ayney-ayney-aytenke *lots of people eat when they arrive.*

+yaytey-alpe+ *v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]*

go back and then do ◆ areyaytey-alpenke go back and then look ◆ Apmere warle atye pweyaytey-alpenke. I'll cook it at home when I get back.

= +y-alpe+

yekaye, ikaye, ayekaye *part.*

hey, oh no, wow, oh my god, pooh! An exclamation of disbelief or amazement at something you've seen or heard. ◆ Yekaye! Apene nge arlenge ernwethetle arre ntethe alarrrantyee akake. Hey! Get away from me because you are hitting me with your elbow. ◆ Elpayewe plain-we rtame aynanthe erlwareyayne, Yekaye pweleke angkerelke kwere erlwarewene impele! We were watching at the side of the creek; 'Wow, look at the big mob of cattle this time!' ◆ Yekaye rlengkepe nyartepe aynanthe errkwere anenkelke kngwere thepethele errkwereemperrkwerele. Gee, today it was very hot, we felt hot and sticky. ◆ Yekaye! Alpenerne ngawe nthetheteyarte apmere theye apmerangke arenge rtame nhartepe! Hey! Come back from that camp that belongs to the married couples!

= atyeyengaye, atyeyengamernaye

+y-ene+ *v.end.*

1. go and do. Goes on verb stems to show that the person goes somewhere and then does the action. In Kaytetye if the person doing an action comes or goes before or after doing an action then this is usually said. ◆ Elyenge re aney-enenke. *She goes and sits in the shade.* ◆ Elpathey-enewethe

nharte atanthe angkerrane. You should go and listen to what they are talking about.

2. On some motion verbs this ending means 'go along, travel'. ◆ Arntwe alenyne alpeyenteyanawee, elpayele nharte. *The floodwater is running in the creek.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +y-etnye+

+yene really, very. Goes on the end of words to add emphasis. SEE +inge

+yenge *n.end.*

belonging to, owned by. Equivalent to 'mine', 'yours', 'his' etc. Goes on the end of object pronouns. See Table 5, p. 813.

- ◆ kwere him, her or it ◆ kwereyenge *his, hers, or its.* This form is irregular on first and second person singular pronouns.
- ◆ atyeyenge *my* ◆ ngkeyenge *your.* The possessive pronoun usually follows the thing owned: ◆ Arretemartaye, etne ngkeyenge etnwewarrantye. *Listen, someone is calling your name.* ◆ Artnwenge arrenentye ngkeyenge? *How many children do you have?* To emphasise the owner, then the possessive pronoun can come before the thing owned. ◆ Atyeyenge aleke atherrarte, aleke erlkwetyerlkwe kwartemperre. *Me, I have two dogs, an old male and his son.* This ending is not used on nominals other than pronouns; instead, -arenge is used. Neither is it used when talking about relatives. To say 'my', 'your' or 'his' mother, aunt etc. special endings go on the word for the relative you are talking about: SEE ALSO kwe+ *his or her*, ngke+¹ *your*, +ye¹ *my*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +inge very

yenke, eyenke *vt.*

1. grind with a stone

◆ Elperle artntepe arakepenhe awethapenyne mpwareyayne *Something-le apeke yeayne wethapenyne elperr-elperr-ayleyayne arrilpineyayne atanthe.*



Atnkerelke atanthe arreyayne arwelelke arreyayne elperle atherre arwele wethapenyne artetye tyampe, artntelke atanthe wante elepe mpwareyayne. Nharte wareyaynelke wantelke, atnkerelke. Aherrepenthalke alwerrnge ilpileyayne aherrewe renhelke wareyayne

+y-enye+

atnhelengkwe penhele tyampe. Mpelarte elepe mpwareyayne *olden-time. The stone axe head 'elperle' is made from black stone. With a tool they would grind it down to make it smooth and sharp. Wax is then put on the end of a piece of wood. There might be two pieces of wood, made from mulga. In that way the stone was made into a stone axe. Then sinew would be pulled from a kangaroo or emu and wrapped around (to bind together the stone and wooden handle). That's how they would make the stone axe.* ♦ Nterrenge eyenke arntenge tyengele yenke. *You grind seeds with a round stone.*

2. mix something using an implement
3. clean bush onions by rubbing them on the ground
4. knead dough ♦ Relhele rlwene yerrantye. *The woman is kneading dough.*

SOUNDS SIMILAR TO ayenke¹ go out

+y-enye+ SEE +y-etnye+

yepe n.

1. placenta
2. umbilical chord

yerlapenke vi.

go in the lead, have someone in tow
♦ Yerlapenkawe, yerlaperinenke eltye theye. *Go in the lead, take that other person by the hand.*

yerlaperinenke vt.

bring someone over, lead someone
♦ Elkjemene ampwe pwenge tyampe nharte yerlaperinene. *Lead that blind old woman as well. = itarre aperinenke*
SEE ALSO atewarrenke accompany someone, atnwenhenke bring someone, ayweng-aywenge aperinenke lead someone

+yern-alpe+ v.end.

1. Goes on the end of a verb stem to show that the person doing the action is also moving in the direction of the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ Ilperteyele apekapineyern-alpengele wenhe alarrenke. Arwengerre re alarrenke.
Coming down, the eagle cripples and kills a turkey. ♦ Ileyern-alpeyayne aylanthe Arrelthartnenge warle atheke. *We two used to muster cattle coming this way up to New Barrow Bore.*
2. Describes something stretching out and

covering a large spatial area extending towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story). ♦ Nyarte itemarle theye enweyern-alperrane, akerte nyarte atwatye. *It was here at the gap at the end of this range that extends from the west.*

3. Describes the movement of daylight or night, clouds, rain etc. ♦ Ingwerrarringwarrarre aynanthe anteyane aherrkepe atnywerrerlaytenye ingwepe antetheneyern-alpenhe. *We stayed there as it got dark, the sun went down and night set in.*

+yern-ayte+ v.end.

Goes on transitive verbs to show that the main action is done after getting up.
♦ Ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe wethapenyeperryeyern-ayteyayne rewenhe. *Every morning he would tie his hair up after getting up.* ♦ Ngwetyanpepe artweyele atewanthe arntweyern-aytenke. *The next morning he tells (people) after they get up.*

yernte n.

1. native currant (narrow-leaved variety)
Psydrax ammophila (Canthium attenuatum). Tree similar to ahakeye but with smaller fruit. It usually ripens earlier. Also referred to as arwele yernte. ♦ Ahakeye kwerepeltye apertame ahakeyewe kwerepeltye, repe yerntepe. *The narrow-leaved native currant yernte is a mate to the native currant called ahakeye.*

2. edible fruit of the native currant. Also referred to as rlwene yernte. Special words are used to describe stages of yernte and ahakeye fruit. The newly ripened fruits are called artapalye and aketnpe; under-ripe fruits are called anthwerke and the process of ripening is called twelharrenke. You do not 'eat' native currants, you kwenke 'swallow' them and they are described as ngayele and not rlwene 'vegetable food'. ♦ Kwere tangkwerle, yernte tangkwerle, thapakepe. Ahakeyepe alele apertame. Elwemane enwenke renhe atherraperte. *Out of the native currants, yernte ripen before 'ahakeye'. The two of them are similar.*

Yerntelengkwe n.

soakage near where the Stuart highway crosses Taylor Creek ♦ Nthetheyartepe ngwetyanpepe aynanthe pweleke alperinenyerre Yerntelengkwe warle arntwarle well-arle wetharlarte. Atnetherre warle wetharlarte. *Government*

wele warle. *In the morning we took the cattle to Yerntelengkwe. To the well there, at that place called Atnethererre where there is a government well.*

+yerre will happen VARIANT OF +ye²

yerrakwerre n. [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]

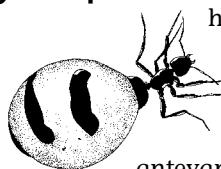
1. yalka, nalgoo, bush onion *Cyperus bulbosus*. A sedge with chocolate-brown seed heads and small edible bulbs. Also referred to as *athe yerrakwerre*.
2. edible bulbs of yalka. Also referred to as *rlwene yerrakwerre*. ♦ Akwerrele aympeyayne yerrakwerre, pwerrkelke eletnheyayne. Nhape atanthe eltyenge mpelarte awerrkeyayne, aympeyayne apertame. Rarrelepe weyaynepe mpelartepe apewe mentye rtame, awerrkeyayne apertame aymperrantyewethe. *People would yandy bush onions with a coolamon, then throw out the charcoal bits. Then they would rub them like this with their fingers and yandy them again. The wind would blow the unwanted husks away; they would rub them some more before yandying again.*

= erreyakwerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Yerrakwerre n.

soakage on Taylor Creek

yerrampe n.



honeyant *Camponotus* sp.

Also referred to as

ngkwarlle yerrampe.

♦ Yerrampepe ngkwarlle ahernele arre kwene

anteyane. Yerrampe angewethe athathe artelhe tangkwerle kwereyenge angwerrminenke. Nhartepe arlelke kwereyenge angwerrminenke angenke. Angenkepe kwere kwetne kwerartepe kape kwenepe anteyane. Yerrampe nyartepe ngkwarlle mamperle, kangkale akakele kwere awentyenke ahentyewe. *This sweet food lives in the ground. Before you dig it you need to find the main entrance to the hole. You dig very deep for it. It's sweet food and it's good to eat when you have a cold.*

♦ Therppere theye yerrampele ngkwarlle ilerrantye. *Honeyants get nectar from native fuchsia.*

= enkwarenye

Yerrampe atntheyaytewene n.

Johnson's Bore. Place west of Stirling.

+ye- . . . +rrenye+ v.end. [OLDER SPEAKERS]

1. do all the way along, do all the time while going along. Shows that the person or thing does the action lots of times while going along, or that the action goes over a large area or goes on for some time.

Goes on the end of a partially reduplicated intransitive verb. The final part of the verb stem is repeated, separated with +ye+; and the +rrenye+ ending comes after.

♦ atntheyaytey-ayterrenyerrane *climb up while going along* ♦ Arlewatyerre nharte atntheyaytey-ayterrenyerrane kantye-kantye warle. *The goanna is climbing up to the very top branches.*

2. covering the whole area. This ending sounds +ye- . . . +renye+ after the sounds spelt *l, rl, yl, t, rt, yt, n rn, yn* or *rr*; however, it is still written +ye- . . . +rrenye+.

SEE ALSO +rr-aperine+ *do while going*, +rr- . . . +rr-enye+ *do all the way along*

+yerreye v.end. [SOME SPEAKERS]

1. would (do something). Goes on the stem of transitive verbs to show that the action used to happen. ♦ Nharte kwere ileyerreye kwere parrakelyinge. *We used to collect broad-leaved parakeelya.*

2. was doing; did. Shows that the action went for some time in the past. It may or may not have finished.

3. Shows that the activity is still going on or happens all the time. Also used for actions that do not require completion.

= +yayne

yerrkeyerre n.

white substance made by the lerp scale insect on the leaf of the Normanton box *alywelpe*; manna, lerp. Also referred to as *ngkwarlle yerrkeyerre*. ♦ Erltwentele rtame yerrkeyerrepe anteyane. Alywerlpele rtame anteyane. *You find this sweet lerp in limestone country on Normanton box trees.*

+y-etnye+, +y-enye+ v.end.

Goes on verb stems to show that the person or thing doing the action comes towards the person speaking; and then does the action. In Kaytetye it is usual to say whether a person comes, goes or is returning before or after doing an action. ♦ akarryenke *look after someone* ♦ akarryey-etnyenke *come and look after someone* ♦ Matayele etnpey-etnyenke ketyawe! *There are clouds coming this way!*

yewaye

- ◆ Ntyeyapertele rtame ngkenge atnhey-**etnyenyerre**. *A bull ant came and bit you.*
 - ◆ Apenerne ngawe, nge tyampe ilpew-**atney-etnyewethe**. *Come on over, so you can come and listen too.*
- SOUNDS SIMILAR TO +y-ene+

yewaye part.

yes, that's right = yawe

yewe-yewe yes SEE yawe-yawe

yipe-yipe sheep SEE ipipe

ywekenke vt.

1. chase away, hunt away, shoo something away, send someone off, flush out animals when hunting ◆ Aleke nte ywekenhe arlenge atnewethe! *Chase the dog away, make him stand far away!* SEE ALSO lwerapmenke shoo away
2. let something go, let something out
3. frighten someone, scare someone.
This can only be by a person, spirit or kurdaitcha. ◆ Alethangele atyenge ywekenhe kwenyele. *A stranger scared me yesterday.* ◆ Atnkwarengele ayenge ilekarrenhe wantele rteyange atyenge ywekenhe. *I was frightened, something scared me.* SEE ALSO angkwerrelthelaytenke get goosebumps

Ywerreleperle, Ywerreleperlepe n.

place north of Alekarengé ◆ Apmere Ywerreleperlepe theye elwake, Marlpwengatherre, apelapenhe. Apmerepe Ywerreleperlepe elwewakeyenge apmterepe, etnepe. *Marlpwenge and his wife set off from Ywerreleperlepe. They set off from there. It was where they lived. That is its name.*

ywerrpe n.

uneven, lopsided, on an angle ◆ Nharte ywerrpe atnetyane, ywerrpe. *It is on an angle, leaning.*

OPPOSITE OF atnawerre SEE ALSO arlkarlkere
tilting

erlwe ywerrpe cross-eyed SEE UNDER erlwe

ywerrpe atnywenke vi.

go in sideways ◆ Ayenge atnywelp-
atnywewethe ywerrpe. *I'll have to go in sideways.*

ywerrparrenke vi.

tip over or upside down, roll over
◆ Mweteke ywerrparrenhe. *The car tipped over.*

ywerrpe-ywerrpe adv.

wobbly, shaky ◆ Ywerrpe-ywerrpe openke.
It is wobbling along.

English to Kaytetye Finder

Aa

a, an

one awenyerre

abandon arrelpathenke, elethnel-
aytenke, arralpeletnhenke

something or a place mentyintel-aytenke

abandoned place apmerengkenye

abandoned place from

bereavement arrkwetyetye, ampenye¹

abdomen aleme

able to +wethe², +me²

Aboriginal

Aboriginal person iterrtye, artweye¹

Aboriginal man artweye¹

Aboriginal woman relhe

part-Aboriginal person apektathe

belonging to Aboriginal people

(native, not introduced) artweye arenge

non-Aboriginal person rlwampe¹, waylpale

non-Aboriginal woman methethie, watelwepere

[OLDER SPEAKERS]

about

what something is about -angkwerre², -penhe,

-akake

above

on top errwelenge, errwelenye

absent

be absent peyakarrenke

a body part or section

that is absent +rtewe

abundant

abundance of (something) .-angketyarre, ayamalke

be abundant (with food) akngenparrenke

make something

abundant arrethineneke,

atnmarnmerelh-aylenke

acacia, elegant acacia arlepe

grub from arlepayte

edible resin from arlepampwe

accident

have a car accident mwetekele alarrenke

accidentally alepale

accidentally bump

someone atetherrpaylenke,
terrpelh-aylenke, tweper-
etnyenke, tweperelh-
aylenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

accompany

accompany someone ayweng-aywenge
aperinenke

accompany someone

halfway atharrenke, lwenge-
lwengarrenke

take someone part of

the way atewarrenke, artenge-
intarenke [SOME SPEAKERS]

as an escort amamerrele

accurate atnawerre, rlwarre

shoot accurately rlwarre wenke

accuse

someone elpenke¹

someone of adultery artengepwitinenke

ache artnweyeneneke,
twerrke-twerrkarrenke,
aherrentyenke [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

cause pain rntwenke¹, aynenke

Achilles tendon atnwererke,

kwenpe alwerrnge

across -angkwerre², akwerterrepe,
rrile-rrile

go across etntyarrenke

active errngerneye, etweke,
ngampe-ngampe

Adam's apple ahentye mwelpere,
mwelpere, twerrke-
twerrke

a^ddicted

addicted

be addicted to aytnane etarrenke

administer (medicine)

admire

admit

someone to a place akwenke

adolescent

boy artnwenge ngwalkere,
aylepelengkwe

girl aleyake, aylpatyakake

adopt

*give a child up for
adoption* alkenhetnyey-etnyenke

adult

alkenhe, artelhe

advise

adze

kanyengarre, tyalangke,
errke¹

adze with wax-fixed

handle atnkere¹

aeroplane

alkere arenye

affectionate

be affectionate to someone ahene arrtyenke

Afghan

Apekanne

afraid

ateralthe, atere,
rreltyewe ampenye

feel afraid aterarenke,
aleme ngarrete angkenke,

rreltyewe ampenyarranke

after

an event happens after

another event or action -alkere², -penhe, anteng-
antenge

after that kwerepenhe, kweretheye,
nthepenhardt

later tneyele

(coming) behind, after artenhe, atnantenge

come behind, after ampenyele apenke

afternoon

late afternoon angwerrelenye, atwerrp-

atwerrpe, ingway-
ingwae, ingwerarrey-
ingwerarreye [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

after sunset, dusk ingwe atanm-atanme,

atanm-atanme

this afternoon rlengke atwerrpe

become late afternoon atwerrparrenke, atwerrp-
atwerrparrenke

afterwards, later on

tneyele

again

once again -apertame, awenyerre
penhe

against

leaning against mpewe

lean against alenentyarrenke

lean something up

against something alenke [SOME SPEAKERS],

alenentyinenke

erlkwarrenke

age, grow old

age group

people born around the same

time and grew up together.alyey-alyeye

age-mate

pealtye¹, atyewe²

my age-mate atyengalyeye

aggravate

imew-imewinene

aggressive

ahengarrenke,
awelengkarrenke

non-aggressive anike

aggressively

ahenge

aggrieved

ikwele

agitated

pwerepe

agony

be in agony arlwerrentyenke

agree

(sign of agreement) m'm

agree with someone or

something atneratyarrenke,
atneratye arenke

make an agreement ngkengatherre

artntwenke

ahead

arrwekele,
arrwekelepenhe

go ahead to meet someone kwenengarrenke

aim

take aim arrangarenke

aim, but miss athemel alarrenke

air

rarre¹

cold air ingwe² [OLDER SPEAKERS]

airborne ngayakwerre [SOME
SPEAKERS]

become airborne alkerarle arrelp-arrenke,
alkerarle atntheyaytenke

alarm someone

elkwelh-aylenke

alcohol

ngkwarl

alcoholic

ngkwarl kwathewene

alert, aware

pale

algae

arntatherrke

alight

catch alight lyerrtyarrenke

alive

atnke

still alive atnkengaperte

lots of things or people

alive etethekenpe

alive (of plant) aherekng

still alive (of relative) -ankethene [SOME SPEAKERS]

when that person was

alive aherrke aytayayne

keep someone alive atnke arrtyenke

all	
<i>all of them, everyone</i>	twærte, arrpanenhe, apartaperte, aparte
<i>all of us</i>	aynanth-aynanthe, aynenanth-aynenanthe
<i>all people, everyone</i>	arrengetwepe, alkenthalerle aperte
<i>all over, everywhere</i>	apmere apane, ayamalke, apmere arrpanenhe, apanpe angkwerre, arreny-arrenye, arremarrale [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>all day</i>	elapenyé
<i>all sorts of (things)</i>	wantakerrertetye
allegedly	amarrate
all right SEE ALSO alright	
<i>Is it all right?</i>	ahenange
<i>It's all right</i>	ahene, alkaperte
allow	ahene angkenke
<i>not allow</i>	ayerrpinenke
almost	
<i>almost happen</i>	+weth-anenhe
alone	
<i>on your own</i>	arntewarnte, arrakelakele, ngarprre, ngketharrpe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>someone often on their own, loner</i>	ngarpparenye
<i>person neglected or without family</i>	ntweperte, arrakelakele, ntweperte-ntweperte
along	-angkwerre ² , +le ¹
alongside	-angkwerre ²
alpara (plant)	kalpare
already	-arteyene, alkaperte, arrwekele
alright, recovered	ahene, ahentertetye, ahenaperte, angwerle
alright, well, then	alkaperte
also	
<i>as well, too</i>	-apertame, kape
always	apmelerre, elapenyé
<i>always, as usual</i>	wenhe maranye
<i>always been that way</i>	altyerpenhe
am SEE be	
amends	
<i>make amends with</i>	
<i>someone</i>	nyerre iparenke
amongst	-angkwerre ² , +l-atherre
ampurta (animal)	arnathe, ampwerte ¹
ancestor	
<i>deceased ancestors</i>	arrwekelenye, awatnkenye inenge, aveyawé inenge, aynekantheyenge
original being	nterrparepenhatherre, artweye aherne entenyele
spiritual ancestor	altyerr-ampetye
and	+ngele, -akerre, ane, +awe ²
<i>as well, again</i>	-apertame, -akeyene
angel	
<i>guardian angel</i>	arrempparrange [OLDER SPEAKERS]
anger, angry	
<i>ahe¹, awelengke, aleme ayenge altyarrenge- wanenye, arlperteyele</i>	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>bossy and angry</i>	pwayntenje
<i>upset and angry</i>	pwerepe
<i>quietly angry</i>	artnkelye, aleme errpatyé
<i>disobedient and angry</i>	ngkerte
<i>angry person</i>	elhe alkenhe, ahenge intemarte
<i>look at someone angrily</i>	erlwérkelh-arenke, erlwérkenke
<i>get angry</i>	ahentye twerrke- twerrickenke, ahaytenke, ahengarrenke, erlkenke, awelengkarrenke, arlperteryarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>get quietly angry and sulky</i>	erlwé artnkelyarrenke, elhe artnkelyarrenke
<i>get angry and short</i>	
<i>tempered</i>	pwereparrenke
<i>get angry and want to fight</i>	lhangkenke
<i>get very angry, become furious</i>	aleme elpalh-aytnenke, errwampenke, aleme ampenke, ntelhelepwenke, ampernarrenke, kerle pwenke, elhe alkenharrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>look angry</i>	ahenge erlwé erlkenke, erlwérkenke
<i>make someone angry</i>	ahenge erlwérkelh- aylenke, ahetnyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], ahewinenke, ntywelh- aylenke
angle	
<i>on an angle</i>	erreparle, ywerrpe
animal	
<i>edible</i>	atnwenthe, weye ¹ , atnwenthalyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>female, adult</i>	relhe, areperrke

ankle

male, old	erlkwe
baby	akwerrke
tracks of.....	iteye, iwerre, althe ¹
wild, untamed.....	atere
with lots of young.....	akwerrke lyangkwe- lyangkwe
ankle	ilkelke
Anmatyerr	
language, people.....	Anmatyerre
type of 'old' Anmatyerr.....	Nthilkwere
annoy	
get annoyed or upset.....	artnkelyarrenke, arnkwanenyarrenke, tywekerarrenke, alhekerarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
annoy or disturb someone.....	imew-imewinenke, akwatnhenke, kwetnayinenke
annoyed.....	artnkelye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
another	
another one, another person	kngwere
another way.....	kngwerelayethe
another time.....	enweke kngwere- kngwere
(to) one another	+l-atherre, lwengeratherre
answer	
answer someone.....	elpathenke, arramilenke
not answer someone	mentye elpathenke, thwepe elpathenke
answer back	arleltey angkenke
ant	tyewalhe
Bagot's furnace ant.....	aherrk-aherke [OLDER SPEAKERS], ertwen-ertwene
bull ant	ntyeyaperte
honeyant	yerrampe
meat ant.....	ngkwerneyewene
spinifex ant larva, edible.....	tyerrempe, tyerlpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
type of black ant	arletye ²
type of ant in mulga	
country.....	arlalalperrnye
type of ant that lifts its backside up	atnarlilp-arlipe
types of big black ants.....	arlkerrke, arrekarlkarlke, atnerrkert-errkerte, alekert-alekerte
ant at flying stage	tyewalhe paympelhakake
edible flying ant (termite)	ampenge ¹
eggs of certain ant species.....	alerrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
ant bed, ant hill	ngkwepeye
type of large ant bed.....	pwenterenge
flat ant bed	akerrthe
ant hole entrance.....	arle

ant lion (<i>lacewing larvae</i>)	angkwerey-angkwereye, kwatyarle ntyeny- ntyeny, mwete-mwete
anteater (<i>echidna</i>)	enape, enewaylenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], etnteyarenye
antisocial	artnkelye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
anus	atne, atraympe
anxious	ngarrete, pale feel anxious
	aleme angkenke, aleme ngarrete angkenke, errweyenene
before a fight	arawerrenge angkenke, arawerrenge ilenke
any	
(do something) any	
old way	ape, apange, palepale
some, an unspecified	
amount	-akerre
anyone	kngwere
anyone, everyone	aherne apanpe
anything	wantakerrertetye
anyway	
despite others	alantye ¹
anywhere	apanpe, apawerre ² , kngwere angkwerre
apart	arntewarnte
apologise	erlwatye angkenke, nyerre iparenke
go and apologise	erlwatye apenke
take someone to apologise	erlwatye aperinenke
apparent, clear	aynaynte
apparently	amerrarte, yertame, -akwene
appear	
appear a certain way	arenke
come into view	erlwaytenke, lweme- lwemanenke
appetite	
get appetite back	arrangkere anenke
give someone an appetite	arrangkere mpwarenke
craving	arrangkere
appetisers	thapake
apple bush	inteng-intenge ²
appoint, give a job to	arrenke ¹
apply (onto something)	terrpenke, terrpinenke
approach	apeyaytenke
to see what someone wants	alwel-aytenke
apricot tree	arrngernangkere, aylpatye ² , eltwerreye, weltarre
are, is	altyanenke, anenke, enwenke, anter-anter- enyerrane

<i>(of tall things, e.g. trees)</i>atnenke	
apronngatywelarre [SOME SPEAKERS]	
arch (of foot)elpay-elpaye	
area	
<i>in that area</i>-ampenye ²	
<i>area, place</i>aherne, apmere	
<i>this area, side</i>pwarnerrwenge	
argueahenge ipmarrenke,	
arleltey angkenke,	
ahenge althilenke	
argumentahenge	
<i>break up an argument</i>arntewarntaylenke	
<i>be argumentative</i>ahengarrenke	
aril (coloured top part of seed)atnme ² , ngkwarle atnme	
armtyarlenye, akwe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>left arm</i>thakwe	
<i>right arm</i>atnawerre	
<i>arm-in-arm</i>errkwerrentye	
<i>upper arm</i>ertnwethe	
<i>vein in lower arm</i>	
armbandetepenhe, akweltye	
armgrass milletthwethet	
armpitilkwe, lhenpe	
armyilkentye	
around	
<i>in the vicinity of</i>-akerre	
<i>around here</i>tyangkwe, nyangarte	
[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
arrange, organiseangkenke	
arrest someonearntarryenke	
arriveantethenenke, apenkerne,	
apeyaytenke, arrenke ² ,	
arrerapenyarrenke,	
erlwaytenke	
(iots of people).....lwerremp-antethenenke	
<i>arrive after</i>antengetheye apenke	
<i>arrive back</i>alpeyaytenke	
arseatnaympe	
arteryalwerrnge	
artificial, not real-arrpantey, -apartentye	
as	
<i>because</i>-ketye	
<i>as far as</i>-artetye ²	
<i>as well</i>-akerre, -akeyene, -tyampe	
<i>while</i>-rwenge ³ , +rew	
<i>same as before</i>wenhe apartame	
ascend, go upatntheyaytenke	
ashamed SEE ALSO shame	
ash	
<i>hot ashes for cooking in</i>pmerrke ¹	
<i>ashes for chewing with tobacco</i>	
arlpe	
	<i>prepare ashes for chewing with tobacco, 'cook' ashes..</i> pwenke
	<i>turn (something) to ashes..</i> arlparrenke
	<i>mix tobacco with ashes</i> terpenke
ask	
<i>ask for something</i>alwengayenke, ilpakenke,	
ngkwerengkarrenke	
[RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>ask relatives for something</i> .yaperinenke	
<i>ask for food</i>apayarryenke	
<i>ask, demand</i>ankeye angkenke	
<i>ask on someone else's behalf</i>lhwelenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>ask someone to do something</i>	
<i>ask for things all the time</i> ...atnngwanngkey-angkenke	
<i>someone who always asks for things</i>	
atnngwanngkey-angkewene	
<i>do something without asking</i>	
mwekenharrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	
asleepatnkwe ¹ , paye-paye [BABY TALK]	
<i>deep sleep</i>	
atnkwe alete, atnkwe alkenhe	
<i>half asleep</i>	
atnkwenpe	
<i>fall asleep</i>rlwatnkarrenke, atnkwatnthenke	
<i>sleep deeply</i>	
alete enwenke	
asphyxiateelpalhele ayerlinenke	
assisting	
associated	
<i>belonging to or associated with a place</i>	
-arenye	
at SEE ALSO Appendix 3	+le ¹
attach	
<i>be attached to something</i> ..arlanenke	
attempt	
<i>try, have a go at something</i>	
alepetyenke	
attend	
<i>an institution</i>atnywenke	
<i>sorry business</i>	
tempetye alwenke	
attention	
<i>left without care or attention</i>	
thwepengkarle	
<i>pay attention</i>	
erlwanty-anenke	
<i>not pay attention</i>	
lhew-elpathenke	
[SOME SPEAKERS], mentye elpathenke	
<i>catch someone's attention</i> ..erlwie ilenke	

atractive

paying attention to one person at the expense of another	...rrilaylangkenke
attractive	ahene, malangke
aunt	
father's sister	akeleye
mother's sister	arrengkwe, ameye [SOME SPEAKERS]
mother's elder sister	apmarleye
father's elder sibling	arnawerre
father's brother's wife	ameye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
great-aunt (father's father's sister)	arrengeye
great-aunt (mother's father's sister)	atyewaleye
great-aunt (mother's mother's sister)	aypmenheye, nyanye ¹
great-aunt (father's mother's sister)	aperleye
Australasian grebe	perretene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
Australian bindweed	atywert-atywerte, kalamp-atywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
Australian bustard	arwengerrpe
Australian (Richard's) pipit	kaperle-kaperle ¹ , tatarrpe
Australian hobby (bird)	ngimarrre alarrewene, thangkerne aynewenhe
Australian kestrel	ankengarrete
Australian owl	
nightjar	arrhwarrthe, thwetherraye
Australian Raven	kwayekwaye
avail	
to no avail	aytnane
available	
make something more readily available	arrethineneke
avaricious (be)	ayerrpinenke
averted	elhe kwene
avoid	
avoid people or places	ertwepe apenke, amwarenke, anwenterenke
avoid certain relations as a sign of respect	ikanenke
avoid son-in-law / mother-in-law	rtwaltye ketye
avoid conflict by not retaliating	anngenyannele arenke
avoid by keeping a distance	arlenge anenke
move away to avoid something	rwemenyarrenke
avoidance rules	alkeyewanenye, ikerrentye
avoiding, skipping over	rrile-rrile

<i>avoiding trouble</i>arteperinte
<i>avoid trouble</i>wenngarrenke
<i>put off doing something</i>wantarrenke
<i>lest</i>-ketye
awake SEE ALSO <i>wake</i>atyewe ¹
<i>half awake</i>atnkwenpe
<i>keep someone awake</i>errkawaylenke
awarepale
away	
<i>facing away</i>intwemele, rlwinteme atheve
<i>further away</i>arlengarlentye
<i>(move) away from</i>-theye
awful, baderrpatye, ntweperte
axeelepe ¹ , ilpwerartewene [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>axe handle</i>arlante, mwete

Bb

babbler

<i>grey-crowned babbler</i>tyewaketye
babyrltente
<i>baby boy</i>errtyartakake
<i>baby girl</i>atnemelengkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>newborn</i>akwerrepene, pwenge kelye, ampwerete ² , ilkere
<i>small baby</i>arryake ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>at the stage when it is carried in a coolamon</i>akwerrkepenhe, rathape
<i>at sitting stage</i>anentye [SOME SPEAKERS], arnathe ²
<i>at crawling age</i>arengkelepenhe, atnhakerte
<i>at walking stage</i>errwem-errweme
<i>not yet able to understand</i>angerange
<i>have a baby</i>akwerke arrenke, arrtyenke ¹ , artnwenge anenke
<i>make noise that babies make</i>kwerlkarenke
<i>rock a baby to sleep</i>arrarrarrenke
<i>doll or toy</i>taltale ² , artnwenge arrpanteye
baby's bottletitipatele
bachelorarkentyarenye
back (of person or animals)	artepe
<i>lower back (of person)</i>kwetethe
<i>emu back (?)</i>angke ² , artepe kartetye
<i>echidna back</i>angkwere ¹
<i>back of hand</i>eltye artepe [SOME SPEAKERS]

<i>back of neck</i>inte
<i>part between shoulderblades</i>ahenty-ahentye
<i>backbone</i>artepe ngkwerne
<i>lower backbone</i>kwetethe
<i>echidna backbone</i>angkwere ¹
<i>backside, arse</i>atnaympe
<i>turn something on its back</i>	alyarrentye arrenke
<i>behind, at the back (of something or someone)</i>antenge, atnantenge, etntete, antengetheye
<i>with hands held together</i>	
<i>behind back</i>arnengerre
<i>look back over shoulder</i>artep-arenke
<i>carry on your back</i>artepele aperinenke
<i>put your back to someone</i>	..artepame anenke, intwemelarrenke
<i>turn back on doing something, not bother with something</i>	.alantye anenke
back (go back)	
<i>go back</i>alpenke
<i>on the way back</i>alwene
<i>back a vehicle up</i>atnepethenginenke
<i>be made to turn back</i>	
<i>halfway</i>athinenke
back (in return)lwengere
back and forthlwengereke-lwengere, pererre-pererre, rwengatherre, alwenam-alwene, pererre
back someone up	
<i>(do something) to back</i>	
<i>someone up</i>rlwampe ²
<i>back someone up in a fight</i>	rlwampele alarrenke, rlwampe angkenke
<i>back someone up verbally</i>	..rlwampe ipmarrenke
back-to-backrlwintem-atherre, intwemele apertame
backstabketyl-angkenke
backwardsatnepethengiele, intwemele atheke
<i>go backwards</i>atnepethenginenke
<i>make something go backwards</i>atnepethenginenke
back wayarteperinte
<i>take the back road</i>artengele apenke
baderrpatye, arleyale, kaylkwere, mpwekare
<i>rotten</i>kwaapeke, errpatye
<i>sore (body parts)</i>-wethewe ¹
<i>bad person</i>iterrtye iperrenye
<i>badly</i>errpatyelaythe
<i>go bad, go off (e.g. meat)</i>	..errpatyarrenke, elparrenke ¹ , kngwapekarrenke

bad luck, death	SEE sorry business
bad luck	SEE ALSO sorry business
<i>behaviour that causes bad luck</i>akwetyerre-tyerre
<i>bring bad luck on yourself</i>	..akwetyerrepenke
bad magic, sorceryethwe
<i>see a bad omen</i>rraltyewewe arenke
<i>feel that something bad is going to happen</i>arralty-anenke
badmouth someoneerrtywarrenke, itywere angkenke, tyelangkenke, errpatye arnttwenke
bad newsangke errpatye
bad-smellingpweke
bad-tastingalyelke, tyekerte
bad-temperawelengke, ahe ¹
<i>be bad-tempered</i>errngerrngarrenke
bagyakwethe
<i>hessian bag</i>paylkwe
<i>small bag</i>pewatyte
bag-shelter moth	
<i>nest, larvae</i>ikngethe
baggyarawe, itewe
<i>go loose, slack or baggy</i>arlpawarrenke
Bagot's furnace antertwen-ertwene, aherrk-aherrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
baking powderarlware
baldakarpanke
<i>go bald</i>akarpankarrenke
bale out waterlhakwenke
ball	
<i>ball, lump</i>karlwe
<i>ball of something</i>ikelhe, partwele
<i>made of fur string</i>peltyle ²
<i>made of animal fur</i>pweltye
<i>make something into a ball</i>	partwelaylenke, ikelhaylenke
<i>traditional ball game</i>peltyle ²
balls	
<i>testicles</i>arlwethe
banana	SEE ALSO bush
<i>banana</i>lkwarreye, lkwarrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
banana-flavoured bush	
tomatomwanyeme, ngkwalemaynteye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
bandagepantetye
banded lapwingtatarppe, tyelkatherathere
bandicoot	
<i>rabbit-eared bandicoot, bilby</i>artnangke
<i>desert bandicoot</i>pakwerre
<i>golden bandicoot</i>iwere [SOME SPEAKERS]

bandy-legged

bandy-legged	aymparrk-aymparrke, ilepere amper-ampere
bang	
<i>a banging or rattling sound</i>	Iterppe, Iterpe-Iterppe, Itare, Itare-Itare
<i>make a banging or rattling sound</i>	Itararrenke, Itetyarrenke, Iterrparrenke
<i>go 'bang' (of a gun)</i>	Itware artnkenke
<i>make something bang once</i>	twelarrenke, Itare wenke
<i>make something bang, rattle</i>	Iterrpaylenke, Iterrpelh- arryenke, Iterrpelh- aylenke
<i>bang on something</i>	Itare alarrenke
<i>bang a plant to make flowers or wax fall off</i>	tetylénke
<i>bang something in</i>	akakewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], akakarrenke
bank (river or creek)	tharrkere, twempere, itanperre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>build a bank to keep water out</i>	ertwanngarrenke
barb (on a spear)	elhe, kalyarre
bare	
<i>country tree</i>	arlpanke errkerlerreke
barefoot	angketye arlpanke
bare teeth (an animal)	errtywerne erlkenke, Iterrkenyarl anenke, Iterrkenyarl arryenke
bark (of plant)	karntape
<i>dry bits of bark</i>	karntape aynterrke, rltimpe
<i>fresh bark</i>	karntape artnnge
<i>from witchetty bush</i>	pantylarpe
<i>small piece of bark, used as a bowl</i>	ilpere
<i>bark container used for carrying</i>	arrilpankwe
<i>peel bark off plant or tree</i>	...elenke
<i>bark toy used by boys for target practice (with spears)</i>	karntape
bark (at something)	parkwenke
<i>continuously (of dogs)</i>	rreltyewe parkwenke
barking spider	wepe
barn owl	arrkarre, kakwerte [SOME SPEAKERS]
barrack (for someone)	tnakenke
barren	
<i>without children place</i>	eltyante aharretye

barrier	
<i>(do something) in a way that obstructs or blocks something off</i>	arrkngerte
base (of something)	etntete
bash	
<i>an animal against something (in order to kill it)</i>	ntyalpewenke
<i>bash a person</i>	alarrenke
bastard mulga	elerrenye [SOME SPEAKERS]
bat	ntyipere, errkamarte (?)
<i>flying fox</i>	pitange, errkamarte
bath	
<i>have a bath or a shower</i>	pwelparrenke
<i>bathe someone or part of yourself</i>	erkwenke, aytnenke
batik wax	atnkere ¹
bats-wing coral tree	tyweretye
bawl	tyarle-tyarle atnarrenke, akey-akeyenteyane
be (am, are, is)	anenke
<i>be in a particular way</i>	anenke
<i>is, are (of things horizontal)</i>	enwenke
<i>is, are (of things vertical or tall)</i>	atnenke
<i>be (of a hill, house)</i>	altnyanenke
<i>been around</i>	erlwaytenke
<i>be somewhere</i>	anenke
beak	arre ¹ , elhe, rrimpimpe
bean SEE ALSO bush bean	
<i>mulga bean</i>	werrpe
bean tree	tyweretye
<i>flower</i>	akinte
<i>edible roots</i>	tyweretye akwerrke
<i>water in trunk</i>	kwetnharre
<i>red seeds</i>	thangale-thangale
<i>pale seeds</i>	mpetyane-mpetyane
<i>inedible seed</i>	enente [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>place where there are lots of bean trees</i>	tyweretye-tyweretye
beard	rrwete
<i>long beard</i>	arrangkwenarre, atnthayle, arntalharre
<i>grey beard</i>	rrwete ampenke, rrwete erlkwampenke
<i>beard starting to go grey</i>	arrewangampeye, arntwerretnhenhe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
beat	
<i>beat, hit, smack</i>	alarrenke
<i>beat someone to death</i>	intemarte alarrenke, alarrenke imewarle
<i>beat an animal against something to kill it</i>	ntyalpewenke

beat each other to deathalarrenke imewarle, aweyawe alarrenke	darklingmpwerlethingke
beat something so that things on it fall offpwerrere alarrenke	stink beetlepenhintey-inteye, inteng-intenge ¹
beat (of heart)weyangkenke	piedish beetleakwerr-akwerre, arekeny-arekenye, arlengarr-arlengarre
beat (rhythm)	
beat rhythm on lappwarryenke	types of small black beetlesanatyaylewene, arlepenhaylewene, atnetywene, twemenye, anatyelepwerreye, pwerrke-pwerrke, akwetelhaylewene, alketh-alkethe
beat rhythm on groundlterpe arryenke	
beat someone	
in a race, game or fightantengetherrineneke, antenginenke	before
beaten upterilpilpe	beforehandarrwekele, -tangkwerle, arrwekele theye
beautifulahene, etntel-etntele, malangke, mamperle, mamperlengenyne	in the pastatnakenye, awatnkenye, atnake [OLDER SPEAKERS], awatnke, kankaperte [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
good-looking mananthetye	before there was any-wanenye tangkwerle, alelewe
good-looking womanrelhe malangke	before something else
beautiful or attractiventelhe-ntelhe	happens+wethe-ketye, apertangkwerle, -ketye
make something beautiful or attractiveenngelheye mpwarenke	before something gets to a state-athathe
beautiful (things)aynewene	before (this action happens)+weth-athathe
beautifullyahenentye	like beforerlengkapenyne
because	beg (for something)ankeye angkenke
because of him, her, or it ...kwere ketye	beg for foodapayarryenke
because of thatnthepenharte, ntheketyarte, renhepenhe	beguileperanngaylenke, ranngaylenke
because of, over (something)-arlenge ² , -angene	
because of something bad or unwanted-ketye	behave
become-arre ⁴	behave badlynyerewanenye, mwekenharrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
turn into something elsekngwerelayetharrenke	proper behaviournyerre
bed	
made of grass or twigsantywere	behalf
go to bedatnkwе enwenke, kenge anenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	on behalf ofkatye
make a bedpantyarrenke, pantye eletnhenke	beginantethenenke
area around foot of bedmpwarle	behindantenge, antengetheye, artenhe, atnantenge, atnantenge theye, mwernakeletheye, nthenayne
beddingpantye	
bedtimepaye-paye [BABY TALK]	on the back or far side
bee	of somethinganwengere angkwerre, etntete
honey beengartate alkenhe	behind, in single fileantengethwerpe, ntwengatherre
native beengartate, ilperalke [SOME SPEAKERS]	people behindartengamerne, artenyne
worker honey beeartelhe	
bee-eater (rainbow)kwlinterr-interre	
beefwoodpiltentye	
medicinal barkkarntape	
beererlkwerre, ngkwarle, ilperalke	
beetle	
dung beetlepwerrke-pwerrke alkenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]	

belch

<i>go along behind</i>artenhe apenke, ampenyele apenke, antengethey-arrenke, artenhe anenke	<i>bent, crooked body part</i>amper-ampere ¹ , thapele <i>get bent or twisted</i>amper-amperarrenke <i>be bent over</i>amparrkarrenke, atnitakwele atnteyane
<i>stay behind</i>artepele anenke	<i>bent branch</i>twenere
<i>look behind</i>intwemele arenke, artep- arenke	bereavement SEE sorry business
<i>behind someone's back</i>tyerte	berry
<i>go behind something</i>arilenke	<i>types of mistletoe berries</i>amare, ngkwerme, pweralheme
belchanterrke angkenke	beside
bellltengke-ltengke	<i>on the side (of someone or someone)</i>arrkerarre
bellbirdkwepalepale	best
bellyaleme	<i>the best (at doing something)</i>-arteiyarte
<i>belly-ache</i>alemewethewe	<i>be the best at something</i>aynenke, errkenke, yalpinenke
belly buttontyelepe-tyelepe, enenhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	better
belong		<i>better (after being sick)</i>ahenelke, alyelk-alyelke, angwerle
<i>belongs to</i>-arenge	<i>get better</i>ahenarrenke, alyelkarrenke, angwerlarrenke
<i>belonging to a place</i>-arenye	<i>make someone better</i>aheninenke, angwerlinke, aleme ahneninene
belongings		<i>better than before</i>ahenewatyne
<i>personal belongings</i>artnanke, mantarre, tnwanentye, mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], alhengkweltye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>better than something else</i> .ahenangkere, ahenaytenye
<i>belongings of the deceased</i>tempetye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>better, good quality</i>ahenangkere
<i>someone else's belongings</i>	..ayntenge	bettong, burrowingalhwete, atnwengke (?)
belowkwenenge	between, in the middle ...elkwerratherre
<i>from below</i>kwenengetheye	beware
<i>put below</i>kwenenge arrenke	<i>for fear of, beware of</i>-ketye
belt		bible studiespipe
<i>hairstring belt</i>antyarne	bicyclepathekely
<i>belt as a marriage gift</i>enngwerre ¹	bicycle lizardkarlantye
<i>belt made from human hair</i>		bigalkenhe, artelhe, erltwe, twetheme, tyetyarte
<i>hair</i>aylepe	<i>big things</i>alkenh-alkenhe
bend		<i>get bigger</i>alkenharrenke
<i>bend over or down</i>altyanenke, arlemenyarrenke, twetheme anenke, twapetyarrenke, amperantethenene	<i>bigger bit by bit</i>alkenham-alkenhamne
<i>bend or twist something</i>arlemenaylenke, amper- amperaylenke, amperelh- aylenke, amperelhe- rntwenke	<i>make something bigger</i>alkenhaylenke
<i>bend something to break it</i>arlemenye rntwenke	<i>big mob, a lot</i>makwerle, aparte, arlewenpe, arrkwe, ayamalke, ilkentye, twetherrwetherre
<i>bend something down</i>kwenaylenke	<i>big bum</i>atnarlilp-arlilpe, atnaympe alkenhe, atnerrkert-errkerte
<i>bend to stretch one's back</i>	..arlilp-angkenke	<i>clothes too big</i>kamantharre
<i>bend legs to one side</i>aymparrke anenke	<i>big stomach</i>thwerelpe
bendy, windingilwel-ilwele, ertwep- ertwepe, arlilp-arlilpe	<i>large camp, crowded place</i> .tene
bentamper-ampere ¹ , arlemenye, arlilp-arlilpe, enmwelye, merlenye, errkert-errkerte, twapetye	<i>big and fat (of person or animal)</i>aweke

<i>get big and fat</i>	awekarrenke	<i>blackish</i>	errpwerlewaty, errpwerle-
<i>very big, enormous</i>	ntyeltye		errpwerle, errpwerlayte
biggest	alkenhengenye	<i>black hair</i>	ntharretarrete [OLDER SPEAKERS]
bilby	artnangke		
<i>white tail tip of</i>	alpite, artnangke alpite	<i>black part of eye (pupil)</i>	pwerke-pwerke
bile		<i>go black</i>	errpwerlarrenke
<i>from kangaroo's stomach</i>	anthwerke	<i>make something go black</i>	errpwerlaylenke
billabong	artnwepe	<i>black stone for making</i>	
billycan	pelikante, tyampete, katake [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>ceremonial paint</i>	arake
<i>with wire handle attached to</i>		<i>black powder for body</i>	
<i>two pieces of raised metal</i>	ilpakake ²	<i>painting</i>	pwepe
<i>without wire handle</i>	akertewe	black cockatoo	ilekaynewene, errante
bindy-eye	thenkarre	black field cricket	ityweltye
bird	thangkerne	black gidgee	marntepale
<i>bird's crest</i>	arrkaylpe	black goanna	lpangwerre
<i>part of bird's throat</i>	erlkwethe	black kite	etnkwele
birth		black out	
<i>be born</i>	artnwenge anenke	<i>go dizzy or faint</i>	erlw ngwemer tarrenke
<i>give birth</i>	arryenke ¹ , akwerke arrenke, anparrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	black tea-tree	peretye ¹
<i>give birth to (of animals)</i>	athenke	black-breasted buzzard	twetime, tywerteke (?)
birthmark	altyerrepene	black-eared cuckoo	anatylepwerreye (?), ilalthatweng-atwenge (?), tyengayteyaytey (?)
bit		black-faced cuckoo-	
<i>a bit of something</i>	kelye	shrike	amatheng-amathenge
<i>bit by bit</i>	kelyam-akelye	black-faced	
<i>bits and pieces</i>	tyepetye-tyepetye, wantakerrertetye, ngkweltye	woodswallow	alpantywerle
<i>have a bit of that quality</i>	+watye	black-footed rock	
<i>become more (of a quality)</i>	+awaty-arrenke	wallaby	arratye, kwelharre
<i>make something into bits</i>	althwalthaylenke, kelye- kelyinenke	black-fronted dotterel	tatarppe
bite		black-headed monitor	lpangwerre
<i>bite someone or something</i>	atnhenke ¹ , mwerlpaynenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	black-headed python	rrepwerle
<i>bite something off</i>	arrange atnhenke, arrange rntwenke	black-tailed native hen	karlayteng-aytenge
<i>go to bite someone but</i>		bladder	mpwertetyenge
<i>miss</i>	atheme atnhenke	blade	
<i>pack of dogs biting</i>	ltherewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>on the end of an adze</i>	elperle, arntterrke
<i>something that bites or</i>		blame	
<i>stings</i>	awelengke	<i>blame someone</i>	elpenke ¹
<i>bite into something making</i>		<i>blame an innocent person</i>	ankeyewe elpenke, ayntarrpinenke
<i>a crunching sound</i>	arlwerrnhe aynenke	bland	alyelke
bitter-tasting	tyekerte	blanket	pantye, mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], etnpewene- etnpewene [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
bitumen road	petyemane		
black		<i>old and tattered</i>	alkwemp-alkwempe
<i>dark in colour</i>	errpwerle	<i>spread out a blanket or</i>	
<i>pitch black</i>	atwemengke, ngwemernte	<i>groundsheet</i>	pantyarrenke
		bleached, faded	awenpe, awenp-awenpe
		bleed	arrngaytenke, arrnge erretarrenke
		<i>bleeding a lot</i>	anthwek-anthweke
		<i>hit someone so they bleed</i>	therrtye alarrenke, arrngarle alarrenke

blind

blind	erlwe alker-alkere, erlwe pwenge, pwenge	<i>block a fight, intercept.....aylkenke</i>
<i>go blind</i>	erlwe pwengarrenke, pwengarrenke	blondtyekwatyekwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be partially blind</i>	alyepe pwengarrenke, erlwe errkayarrenhe	bloodarrnge, kwethe-kwethe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>blind someone</i>	pwengaylenke	<i>used by women for healing. amarre</i>
<i>a blind to hide hunters</i>	ntate	<i>used by men for healing.....akwepenhe</i>
blink	erlwelkenke, erlwenge arey-areyenene, k pwengarrenke, pwengarrey-arrey-enenke, erlwe erlkenke	<i>fresh blood.....arrnge rlengkenye</i>
blister	ityampenhe	<i>clotted bloodarrnge teweye</i>
<i>blister (of skin)</i>	ityampenke	<i>cooked meat bloodkarlkwerrnge</i>
<i>cause a blister</i>	ityampelh-aylenke	<i>blood and meat juice</i>
bloat	arlwar-atnenke	<i>from cooked</i>
bloated	arlwar-arlware	<i>kangaroo.....teweye</i>
blob		<i>from cooked emuapint-apinte</i>
<i>of sweet liquid or sap</i>	thwerine [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>coagulate (of blood).....teweyarrenke</i>
block		bloodshot eyeserlwe rntere-rntere
<i>blocked up, closed</i>	erlwelthe, metye	blood vesselalwerrnge
<i>be blocked off, shut or</i>		bloodwood
<i>closed</i>	erlwelthe anenke, awap- anenke, awaparrenke, metyarrenke	<i>desert bloodwood.....arrke¹</i>
<i>block something up</i>	erlwelthe arrenke, arrginenke, nthatinenke	<i>brittle bloodwood.....arlangkwe</i>
<i>block something off</i>	awaparrenke	<i>flowers of.....kwentewale</i>
<i>block water out</i>	ertwanngarrenke	<i>seed capsules of.....mernperre</i>
<i>blocked, obstructed</i>	iteye ketye	<i>red surface of the seed</i>
<i>blocking, obstructing</i>	arrkngerte	<i>capsules.....kanpe²</i>
<i>block the way</i>	arrkngerte anenke, arrkngerte enwenke, arrkngertarrenke, arrkngerte apenke, arrkngerte eletnhenke	<i>gum or kino of.....arrkipere</i>
<i>be blocked or stopped</i>		<i>bloodwood apple.....kwerperlpe,</i>
<i>by something</i>	amwarenke, arrginenke	<i>arkwerperlpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>block yourself in</i>	erlwelthe arrenke rewenhe	<i>edible grub in bloodwood</i>
<i>block someone off (in</i>		<i>applekathipe</i>
<i>a card game)</i>	tyamemaylenke	<i>liquid and powder inside</i>
<i>block a missile or weapon</i>	aylaperntwenke, aylkenke	<i>bloodwood apple.....mpwe</i>
blocked		<i>lerp on leavesaltyakwerre</i>
<i>congested</i>	nthate, twempe	<i>water found in trunkkwetntherre</i>
<i>blocked nose</i>	elhe kwenparre, elhe nthate, elhe twempe, twempe	<i>thick clump of leaves of.....arrkengeyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>blocked ears</i>	ilpe kwenpe	<i>bad spirit in.....kil pangkwerle²,</i>
<i>be blocked up or</i>		<i>arrkengeyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS], karrarampe</i>
<i>congested</i>	nthatarrenke	<i>floodout area with</i>
<i>get a blocked nose</i>	elhe nthatarrenke, elhe anthimaylenke	<i>bloodwood treesarrkentyere</i>
<i>get blocked ears</i>	ilpe akngwarrenke	bloomakerlkenke
		<i>make plants bloom.....atherkaylenke</i>
		blossomerrwenye
		<i>on native currant treeselkwe</i>
		<i>to flower or blossomakerlkenke</i>
		blotchyerrtywenye
		blow
		<i>blow (of wind)pwelhe-pwelh-aylenke,</i>
		<i>rarrarrenke</i>
		<i>blow a galerarrele wenke,</i>
		<i>awerrkenke,</i>
		<i>arrwerinenke¹</i>
		<i>stop blowing (of wind)atnangkarrenke</i>

blow on something		
(with mouth)	pewinenke	
blow away	wenke ¹	
blow your nose	elhe errkwenke	
blowfly	mweremenke	
bludger, bludging	ankeye	
blue	ware elpalhapenye	
blue dragonfly	arntweltepeltepe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
blue mallee	errewe, lweperre	
blue mulga	arntep-arntepe	
blue wattle	ilanayte, pwentanengayte grub from.....ilanayte	
blue-lined dragon	karlantye	
blue goodenia (plant)	aymperrk-aymperre (?)	
blue-tongue lizard	elparnkwere, kangkere	
bluey-bluey (kangaroo)	erwete	
blunt	metye	
become blunt	metyarrenke	
make something blunt.....	metyaylenke	
blurry	arelty-areltye, areltye become blurry or faded (of vision)	arelty-areltyarrenke
blushing bindweed	atywert-atywerte, kalamp- atywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
boast	angke angkenke, angke arntwenke, angke arntwenke, tnakenke atyewenhe	
bob		
bob up and down.....	etnhenke	
body	arlke, artepe, iterrtye	
body scent or smell.....	ikwe	
dead body.....	aweyawe, arrewalye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
body painting.....	arlkenye	
women's ceremonial		
body designs	awelye	
bogey (to swim)	pwelparrenke	
bogged		
get bogged.....	atnywenke	
boggy (ground)	anthwele, arlparleye	
make the ground boggy	eleraylenke	
boil		
boil (a sore)	tyapenpe	
big boil with more than one opening or head	mantalyarrpe	
boil		
boil tea or other liquids	ampenke, pwenke	
boil something	pwaylemaylenke	
bolt, run away	lerrthanenke	
bone	ngkwerne	
broken bone	ngkwernewethewe	
bone marrow.....	pwetyerre	
bony	arapeke, ngkwerne- ngkwerne	
bone inserted through nose for decoration	errengarnte [OLDER SPEAKERS], rite	
bone used for sorcery	ntyarle, tywerrkarle	
'bone' someone through sorcery	artarrenke	
bonnet (of car)	ake	
bony-fruited bush		
tomato	alekilparte, arengkilparte, arntek-arnteke	
boobook owl	pwelerrnge	
book-down, buy on		
credit	etnepenhe	
get something on		
book-down	etne arrenke	
not allow book-down.....	etne arrenge-wanenye	
boomerang	kayle	
hooked boomerang, number 7 boomerang	ilke ¹ , kayle ilke	
hunting type.....	kayle ilepere	
curved side of.....	kayle artepe	
flat side of.....	kayle aleme	
toy boomerang.....	karntape, kaylenge-kayle	
boomerang turning back, swinging back.....	ankerte, ankerte apenke	
boot	pwete	
cowboy boots.....	pwete etnkwelthe	
bootlace tree	itatne	
honey	ntyeyampe	
booze	ngkwarle	
bored		
feel bored	kwetnayarrenke	
born SEE ALSO birth		
be 'found' or spiritually conceived in a particular place or country	angwerrmarrenke	
be born, created	angwey-angweyarrenke	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
have a baby.....	artnwenge anenke	
borrowed, on loan	apertangkwerle	
boss	erltwe, rlwampe ¹ , tyertengkwe	
owner of, boss of	-artweye ²	
owner or boss of a place.....	apmerew-artweye, altye	
white boss	mayethe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
bossy	awelengke	
be bossy	pwatarrenke	
both	atherre	
on both sides	atherrangkwerre	
both of them.....	atherraperte	
bother		
bother someone	kwetnayinenke	
bottom	atne, atnaympe	

bottle

bottle		<i>branches growing in opposite directions</i>arntalkwatherre
baby's bottletitipatele		
bough shadeantywe		
bounce		
bouncingtwete, ankerte		
bounce alongtwete-twete alpenke		
bounce back, bounce away nwanpenke		
bounce offipmarewanenke		
sound of something		
bouncing or ricochettingtarewanenke		
throw something so it		
bouncesahertetye elethnenke		
bounce up and downantyey-antyey-enteyane		
boundaryarlentye, enke, parreke		
bow and arrowpwenarre		
bow-leggedilepere amper-ampere, aymparrk-aymparrke		
bowel	nywertep	
bower bird (western)akerrke		
box	pakwethe	
boy	awerre, lyatye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
baby boyerrtyartakake, kaylelengkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
naked baby boymarlatyatye [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
boy 10–12 years oldpmerrke ² , ngwalkere		
initiateaylepelengkwe, akngwerte		
boyfriend	ahentyepenhe, mite- mite, kalye-kalye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
his girlfriend, her		
boyfriendkweremite		
look for a boyfriend		
or girlfriendmpwekarinenke		
become boyfriend or		
girlfriendmpwenyele ilenke, mpwenyarrenke		
bragartepe arntwenke		
Brahmin cowartepe rtennge mpwere		
brain	kwerrnge, rwentyerenge	
get brain damagederrpatyarrenke		
brainykwerrnge lytwere		
bramble wattlearlep		
branch (of a tree)	antatherre, arwele, ateye	
very end of a brancharwele kantye		
forked branchatwapatherre		
leafy brancharwele alperre, errtywerle		
over-hanging branchtwenere		
straight branchaparre		
to put things onwale		
to make a shadeelye		
branch out (of a tree)arntalkwarrenke		
branch offerrwerarrenke		
brand		
brand cattleperantemaylenke		
get brandedperantarrenke		
brandish		
a weapon	kwanth-arryenke, arrangarenke	
brave	artnkatyte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
bread	rlwene	
brown bread	atwempe	
white bread	ararre	
break		
break into pieces, shatter ...ngkweltyarrenke		
break, smashntyelparrenke		
break or cut somethingrntwenke ¹ , elparrenke ²		
break something in halflwethe arntenke, lwethe- rntwenke, tyilpe arntenke, tyarrpe alarrenke		
break something into bits ...ngkweltyaylenke, arkwep-arrkwenke, lwethe-lwethe rntwenke, althwalthaylenke, lwethe- lwethe arntenke		
break something with		
a missile	lwethe wenke	
break or crack		
something openeltenke, atnhenke ¹		
break (an animal's leg)		
by twisting	twele-rntwenke	
break something off		
with your teeth	arrenge atnhenke, arrenge rntwenke	
break something with		
a snapltetye rntwenke		
break someone's noseelhe tyarrpinenke		
break part of yourselfarntenke		
break a promiseatneweletnyenke, errtywengenpenke		
break in a horserntwenke ¹		
break looseentyerrenenke, lhaytenke		
break up a fightaylkenke		
break (of day)ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe, aherrk-aherrkele		
break down, stop		
working	arntenke, atnangke arntenke	
breakfast	perenpethe	
eat something for		
breakfast	altyerrewe aynenke, ngwetyanpe aynenke	
drink something for		
breakfast	altyerrewe kwathenke	
breast	aylpaty ¹	
breastfeed	aylpaty ¹ etnyenke	

drink from the breast	aylpatye kwathenke	broken things	errpaty-errpatyé
<i>sharp or pointed breasts</i>	werrpe-werrpe	<i>broken (body part)</i>	-wethewe ¹
<i>ceremonial scars on breasts</i>	kwenparre	<i>broken down</i>	althwalthe, antyarrkarle
<i>breasts starting to grow</i>	amerlerekwere	brolga	arnerrekwempanye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>breast milk</i>	aylpatye ¹	bronze-wing pigeon	arntepe, arwekarre [SOME SPEAKERS]
breath	rarre	broom	
breathe	weyangkenke	<i>bushes used as a broom</i>	errtywerle
<i>breathe fast or heavily</i>	elper-elpe	broom bush	paripe ² , arlewatyerr-
	weyangkenke		arlewatyerre
breech cloth	ngatywelarre	<i>(senna)</i>	pwerethe, pwetne [OLDER SPEAKERS], kwaratetherre
breed	akwerrkilpelharrenke		[OLDER SPEAKERS]
bribe	peranngaylenke,	<i>grub from</i>	pwetnayte, pwerethaye
	ranngaylenke	broom wattle	elerrenye
brief	akwerterrpe	brother	
bridge		<i>elder brother</i>	arlkereye, kakeye [BABY TALK]
<i>a bridge (over something)</i>	peretye ²	<i>eldest brother</i>	aletharre
<i>bridge of the nose</i>	ntyerrnge-ntyerrnge,	<i>younger brother</i>	atyerreye
	elhe ngkerne	<i>father's elder brother</i>	
brightness		<i>or sister</i>	arnawerre, arnaweye [BABY TALK]
<i>in the sky</i>	parrye	brother-in-law	
brilliantly		<i>man's brother-in-law</i>	mpwerneye, makwernte
<i>do something well</i>	errkenke		[OLDER SPEAKERS], arteparneme [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
brim		<i>husband's brother</i>	mpwerneye
<i>edge of a container</i>	arreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>husband's younger brother</i>	kalye-kalye
brindled	arlkeny-arlkenye	brown	
bring		<i>light brown colour</i>	amel-amele
<i>bring, get</i>	aperninene	<i>go brown</i>	amel-amelarrenke
<i>bring</i> [OLDER SPEAKERS]	aperntintel-arenke	<i>brown from dirt</i>	atwemp-atwempe
<i>bring something back</i>	alperninene, alpernintel-	brown falcon	kerrkerlantye
	arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrenyeyern-alpenke	brown snake	arwel-arwele
	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]	bruise	teweye
<i>bring someone with you</i>	atnwenhenke	brush	
<i>bring something out</i>	lwemelh-aylenke	<i>brush off coals or ashes</i>	
<i>bring or lead someone</i>	yerlaperinenke	<i>and sand</i>	errkwenke
<i>bring things together</i>	pwitarrenke, apern-	<i>brush hair</i>	kwememaylenke
	aperninene	<i>brush against something</i>	errakeretnyenke
<i>bring something down</i>		<i>brush against something so</i>	
<i>from somewhere</i>	ertwelh-aylenke	<i>that it makes a noise</i>	rerrkelh-aylenke
<i>bring back lots of things</i>	kenge alperinenke	<i>brush against (of</i>	
bring up		<i>spider web)</i>	ikngethelewenke
<i>bring up a child</i>	alkenhaylenke	bubble	
<i>bring up an issue</i>	ilpayter-antethenke	<i>make a sizzling or</i>	
bristle		<i>babbling sound (of meat)</i>	tyelyelyarrenke
<i>from fear or cold</i>	angkwerrelthel-aytenke	buck spinifex	ntwemerre
brittle	aynterrke	buckbush	arlkerle [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>make something</i>	aynterrkinenke	<i>grub from</i>	arlkerlayte, arelpé,
brittle bloodwood	arlangkwe		ilekarenye
broad	twetheme-twetheme	bucket	pakete
broad-leaf parakeelya	arrwelth-arrwelthe ² ,		
	parrakelye		
broaden out	arpawarrenke		
broken	errpatye, ntweperete,		
	pweke		

bud

budakalpalpe ¹ , akatnperre, akwerrke, palpalpe	bunch paspalidium	(grass).....tyaynte
budgerigaratetherre <i>chirp (budgerigars)</i>kwelyelyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	bundle	<i>in a bundle</i>artapere, antywarrme <i>bundle of things</i>tyarlarre, antywarrme <i>antywarrme</i>
build	<i>build something</i>erntenke <i>build a bough shed,</i> <i>put a roof on</i>altyarrenke ² <i>quickly build something</i>mpwepe-mpwarenke <i>be built</i>altyanenke <i>building</i>warle, warleye	bung-eyeartaperinenke
build up	<i>clouds or rain storm</i>erntenke, etntyaytenke	burial platformerlwe alhwenke
bulge, lumppelpe	burnwimparre
bull spinifexntwemerre	<i>burn something</i>ampenke, pwenke <i>be burning</i>ampenke	
bull antntyeyaperte	<i>'cook' ashes for chewing</i>	
	<i>type of small bull ant</i>tyekarnparne	<i>with tobacco</i>pwenke	
bulletannge, erlwe, katetye, anngayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>burn in half</i>akerrthe ampenke, lwethe ampenke	
bullock, cowpweleke	<i>burn quickly</i>kerle ampenke	
bumatnaympe, atne	<i>burst into flames</i>ware arrtyenke	
<i>big bum</i>atnerrkert-errkerte, atnarlip-arlippe, atnaympe alkenhe	<i>burn high (fire)</i>ntweletnhenke	
<i>with bum sticking out</i>atnekwert-atnekwerde	<i>(fire) glow red</i>rnterarrenke	
bumble, narrow-leaf		<i>burn something by</i>	
bumbleiwerrarrkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>cooking it too long</i>aynterrkinenke, pwelharrenke	
bump	<i>bump someone</i> <i>accidentally</i>terrpelh-aylenke, atetherrpaylenke	<i>burn down to ashes</i>arlpallenke	
	<i>bump something</i> <i>accidentally</i>alepalele alarrenke	<i>burn so that it smokes</i>elpalhakak-arrenke	
	<i>bump someone in the eye</i> ..erlwe alpenke	<i>drag a firestick to</i>	
	<i>someone or something</i> <i>so that they wobble</i>akngwakaylenke	<i>burn bush</i>ayweng-aywenge aperinenke	
	<i>bump a sore so that</i> <i>it hurts</i>tyninenke	<i>burn someone in jealousy</i> ..pwenke, kerle pwenke	
bumpyarlwerr-arlwerre, iterrke, kwake-kwake, mpwerelhe-mpwerelhe, mwenthe-mwenthe, pelpe-pelpe, tetye-tetye	<i>burn hair in sorrow</i>atnkerathekarenke	
	<i>get bumpy (such as road)</i> ...kwake-kwakarenke	<i>sound of fire burning</i>werrtye ampenke	
	<i>make something bumpy</i>kwakinene	<i>burn patterns or designs</i>wayele aytnenke	
bunch	<i>in a bunch (fruits)</i>ayntwete ¹ , arlweteperte	<i>burn country to clean it</i>elpatinenke	
	<i>fruit hanging in a bunch</i> (e.g. bush bananas, wild oranges).....twaylpaylpe	burnt	
	<i>gather things into a bunch</i> .ayntwetinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>large expanse of burnt</i>	
bunch panicarlepenhe	<i>country</i>elplate	
		<i>meat</i>aynterrke	
		<i>burnt, burns</i>warepenhe	
		<i>become burnt (country)</i>elpatarrenke	
		burpanterrke angkenke	
		burr bushatetherr-atetherre	
		burrileke	
		burrowalhwenge	
		<i>end of</i>arlpanke	
		<i>entrance of</i>ahe ²	
		<i>exit hole from</i>impakerte	
		<i>dig a burrow</i>alhwenge angene	
		<i>burrow into something</i>ahernarle atnywenke	
		burrowing bettongalhwete, atnwengke (?)	
		burstntyelparrenke	
		<i>be burst or split open</i>	
		<i>by something</i>ltware artnkenke	
		<i>make something burst</i>ntyelpinenke	
		<i>hit something so it bursts</i> ...ntyelp-alarrenke	

<i>noise of something</i>	
<i>bursting</i>Itware artnkenke	
<i>burst into flames</i>ware arrtyenke	
burst outtweparrenke, twepwelw- aytenke	
<i>liquid burst out</i>therryte artpenke	
Burton's snake-lizardparipe ¹	
buryakwenke, etnpenke	
<i>bury someone</i>awenngarle inenke, awayawae akwenke	
<i>part of burial ceremony</i>artenge intarenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
busmarnte	
busharwele, ateye	
<i>bush foods</i>aynekantheyenge, aynewakeyenge, aynewangkeyenge, aynewantheyenge, pwetyetake	
<i>thick bush</i>artne, atherrke artne, errwepere, ipmerlime, artne werrke, artnekwene	
<i>out bush</i>anwengere	
bush bananalkwarreye, lkwarrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>flower of</i>erlkwantye	
<i>leaf of</i>altyeye, enkwarnnge	
<i>root of</i>atnetye	
<i>twisted stem of</i>wererre	
<i>inside part of</i>ralharre	
<i>young fruit of</i>amernte	
<i>white inner skin of fruit</i>alhwere	
<i>white substance inside</i>	
<i>fruit</i>antethe, errwenye	
bush bean vinewerpe	
bush camp	
<i>men's ceremonial camp</i>akiwe	
bush coconutkathipe, kwerlperpe, arrkwerlperpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
bush onionyerrakwerre, erreyakwerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>clean husks off bush onion</i> .awerrkenke	
<i>shake bush onions in dish</i>	
<i>to clean skins off</i>aympenke	
bush plum SEE ALSO native	
<i>currant</i>nkwerleye	
<i>drink made from fruit</i>arlkwerrnge ¹ , akarre	
bush potatoanatyе	
<i>flower of</i>halale	
<i>yam from last season</i>wirre	
<i>new shoots of</i>lyelyerre	
<i>row of tubers</i>antharle	
<i>leaf of</i>enkwanngе	
	<i>type of large bush</i>
	<i>potato, yam</i>antyalkenhe
	bush stone curlewilere, wilpilpe
	bush tobacco SEE native tobacco
	bush tomato SEE ALSO desert raisin
	<i>hill form</i>karnaketye, antywewarle
	<i>sandhill form</i>kwenemangkerre
	<i>inedible seed in fruit</i>karrnge
	<i>spoon for getting out</i>
	<i>inedible seeds</i>karrete
	<i>banana-flavoured</i>
	<i>bush tomato</i>mwanyeme, ngkwalemayteye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
	<i>dog-eye bush tomato</i> ,
	<i>bony-fruited bush tomato</i> ...alekilparte, arengkilparte, arntek-arntekte
	<i>native tomato</i>arrwalpe [OLDER SPEAKERS], alperrantyeye
	bush turkeyarwenggerpe
	<i>young</i>mpetyane-mpetyane
	<i>part of guts</i>arlte [SOME SPEAKERS]
	bushfireathe ampenke
	bushy
	<i>bushy plants</i>angwarlpe
	<i>grow thick or bushy</i>
	<i>(hair or plants)</i>alperrtyarrenke, angwarlparrenke
	business SEE ALSO ceremony
	<i>get involved in someone</i>
	<i>else's business</i>atnthakenke
	bust
	<i>bust out through</i>
	<i>something</i>twepewenke, Itware artnkenke
	<i>split open</i>tyarpparrenke
	<i>bust, burst something</i>therryte wenke, ntyelpinenke
	<i>busting for the toilet</i>mpwarle arlwar-atnenke
	bustard SEE bush turkey
	bustle aroundarrngarrnge, arawarrenke
	busy
	<i>be busy</i>akikngwerarrerrane, errkwapenke
	<i>make someone busy</i>akikngwerinenke
	butkale
	butcherbird
	<i>grey butcherbird</i>arntewerrpere, arntewerrpere
	<i>pied butcherbird</i>rrpwere
	butt
	<i>of a tree</i>etntete
	<i>of a spear</i>aparre, erryarte aparde, erryarte kantye, pwerite

butt in

butt in, interrupt	angke lwethe rntwenke, atnthakenke
butter	anngente, antere
butterfly	ntelyape-lyape <i>when still in a cocoon</i>rlwaylpe <i>to turn into a butterfly</i>rlwaylparrenke
butterfly bush	ntyerne
buttocks	atnaympe
button grass	ngelyerre
button quail	kartelkwarre
buy something	ilenke ¹ , payemaylenke
buzzard, black-breasted	.twetime, tywerteke (?)
by SEE ALSO Appendix 3	+le ³
by and by	alele

Cc

cadger	ankeye
cadney lizard	apmwelye, pwelkantye
cajole	angkew-angkewinenke
cake	
<i>of desert raisins which</i>	
<i>have been ground up</i>ikelhe	
<i>seed cake</i>antaperwenge, pilale	
calf (of leg)	rlterre ¹ , kwenpe
calf	kapeye-kapeye [BABY TALK]
call	
<i>call somebody or</i>	
<i>something by their name</i>etnewenke, arntwenke	
<i>call someone a particular</i>	
<i>relation</i>arryenke ¹	
<i>call someone very bad</i>	
<i>names</i>	errwarenke
call out	aharlaytnenke, aharlel-arrenke
<i>call by women during</i>	
<i>initiation ceremonies</i>aharlel-arrenke	
call over	
<i>call someone over</i>yangkenke	
calm	
<i>non-aggressive</i>aleme arkarle, katate	
<i>calm down</i>	arlkarlarrenke, katatarrenke, alpwelyarrenke
<i>calm someone down</i>arlkarlinenke, katatinenke	
<i>no wind</i>rarre atnangke arntenke, atnangke	
<i>become calm (wind)</i>atnangke arntenke	
calmly	katatapenyne
caltrop (type of prickle)	ileke, arkerle [SOME SPEAKERS]
came	apenhengerne
camel	artepepmpwre, kamele

camera	areng-areng
camouflaged	<i>faint, hard to make out</i>arrkaye
camp	apmere, ahaylenge [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
community	tene
dinner camp	arlekarenge, arlek angkwerre
single women's camp	arlwekere, arrewatyente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
single men's camp	arkentye, tyangkaye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
married person's camp	apmerangke, apmerangke areng
bush camp for initiates	akiwe
old or deserted camp	
<i>(because of bereavement)</i> ..arrkwetyetye	
<i>old camp (where people have</i>	
<i>died and been buried)</i>ahaylenge	
<i>at camp, at home</i>	artenyele
<i>away from camp</i>	anwengere
<i>people left at camp</i>artenarenye	
<i>make camp, find a</i>	
<i>place to camp</i>	alaletnhenke, entwethenenke
<i>camp with others for</i>	
<i>company</i>errkwengele entweyane	
camp out	
<i>camping out for a night</i>	
<i>or for a few nights</i>enwekele, enwekelayerre	
	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
camp sheet	kalikwe
can, (is) possible	+tange, +mere
<i>can, could (do)</i>	+wethe ²
can (of meat)	tenemite, tenpweleye
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
candelabra wattle	elkerte
candle	patelwetyepe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
canegrass dragon	karlantye
canegrass grub	ilentyengayerre
can't (do something)wanenye	
<i>can't do something you</i>	
<i>planned to do</i>ahentyele akenke, ahentyele arenke	
canvas	kampethe, kalikwe
<i>canvas used for shelter</i>tente	
cap	
<i>traditional cap</i>amimpe	
<i>any sort of hat</i>	mwekarte
caper bush	arrwetnenge
car	mweteke, mpewe-mpewe [BABY TALK], aywerre angkewene
	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]

<i>belonging to someone</i>	
<i>who has passed away</i>artnte ² , twetwetayerre	[OLDER SPEAKERS], atnerrke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>toy car</i>lete-lete	
<i>unregistered car</i>rlwaylpe	
<i>car bonnet</i>ake	
<i>tray-back of car</i>antengethyakake	
carcassweye rlengkenye	
card game (type of)kwente	
cards	
<i>playing cards</i>karte ² , alperre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>deal out cards</i>tilemaylenke	
care	
<i>care for someone</i>atnwenhenke, akarntyenke, akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>not care about something</i> ..thwepe arrenke	
<i>caring people</i>atham-athame	
<i>uncaring person</i>ilper-ilpere	
<i>left without care or attention</i>thwepengkarle	
<i>put someone in someone else's care</i>arrenke ¹	
<i>take care</i>etak-etakarrenke	
careful	
<i>Be careful of . . . !</i>-ketye	
<i>be careful</i>etak-etakarrenke, etak-etake anenke	
<i>tell someone to be careful</i> ...etak-etakaylenke	
carefullyamey-ameye, etake, katate, mwantye-mwantye, mwantye [SOME SPEAKERS], alyepe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>step carefully</i>akertetye arrenke	
carelessarwengey-arwengeye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
carelesslynthanane, thwepe	
carney lizard (cadney lizard)apmwelye, pwelkantye	
carnivoreatnwenthе aynewene	
carpet snake, black-headedrrepwerle	
carry	
<i>carry, take</i>aperinenke, aperinenke	
<i>carry back</i>alperinenke, alpernintel-arrneke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrneyeyern-alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>carry something on hip</i>amarrkele alperinenke, amarrkele aperinenke, atyemele alperinenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>carry something slung across shoulders</i> (especially kangaroo)atnhwertele alperinenke, atnhwertele aperinenke	
<i>carry something on your back dangling down</i>aylpares arrtyenke, aylpares aperinenke	
<i>carry child on shoulders</i>intenge aperinenke, intenge alperinenke	
<i>carry someone on your back</i>artepele aperinenke	
<i>carry something with a strap or sling</i>antayele alperinenke, antayele aperinenke	
<i>carry a baby animal in a pouch</i>akwelherrele aperinenke, erwlwelthe aperinenke	
<i>carry lots of weapons</i>tyarlarre aperinenke	
<i>circular pad for carrying things on the head</i>aylepe	
<i>carrying strap made from hairstring</i>twatyele	
cartridge (of gun)katetye	
cartwheel burratetherr-atetherre	
carve (something)errkenke, althenke, erltitenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
case	
<i>case, shell</i>ike	
<i>in case</i>-ketye	
cassette	
<i>tape, cassette</i>kathete	
<i>tape or video player</i>artelhe	
cassia	
<i>oval-leaved cassia</i>manatwerpe	
cat	
<i>bush cat, feral cat</i>mangwe, erlwe atherreke, meyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS], nyarrapenye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>catapult</i>tyangaye, tyangare [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
catch	
<i>catch something</i>arntarryenke	
<i>catch food (of dogs)</i>atnhenke ¹	
<i>catch sickness or disease</i>angwarenke	
<i>catch someone's eye</i>erlwe ilenke	
catch alightiyerrtyarrenke, iyerrtye ampenke, lywekenke	
catch up with, chasealwenke, artnpey-aytenke	
caterpillarayepayte	
<i>processionary</i>ikngethe	

Cattle

<i>on emu bush</i>	arlwerrpe	<i>male dancer</i>	mwanganpe
<i>on native currant</i>	nakwelkelayte	<i>get painted up for a</i>	
<i>on snake vine</i>	ratherrkayte	<i>ceremony</i>	antethe artnkenke
<i>on tar vine</i>	ayepayte	<i>dance (men)</i>	etnhenke
<i>types of</i>	arrenyantye	<i>beat rhythm on the</i>	
cattle SEE ALSO <i>cow</i>	pweleke	<i>ground at ceremony</i>	lterpe arrtyenke
caustic bush	marlek-alyeyalyeye	<i>perform ceremonies to</i>	
caustic weed	kwepe-kwepe, aylpaty- aylpaty	<i>make things plentiful</i>	akwethinenke, anterinenke, alkenhaylenke
cautiously	amey-ameye, etak- etake, katate, mwantye- mwantye	<i>a stage in men's ceremony</i> .	amengatnperte
<i>be cautious</i>	angke tangkerle angkenke	ceremony, women's	awelye, ilpentye
cave	etnteye, ilele, kwertakwere	<i>dancers</i>	ertnweng-ertnwenge
<i>underground cave</i>	aharlkwerre	<i>ceremonial stripes</i>	wetyerrpe-tyerre, mwerrkerrkerre [SOME SPEAKERS]
cave in	thakenke, atenke	<i>dancing stick</i>	kwerrpare
<i>(soakage) cave in</i>	atnperrarrenke	<i>ceremonial designs</i>	awelye, arkenye
cavern	aharlkwerre	<i>dance (women)</i>	ertnwenke
caw		<i>dance in a line</i>	lerranenke
<i>sound crows make</i>	atnngwangkenke	<i>beat rhythm on lap</i>	
cease		<i>with cupped hands</i>	
<i>stop working</i>	atnangke arntenke	<i>to accompany dancing</i>	pwarryenke
<i>die</i>	ampwarrenke	<i>paint someone up</i>	eletnhenke
cemetery	awennge, artenty- artentye	certain	
centipede	arrpwantye	<i>particular things</i>	wenhamernarte, nhamernarte
central bearded dragon	apmwelye, pwelkantye	<i>in a certain way</i>	maranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
central netted dragon	kaperle	<i>be sure that something</i>	
<i>large male</i>	arrpwayle	<i>will happen</i>	atneratyarrenke
Centralian carpet		certainly	-akwele
python	antetherke	chafe	etenke
Centralian tree frog	arterrenthe	chalk	aytwelke
ceremony		Chambers Leptosema	
<i>initiation</i> SEE ALSO <i>initiation</i> ..	apwelhe	<i>(plant)</i>	errant-errante
<i>mourning</i> SEE ALSO <i>sorry</i>		champion	etnngenye, ilenpenye
<i>business</i>	malemale	change	
<i>ceremonial designs</i>	arkenyne	<i>change something</i>	akngapetyarrenke, intwerelhaylenke
<i>ceremonial roles</i>	kwertengerle, apmerew- artweye, tyertengkwe	<i>change, become different</i> ..	kngwerelayetharrenke
<i>payment for ceremony</i>	tyenkarre	<i>change into something</i>	
<i>perform a ceremony</i>	aylenke	<i>else</i>	kngwerelayethinenke, akngapetyinenke
<i>close a ceremony</i>	akwerelh-aylenke, awaparrenke	<i>change your mind</i>	itewarrenke, ahentye twerrke-twerrkarrenke
ceremony, men's	lharte, lhangkele, angkwerre ¹ , ilpentye	<i>change into a moth</i>	
<i>men's ceremonial gear</i>	artarre, lhangkele	<i>(caterpillars)</i>	rlwaylparrenke
<i>ceremonial down</i>	twetemarre	<i>change direction</i>	errwerarrenke
<i>ceremonial headdress</i>	kwertare	charcoal	pwerrke
<i>ceremonial bark headdress</i>	peretye ¹	<i>become charcoal</i>	pwerrkarrenke
<i>ceremonial pole</i>	alaye ²	<i>from northern corkwood</i>	itatne pwepe, arake
<i>ceremonial clapsticks</i>	twererre	charge	
<i>preparation area</i>	tyayengarre	<i>in charge</i>	tywerlele
<i>side of dancing ground</i>	mpwarryte	<i>be in charge</i>	tywerlelarrenke
<i>ceremony ground</i>	lhangkele, parlparle, althe		

accuse or blame someone for somethingelpenke ¹	child just starting to walk	..errwem-errweme
accuse or blame someone for something they didn't doayntarrpinenke	2–4 year-oldakngwepange
charredpwelharrenke	man's child, brother's child	rrwetepenhe,
chasealwenke	artemperreye, artnwenge	
chase awayywekenke	woman's child, sister's childalemepenhe, artwaleye, enwepenhe ¹
chase someone angrilyartenge alwenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	smallest or youngest child	..amethenhe
chat		child and their parentarlwenthe
a chatangke ¹ , angke peltye, tyepetye angkenke	last child alive (be bereft of siblings)awelethe
have a chatangkenke	become bereft of a childatnkerathekarrenke
chat someone upangkew-angkewinenke	childless (of a woman)eltyante
chatter		childrenakwerrke
talk all the timere aperte re aperte angkenke	chiming wedgebilltywetyerrnge (?)
chatter (of teeth)errtywerne anthwerrengarrenke	chinrrwengkengke, rrwete, rrwete ngkwerne
cheat		chin bonerrwengkengke ngkwerne
a cheatankeyalthe	fleshy part under chinrrwengkengke
cheat someoneankeyele ilenke	Chinese personerlwahwenke, erlwae alhwenke
check		chip	
check a place outiteranenke	of stone in handleelperle
check up on a placeilpangapenke, ilpalpenke, ilpapenke	chips of wooderrtywerle
check your appearancelyenty-arenke	chips of wood left over	
cheek (of face)rrile	after carvingarryte
chubby cheeksrrilerrkerte	chip something offeltenke, errkenke
cheekbonerrile ngkwerne	chirp	
cheeky, harmfulawelengke	make a chirping soundangkenke
be cheeky, aggressiveahengarrenke, awelengkarrenke	chirpy, livelyerrngerneye, etweke, ngampe-ngampe
cheeky, naughtyarleyale	chisel	
cheertnakenke	made from a stone chipkanyengarre, errakere, errke ¹
chestarnalke, arnelye, enwenge [SOME SPEAKERS]	chisel somethingerrkenke, althenke
emu chest boneaynwetete	chocolate bushilenyenpe
crop of bird (where food is stored)erlkwethe	choke	
chew		choke on somethingayerlinenke
chew foodaynenke, mwerlpaynenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	from inhaling smokeelpalhele ayerlinenke
chew (tobacco)aynenke	someoneayerlinenke, ahentye arrtyenke, atnentye rntwenke
chew, crunch on somethingarlwerrnhewenke, arlwerrnh-arltterrnh aynenke, arltwerrnh- arlwerrnhewenke	chooktyweke-tyweke
chick		choose	
emu chickaylwere	choose (things)akngakenke, angwarenke, rengelle ilenke
chicken		choose a camp spotalaletnhenke
hen, chooktyweke-tyweke	chop	
childartnwenge	chop uprntwenke ¹
small childarrkaye ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	chop down, chop a treeartenke, alarrenke
		chop into pieceslwethe-lwethe artenke
		chop grooves in tree	
		for climbingtetyipenke
		chop in halflwethe alarrenke
		chop up quicklykerle artenke

chops

<i>chop into a tree to see if there is anything inside</i>	wilkarre alarrenke
chops	antere alkenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]
Christian	Piparenye
Christmas beetle (larva)	arelp-arelpe
chrysalis	peretye ¹
<i>moth ready to come out of</i>	rlwaylpe
chubby	twetheme
<i>chubby cheeks</i>	rrilerrkerte
chuck (throw)	eletnhenke
<i>chuck lots of things</i>	pwerrire eletnhenke
<i>chuck things carelessly</i>	nthanane eletnhenke
<i>chuck something out</i>	eletnhenke
<i>chuck something down</i>	eletnhel-arrenke
<i>chuck something</i>	
<i>liquid out</i>	yalpinenke
church	tyayetye, pipe
<i>go to church</i>	tyayetye arrtyenke
<i>go to a funeral, go to church</i>	pipe warle atnywenke
churn up	awerrkenke
cicada	aterre
cigarette	elpalhe, wenmeretye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>smoke cigarettes or a pipe</i>	kwathenke
<i>cigarette lighter</i>	tyanyweng-arenge
<i>cigarette papers</i>	peretye ¹
circle	
<i>in a circle</i>	ertwep-ertwepe
<i>go round in circles</i>	kwerraye apenke, ertwep-ertweparrenke
circular	karlwe
city	tawene, tantyipe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
claim	
<i>assert ownership of</i>	intemartinene
<i>claim what is not yours</i>	ayerrpinenke
clank	
<i>make a clanking sound</i>	lterpparrenke
<i>cause something to clank</i>	lterrpaylenke, lterrpelh-arryyenke, lterrpelh-aylenke
clap	
<i>clap hands</i>	elyte alarrenke
<i>clap hands against part of the body</i>	pwarryenke
clapsticks	twererre
<i>beat clapsticks together</i>	lterrpele arlenge aylenke
clasp	
<i>hands behind your back</i>	arnengerre
<i>clasp shut</i>	pwarninenke
clatter	ltare-ltararrenke
claw (of bird)	ingke, ngkelthele

clay	ikere, errkere ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>white pipeclay</i>	aytwelke
<i>dried up soakage, only clay</i>	ikere, errkere ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>dried up clay on claypan</i>	erlkwerrepe
<i>white clay used for sorry business</i>	aytwelke
<i>clay pipe</i>	tyakelepayepaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
claypan	
<i>low-lying swampy area</i>	artnwepe
clean	
<i>pure (not mixed up with anything else)</i>	kwelarte, erlwate
<i>without hair, smooth</i>	parretete
<i>clean something</i>	kwelartaylenke
<i>clean by washing</i>	errkwenke, pwelparrenke
<i>clean by wiping</i>	iparenke
<i>clean by sweeping</i>	althenke, arlpankinenke, parretetaylenke
<i>clean by shaving, scraping</i>	arlerinenke, errker-errkeraylenke, errker-errkere artenke
<i>clean something out of a hole</i>	alyweketnhenke, alyweletnhenke
<i>clean off bush onion skins</i>	yenke
<i>clean dirt from seeds</i>	aympenke, errweperre atenke, atenke, ilkeraytnenke
<i>clean desert raisins by rolling them on ground</i>	pwerretnenke, etnpewenke
<i>clean out guts</i>	atnilenke, atripenke, ayntwete ilenke, ipenke
<i>clean away tracks of deceased</i>	atwarenke
clear	
<i>clear by burning</i>	elpatinenke
<i>clear dirt out of a hole</i>	alyweketnhenke, alyweletnhenke
<i>clear away trees</i>	atwatyinenke
<i>clear away grass</i>	althenke
<i>clear things away</i>	elketnhenke
<i>clear line of vision</i>	alkwerilpe
<i>clear, obvious</i>	aynaynte
<i>be transparent</i>	amperrkenke, alim-alimarrenke
<i>make something clear</i>	aynayntinenke
clearing	arlanke, alkwerilpe, ankertarenge [OLDER SPEAKERS]

clearly	<i>really, definitely</i> -akwele	get closer arremarrarrenke, arrerarrenke, arrerewantyenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
clear out	<i>run away</i> anpatyarrenke, artnperr- aytenke, ertnterarrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	stick close to amenpewarrenke
clear up	<i>clear up (sky)</i> lwethe-lwethe arntenke, alkerarrenke	bring something closer arrerinenke
	<i>clear up (sores and sickness)</i> alyelkarrenke	move closer to lerranenke, arretharrenke, arrerapenyarrenke
	<i>clear up (rain)</i> atnangke arntenke	
clench (<i>of teeth</i>)	errtywerne	
	elperterrarenke	
clenched up, bent	arlemenye	
clever	.ahenakake, ake atnawerre, etnngeny, ilenpenye, ilpakake ¹ , karlakwerte, kemparle, penangkale, tyake, tyengkarle	
click	<i>banging, knocking, rattling or clicking sound</i> ...ltare-ltare, ltware-ltware	
	<i>click fingers</i> eltye ltare alarrenke	
cliff	<i>steep rock face or cliff</i> artnke	
climb	<i>climb up</i> atntheyaytenke	
	<i>make someone climb up</i> atnthelh-aylenke, atntheyaytelewenke	
	<i>climb down, get off</i> ertwenke	
cling	<i>stick to</i> mwenke, mwey-enenke	
	<i>hold tightly</i> arrtyenke	
close (nearby)	<i>nearby</i> arrere ¹ , arlewampe [OLDER SPEAKERS], tyewarrere [OLDER SPEAKERS], arlewente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
	<i>beside</i> arrkerarre,	
	<i>in front of</i> elhangkwerre	
	<i>close by to the side</i> pwarnerrwenge	
	<i>close, short cut</i> akwerterrepe	
	<i>closer</i> mwerneny, arrerentye, arrerapeny, arrerewatyte	
	<i>a close place</i> arlekareng	
	<i>close together</i> arlewampek-arlewampe, enmwelye, arrerentye- arrerentye, mwate-mwate	
	<i>something closer than expected</i> arlengewe athene	
	<i>close to the ground</i> ahernarparre	
		cloud mataye
		<i>white, wispy cloud</i> inewarre
		<i>bright cloud before rain</i> arrepwenge
		<i>fluffy clouds</i> nthwenharre, aherrn- aherrne
		<i>distant rain clouds</i> melperre
		<i>dark storm clouds</i> awerrepeng
		<i>other types of rain clouds</i> ...rlwetnperre, akwelye, arntwe mataye, kwetnpaye
		<i>flat clouds after rain</i> enewarre-mankwere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>cloud of dust</i> errmetyine [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>gather in one spot (of clouds)</i> awerrtharrenke
		<i>form well-defined clouds</i> ...anpanpeletnhenke
		<i>cloud over</i> matayele etnpenke
		<i>form into rain clouds</i> atnharlарренке

Clouds, Magellanic

clouds, Magellanic	Arrentye alkerareneye atherre	
clump		
<i>clump of trees</i>	arwele ayntwete	
clumped, clustered	amatyeng-amatyenge, ayntwete ¹ , karrarrenke	
coagulate	anngentarrenke, elpertarrrenke, teweyarrenke	
coagulated	teweye	
coal	pwerrke	
<i>red hot coals</i>	intelpe, arlpe intelpe	
<i>burn down to coals</i>	pmerrkarrenke	
<i>burn into hot coals</i>	pwerrkarrenke, intelparrenke	
coat	tyakete	
cobweb	wepe	
<i>single strand in air</i>	enkakerte	
cockrag (loincloth)	matyarte, pelye	
cockatiel	karnawilkere	
cockatoo		
<i>red-tailed black cockatoo..</i>	ilekaynewene	
<i>Major Mitchell's cockatoo..</i>	akngkwene, eleleke	[SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>white cockatoo, corella ..</i>	terekerre	
cockchafer larvae	arelp-arelpe	
cockroach		
<i>striped desert cockroach ..</i>	mpwerlilenge, mpwerlethingke (?)	
coconut SEE bush coconut		
cocoon		
<i>butterfly or moth when</i>		
<i>still in a cocoon</i>	ike, ilpwe, perrnye	
coil		
<i>something up</i>	karlwinenke, warenke	
<i>coiled up</i>	artapere	
coins	ngkweltye, artnte ¹	
cold, cool	arlkarle, karlkale	
<i>cold (of weather, yourself) ..</i>	tenhele	
<i>winter</i>	lyermewe, arkarl-arkarle	
<i>cold air</i>	ingwe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>cold wind</i>	atnyemilpare [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>cold time of day</i>	aherrke arkarle	
<i>cool, shady spot</i>	arkarle arenge	
<i>cool off</i>	arkarlarrenke, karlkarlarrenke, karntayarrenke	
<i>feel cold (yourself)</i>	tenhapenke, atnhakertarrenke	
<i>shiver with cold</i>	apmwernarrenke	
<i>make you cold</i>	atntyenke ¹	
<i>cool something down</i>	arlkarlinenke	
<i>take meat off fire to</i>		
<i>cool down</i>	tewarrenke	
cold (or flu)	kangkale, etnkwerre	
<i>catch a cold</i>	kangkalele alarrenke	
<i>having a cold or flu</i>	kangkale akake	
colder	arlkarl-arlkarlapenyne	
collapse		
<i>(earth)</i>	thakenke	
<i>(soakage)</i>	atnperrarrenke	
<i>(tree or house)</i>	akiwelawel-apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>make something collapse</i>	atakenke, atnperrinenke	
collarbone	arerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>soft part between</i>		
<i>the collarbones</i>	kwatye-kwatyte	
collared sparrowhawk	alekapere	
collect		
<i>(lots of people) collect</i>	tyayenge-tyayenge ilenke	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>collect things off</i>		
<i>the ground</i>	kwetyenke, kwetyenkwetyenke	
<i>collect things off the ground</i>		
<i>while being dragged along.</i>	errkalthilenke	
<i>collect things to put inside..</i>	akwenke	
<i>collect sugarbag</i>	ilperalke alarrenke	
<i>collect (coolibah seeds)</i>	kengkarrenke	
<i>collect firewood</i>	ware ilenke	
<i>collected things</i>	kwetyentye	
collide	alarrenke	
colon, intestine, bowel	nywertepe	
colour SEE ALSO individual colours		
<i>light-coloured</i>	arelyerrtye	
comb	entyarenge	
<i>comb hair</i>	kwememaylenke	
come		
<i>something</i>	apeyatenke, apeyern-alpenke, aytenkerne [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrempelarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>come (of lots of people)</i>	lwerrempanenke	
<i>come to a place</i>	arrenke ² , arrenkerne	
<i>come behind</i>	antengetheye apenke	
<i>come into view</i>	erlwaytenke	
<i>come into being</i>	angwey-angweyarrenke	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>come upon</i>	arey-alpenke, angwerrminenke	
<i>come together for</i>		
<i>ceremony</i>	pwitarrenke	
<i>come from place or</i>		
<i>country</i>	angwerrmarrenke, aknganenhe	
<i>come together in a group</i>	karrarrenke	

<i>come towards speaker</i>apenkerne, mwernartatheke apenkerne, apererrnenyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>(do something) with someone for company</i>errkwengele [OLDER SPEAKERS] <i>in someone's company</i>-arlenge ² <i>provide company</i> <i>for someone</i>elkwatherrelinenke <i>stay with someone</i> <i>for company</i>errkwengele anteyane <i>without companionship</i>arrakelakele
<i>come and collect in a place, (of water)</i>aytenke ¹	compared to-theye, -tame
come back, returnalpenkerne, alpeyaytenke, alpeyern-alpenke, ntarreyern-alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	compassionate, kindatham-athame <i>be compassionate</i>athamarrenke
<i>come back after a long time</i>ilpalpenke, ilpangapenke	compel, forcethwelpe-thwenke
come offperrnyeyaytenke	competeantenginterr-aperinenke, aynenke atewehanthe <i>compete against many</i>antengetherrinenke, antingenenke
Come on!mpe, keye	complete somethingaytnarrelh-aylenke
come out	completed
<i>emerge</i>lwemanenke, lweatnabenke, lweme- lwemanenke	<i>something finished</i>alkaperte
<i>(of flowers and plants)</i>twepewenke	completely
<i>(of sun)</i>eltyem-anenke	<i>entirely (that way or with that quality)</i>aparte, aparte kngwere
<i>(of birds or animals)</i>lwepeleytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	compliment
<i>(of rainbow)</i>apiwarrenke	<i>someone</i>tnakenke
<i>from a chrysalis</i>	comprehendelpathenke
<i>(moths, butterflies)</i>ltware artnkenke	conceitederrtywalth-errtywalthe, etntel-enttele
<i>make animals emerge</i>	
<i>from hibernation</i>atyewinenke	conceived
<i>make something come out of something</i>lwemelh-aylenke	<i>be 'found' or spiritually conceived in a particular place or country</i>angwerrmarrenke, atnwarrparrenke
come up	concentrateatnawerre errkwapenke <i>not really concentrating</i>kaylkwere
<i>(of sun or moon)</i>lwemanenke, arlpankarrenke	concern
<i>(of plants)</i>aytenke ¹	<i>show concern</i>ilwekerewe angkenke, aleme athamarrenke
comedianrrkante-rrkante	<i>concern yourself with</i> <i>someone else's issues</i>atnthakenke
comfort	concernedmwantye-mwantye <i>not concerned</i>palepale
<i>comfort someone</i>anngwannginenke, erlwaperinenke, akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	confessartntwenke rewenhe
<i>comfort someone by holding them</i>atnpenke	confidentalhewere, errtywalth-errtywalthe, etntel-enttele, artnkatye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
comfortable	<i>be confident</i>alhewerarrenke
<i>get</i>atnawerrarrenke	<i>make someone confident</i>alhewerinenke
command	<i>be confident something</i> <i>will happen</i>atneratyarrenke
<i>force someone to do something</i>thwelpe-thwenke	conflictahenge
common bronze-wingarntepe, arwekarre	<i>avoid conflict by</i> <i>not retaliating</i>anngenyanngelle arenke
community, camptene, apmere	confidentlykwete, kwete-kwete
companionatyewe ²	
<i>a close pet, companion dog</i>kwertenye [SOME SPEAKERS]	
company, companionshipelkwatherre, ilkwangkethe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	

Confuse

confuse

<i>confuse someone</i>	intwerelhaylenke, ilpe akngwinenke, akngwepanginenke, arrmathinenke, elpertaylenke
<i>get confused</i>	akngwepangarrenke, elpertaylenke rewenhe, elpertelharrenke
congested	nthate, twempe <i>be blocked up or congested</i> nthatarrenke
<i>make something congested</i>	anthimaylenke, nthatinenke
congregate	karrarrenke
conkerberry	perlape, arnewetye [OLDER SPEAKERS], arnweketye [SOME SPEAKERS]
consciousness	
<i>regain consciousness</i>	ilparle ltywere angkenke, ilpe ltywerarrenke, ilpetnkenke
considerate	atham-athame
<i>be considerate</i>	athamarrenke
consistently	apmelerre
consolation	
<i>give a consolation prize</i>	nyerre iparenke
constellation	
<i>Seven Sisters</i>	Arlwekere, Enterre
<i>Southern Cross</i>	kwerralye awele, Karlantye
<i>Milky Way</i>	Mwererre, Imererre
<i>the Saucepan (Orion)</i>	Arnkentye
<i>types of</i>	Ilpertenyel angketye, Atneme
constrain	
<i>impede someone</i>	kwetnayinenke
<i>constrained, thwarted</i>	
<i>by something</i>	ahentyele akenke, ahentyele arenke
constricted, tight	pwarne, pwarnele
construct something	atnarrenke
consume	alkeyinenke
container	
<i>water container</i>	kantine
<i>plastic container</i>	rape
<i>tin</i>	tyampete
<i>in (a container)</i>	-arlenge ²
contemplate	kwetnkenke
content	ahene, katye-katye, karrmathe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be content</i>	ahene anteyane
continuously	elapenye, elenge
contrast	
<i>in contrast to</i>	-rtame
conversation	angke ¹

convince

<i>someone of something</i>	errwatenke
convulse, take a fit	atywatyarrenke, arlatnarrenke
coo	
<i>noise baby makes</i>	kwelkarrenke
cook	
<i>cook something</i>	pwenke
<i>half-cook something</i>	awengawinenke, mare-maraylenke
<i>cook something so</i>	
<i>it goes soft</i>	anthwelinene
<i>cook (emu)</i>	ernttwerelh-arlenke, ernttwerakwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>quickly cook</i>	kerle pwenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>start cooking</i>	pwel-antethenenke ²
<i>get overcooked</i>	aynterrkarrenke, pwelharrenke
<i>sound of meat cooking</i>	tyelyelyarrenke
<i>be cooking</i>	ampenke, ntingkarrenke
<i>be cooking (emu)</i>	ernttware ampenke, ernttwerarrenke
cooked	intenge, ntingke
<i>half-cooked</i>	arlety-arletye, awengawe, mare-mare [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>overcooked</i>	aynterke
cooking fire	ranentye
cooking trench	erre ² , kewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
cool SEE cold	
cool drink	kwelteringke
coolibah	atnkerre
<i>edible grub found in</i>	
<i>trunk of</i>	atnkerryate
<i>edible seed of</i>	aleye
coolamon	
<i>deep coolamon</i>	arne, kartetye, kwelentyerre, ertnwe
<i>long coolamon</i>	karntape
<i>for carrying a baby</i>	akwerre, arlengarre
<i>for ladling</i>	erkwe ¹
<i>for shovelling</i>	arekenye
<i>small dish</i>	amware, panthe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
Coonavittra wattle	rethenpe
<i>edible grub from</i>	rethenpayte
cooperative	ipetye
coot (Eurasian)	atnker-atnker (?)
cop, police	eltyemwerneye
copulate	etnenke
copy	
<i>copy someone or</i>	
<i>something</i>	angwarenke

cordial	<i>made from certain fruits and water</i>arlkwerrnge ¹	<i>married couple (said by a woman of her daughter and son-in-law)</i>ngwarre nhenge
corella, littleterekerre	<i>married couple in the opposite generation moiety to the speaker</i>aperle nhenge
corkwood		<i>married couple in the same generation moiety as the speaker</i>arrkare nhenge
<i>fork-leaved corkwood</i>ntyarleyarle [OLDER SPEAKERS]	courageousartnkatyte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>northern corkwood</i>itatne	course
<i>charcoal from</i>itatne pwepe	<i>of course</i>-akwele, maranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>honey of</i>ntyeyampe	<i>watercourse</i>elpaye, ntyere, artnatyerre
<i>burnt bark of</i>arake	
cormorantatnker-atnkere ¹	
corner		cousin
<i>of a room or burrow</i>kwertakwere	<i>father's sister's or mother's brother's daughter</i>altyeleye
corpseime, aweyawee,	<i>father's sister's or mother's brother's son</i>atnkeleye
	arrewalye [OLDER SPEAKERS],	<i>father's brother's or mother's sister's daughter</i> ..arrereye, atyerreye
	thwekeke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>father's brother's or mother's sister's son</i>arlkereye, atyerreye
correctatnawerre	<i>cousin of opposite gender</i> ..arrwempe
<i>the right way</i>maranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>two close female cross-cousins</i>nwekekwerre
<i>become corrected or fixed up</i>atnawerrarrenke	<i>father's cross-cousin</i>artwaleye
<i>correct something</i>arterrpinenke, atnawerrinenke	
corrugatedkwake-kwake, mpwerelhe-mpwerelhe	cover
corrugated irontyitepayne	<i>cover something over</i>etnpenke
cossid moth grubaylpelaye	<i>cover something up</i>atnperrinenke, akwelp-akwenke
cottontherrite	<i>cover the top of something</i> .altyarrenke ²
coughngkwengkarrenke	<i>cover up a hole</i>etnpenke
couldn't (do something)aytnane	<i>cover something in liquid</i> ...arreparrewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
counselartntwenke	
countryapmere, aherne	<i>cover something in spit</i>ilkerrtyel-lilenke
<i>open country, plain</i>arlpaue	<i>cover over, build up (of clouds)</i>etntiyatenke
<i>country with lots of food</i>akngene	covetilpakenke, ayerrpinenke
<i>country with lots of small gullies</i>artnatyerr-artnatyerre	cowpweleke, mewe-mewe
<i>dry, waterless country</i>errweperte	[RESPECT LANGUAGE, BABY TALK]
<i>green, verdant country</i>atherrkenye, atherrkeny-atherrkenye	
<i>another country</i>aherne kngwere	
<i>become verdant and green</i> .	atherrkenyarrenke	
<i>make country green</i>atherrkenyaylenke, atherrkenye arryenke, atherrkimpelarrenke	
<i>burnt country</i>elpate	
<i>country devoid of bush tucker</i>atnalthe	
<i>look after country</i>arterrpinenke	
<i>mother's father's country</i>altyerre	
countrymanapmeraltye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
couple		
<i>two or a pair of things</i>atherre	
<i>married couple</i>anewarte, arlwenthe, marlwenthé [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
		Brahmin bullperame
		<i>with no horns</i>napeye
		<i>stomach lining</i>tyelye-tyelye
		<i>small intestines</i>ilpenkenye
		cowardlyartepewenyerre, ateralthe
		cowboywertilpe
		crabikarle
		crack (gap)
		<i>a crack</i>tyarrpe, atwatye, aharlkwerre
		<i>cracked, fissured</i>alkwit-alkwite, tyarrpe-tyarrpe
		<i>cracked ground</i>akerrthe

Crack

place where there are lots of gaps or cracks	awtawy-atwatyte
crack in the ground caused by tuber or root underneath	kartnwenthe, kwerrpere
crack and lift up ground (tuber or root)	kwerrpere wenke, akarntewenke
cracked part of foot, hoof or paw	angketye tyarrpe-tyarrpe
get cracked (hoof, foot or paw)	atnik-atnikarrenke
make something crack or rise up	alpwartenke
become cracked	alkwit-alkwitarrenke
crack open	tyarparrenke, alkwitarrenke
crack into lots of bits	tyarpe-tyarparrenke
crack something open	tyarppinenke, lthewenke, eltenke
crack (sound)	
make a cracking or clicking sound	ltware artnkenke, ltetyarrenke
crack a whip	ltware wenke
crammed	pwerrethe-pwerrethe
cramp	alwerrnge, arlelpe ²
cramped, crowded	pwarne, tyete
become cramped	arlelpe atenke atyewenhe
cramp or tighten up	alwerrngentyenke
get cramped or numb	atnhakertarrenke, arlelparrenke
crane, white-necked heron	kamparengkwe
cranky	ikwele
crave	arrangkere anenke, ankerryarrenke
a craving for meat	arrangkere, ankerrye
crawl	arengkel-anenke, errpenge erreteteye, apenke
crawl back to someone after rubbishing them	ayntengarrenke
crawling baby	arengekelepenhe
crazy	akngwe
drive someone crazy	akngwinenke
creased	alyemp-alyempe
get creased	alyemp-alyemparrenke
creases	kwerrme, arlkenye
create	arrenke ¹
be created	angwey-angweyarrenke
creation	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
something created in the Dreamtime	aknganentye
creation time	Altyerre
credit	etnepenhe
get something on credit	etne arrenke
not allow credit	etne arrenge-wanenye
creek	elpaye, ngkewaye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
small creek, gully	artnatyerre
creek soakage	ahalhwerrnge
creek bank	itanperre, tharrkere
high mound of sand	twempere
in creek	erode, become a creek
or gully	elpayarrelp-arrenke
creep up (on someone)	kengkarrenke
creepy crawlies	payteye [BABY TALK]
crescent, moon	enkaylte, arelpe akwerrke, arelpe tylpe
crest (of a bird)	arryaklpe, akinte
crested bellbird	kwepalepale
crested pigeon	pelkere
crevice	atwatyte
make a crevice	artnatyerraylenke
crib	akwerre
cricket (insect)	
desert cave cricket	errime
types of	atherrkenye- ngareye, Itywelye, anakapeltherreye, pengarte-pengarte
crimson chat	karlatwerreye (?)
cripple	
crippled	arlamarre, apeka, arinarre, lerrpe
become crippled	arlamarrarrenke, arinarrarrenke, lerrparrenke
cripple someone	arinarrinenke, apekapinenke, arlamarrinenke
criticise	ketyl-angkenke, anywerrarrenke
croak (of frog)	lterrpaylenke
crooked	
crooked, bent	amper-ampere ¹ , arilip-arlilpe, ilwel-ilwele, thapele, twerke-twerke
bent legs	eletetherpe
crop (of a bird)	kwertare
cross (Christian cross)	arntalkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
cross	
crossed	twapetye
cross by	etntyarrelp-arrenke
sit with crossed arms	tyarlenye twapetye anteyane
cross someone's path	atnthakenke

cross-cousin <small>GOTO cousin</small>		cry for no apparent reason.akeyel-arranke rrelyewe
cross-eyederlwe alker-alkere, erlwe amper-ampere, erlwe ywerpe	cry loudly, screamarlatnarrenke, tyarle-tyarle atnarrenke
cross-leggedtwapetye anenke	cry to go somewhere
crosswiseakwerterrpe	(of dogs)amalty-amaltye angkenke
crouch		cry out in painentinenke
crouch overamperanenke	make someone cryakeyapert-errpenke,
crouch downaltyantethenke, altyanenke, atangke anenke	akilpelhilpelhe arrtyenke
<i>make someone</i>		(do something) to make
crouch overaltyarrenke ²	someone cryakilpelhilpelhe
crownganke	cry in mourning (women) ..akayele akenke, amperngarrengele
crowd		akenke, kwetyarenke
crowd in on someoneartewapinenke	cry together in
crowdedartne, tyete	mourning (women)akeyel-arranke
crown (of the head)akampampe	cry in mourning (men)wartayarrenke
cruelawelengke	cry-babyngkerte-ngkerte, akeyalthe, anthwele
crumblyarmaly-armalye, artaly-artalye, alyemp-alyempe	crystalliseartntarrenke
<i>make something crumble</i>	...althwalthaylenke	crystallised sugar in honey .karlwe-karlwe
crunch		cubbyhousenyetyepe
make a crunching sound	...arltwerrnhe aynenke, arltwerrnhewenke	boy's cubbyhousearnkenty-arnkentye girl's cubbyhouse.....arlweker-arlwekere
crush, crumple		cuckoo
crushed, dentedenmwelye, ipelhipe, ngkweltye-ngkweltye	black-eared cuckoo.....ilalthatweng-atwenge, tyengayteyayteye, anatyelepwerreye (?)
crushed up or softened		Horsfield's bronze cuckoo...nyarewe, anatyelepwerreye (?)
pieceselpe ¹	pallid cuckoolkwarrer-arrpwernenhe
get crushedenmwelyarrenke	cuckoo-shrike
crush or dent somethingenmwelyaylenke	(black-faced)amatheng-amathenge
crush or smash something	.althwalthaylenke, etnpewenke, ngkweltyewenke, ngkweltye alarrenke	cultivate (plants)aytelh-aylenke
<i>crush something to</i>		culvertartnatyerre
make it softelpaylenke	side oftharrkere, twempere
crush or squash something	ipelhipaylenke	cuppanikene
crush something with		cup of teakaperteye
an axe or rocktnwetyenke	curdleartntarrenke
crush something with		curledkarlwe-karlwe
a grinding stonetwetnhenke	cure (someone)aheninenke, aweke aylenke, ilenke ¹
crustike	curl
where claypan has		curl up.....twapetye anenke
dried uperlkwerpe	curled uparlemenye, merlenye, artapere
cryakenke, rlweltyitarre anteyane	make something curl
cry uncontrollably		or bend backtwapetyinenke
(of child)nthatarrenke, iterrkarrenke	curl grubarelp-arelp
sob, cry continuouslyakey-akeyenteyane, akngwarrenke, arnerrkenke	curlewilere, mwelyare, wilpilpe
		curlyarlwerr-arlwerre
		go curlyarlwerr-arlwerrarrenke
		curly hairentye arlwerr-arlwerre
		curly windmill grassilwenke

Curly wire grass

curly wire grassarre ² , karrapennge, arrapere, entwerrkere [SOME SPEAKERS]
currant SEE ALSO native citrusahakeye, yernte
curse	
<i>bad omen</i>arrentye, ethwakake
<i>put a curse on someone</i>erltwatye eletnhenke, ethwenge aylanke
curvedamper-ampere ¹ , ilwel-ilwele
<i>become curved</i>twapetyarrenke
custodian	
<i>of something</i>-artweye ²
<i>of father's father's country</i>	..altye, apmerew-artweye
<i>of mother's father's country</i>kwertengerle
custommaranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
cutrntwenke ¹ , atnenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>a cut or wound</i>aletye
<i>cut quickly</i>kerle rntwenke, kerle rntwenke
<i>cut in two</i>lwethe alarrenke, lwethe artenke, lwethe rntwenke, tylpe rntwenke
<i>cut in half or into pieces</i>etenke, arrkwentyinenke, arrkwep-arrkwenke, tylpe-tyilpaylenke, karntenge-karntingeninke, tyarrpe-tyarrpe eltewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>cut food into pieces</i>lwethe-lwethe rntwenke, tylpe-tyilpaylenke
<i>cut into shreds</i>artethetherre rntwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>cut vertically</i>tyarppinenke
<i>cut meat up along the backbone (particularly said of emu)</i>arrkwinenke [SOME SPEAKERS], kerle aytnenke
<i>cut along the edge</i>arrarr-atnhenke
<i>cut off the good bits</i>rengelle rntwenke
<i>cut with a pointed instrument</i>aytnenke
<i>cut body to get blood</i>kwerrmaylenke
<i>cut grooves in tree</i>tetyipenke
<i>cut a tree to get what is inside</i>alarrenke
<i>cut a tree to see what is inside</i>wilkarre alarrenke
<i>cut through the middle (of tree or nest)</i>taperre alarrenke, taperre artenke

<i>cut beard or hair</i>artenke, althenke
<i>cut something so it bursts</i>	..therrtye artenke
<i>cut someone with a knife</i>atnhenke ¹ , kerle rntwenke, angkerretnhenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>cut yourself in mourning (men)</i>aletye rntwenke, ikwele rntwenke
cut across	
<i>go across</i>lwetharlarrenke
<i>a short cut</i>akwerterrpe
cut down (tree)artenke

D d

dad SEE ALSO fatherarlweye, pape ² [BABY TALK]
daisy	
<i>types of daisies</i>thwethe, awerr-awerre ¹ , twetemarre
dam	
<i>build a dam</i>ertwanngarrenke
damage	
<i>become damaged, spoilt</i>errpatyarrenke
<i>damage something</i>errpatyinenke, ayerlinenke atyewenhe
damp soilertwe
damperene, rlwene, ararre
<i>soft part inside damper</i>alhwere
<i>traditional seed damper</i>antaperwenge
dance	
<i>(men)</i>etnhenke
<i>(women and children)</i>ertnwenke
<i>(women) at initiation</i>nthebarrenke
<i>dance with breasts</i>	
<i>making a thudding sound</i>	..pilpe-pilpe ertnwenke
<i>dance in a line</i>lerranenke
<i>dance for son-in-law</i>	
<i>(women)</i>ntyangkwelkarrenke
dancer	
<i>last male dancer at ceremony</i>mwenganje
<i>female dancer</i>ertnweng-ertnwenge
danger	
<i>put someone in danger</i>pweletnhenke
dangerousarrentye, awelengke, ethwakake, ethwangketyarre
<i>dangerous behaviour</i>akwetyerre-tyerre
<i>dangerous things only seen by traditional healers</i>tywetye

dangle	aylpare anenke, aynterarranenke, yalpe-yalpe, etyenke, itetherre anenke, aylparethatkkenke, aynterarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	ngwetyanpe arrpanenhe, arlelk-arlelke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>dangle down or over</i>	itarre entweyane, ilpanthenwenke	another day enweke kngwere, aherrke kngwerele aherrke kngwerele, kngwere kngwere
<i>carry something back</i>		<i>these days</i> rlengke-rlengke, rlengkelke
<i>dangling</i>	aylpare aperinenke	<i>a few days ago</i> kwenyakerre, kwenyele-kwenyele
dark (night-time)		daytime aherrkertewe, aherrke
<i>darkness</i>	akertemwengke, ngwemernte, ingwe ¹	<i>active in daytime</i> aherrkew-arelhe
<i>half dark</i>	atwemengk-atwemengke, ingway-ingwaye, ingwerarrey-ingwerarreye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>in the daytime</i> aherrkele aperte
<i>pitch dark</i>	ingwe atwemengke	day trip arlelke
<i>in the dark</i>	athame	<i>go for a day trip</i> arlelke apenke
<i>get dark, become night</i>	atnkwarengarrenke, ingwanenkerne, ngwemerntarrenke, ingwarrenke, atwemengkarrenke	daybreak, dawn aherrk-aherrkele, aherrke rwengkele, tilpilpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
dark (in colour)	errpwerl-errpwerle, errpwerlayte, errpwerlewaty	<i>first rays of sunlight</i> atneme atnarrenke
<i>go dark</i>	errpwerlarrenke	daylight aherrke
<i>make something go</i>		<i>during daylight</i> aherrkele aperte
<i>dark in colour</i>	errpwerlaylenke	daylight star
darkling beetle	mpwerlethingke	<i>morning star, daylight</i>
daughter		<i>star, Venus</i> Arwetnpenge
<i>man's daughter, woman's</i>		de facto anewarte
<i>brother's daughter</i>	artemperreye, artnwenge, rrwetepenhe, atnemelengkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	dead ime
<i>woman's daughter, man's</i>		<i>dead tree</i> arwele aynterrke, arekerre
<i>sister's daughter</i>	alemepenhe, enwepenhe ¹ , artwaley [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>half-dead</i> imew-imewe
daughter-in-law		<i>dead body</i> aveyawe, thwekeke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrewalye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>woman's daughter-in-law</i>	anherreye	dead finish (plant) arlketyerre
<i>man's daughter-in-law</i>	ahanterre, arrengkwe, ameye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	deadly arrentye
dawn	arlpank-arlpanke, eltyem-eltyeme, tilpilpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	deaf akngwe, ilpe akngwe
<i>dawn breaking</i>	ngwetyanpe arlpankarrenke	<i>go deaf</i> ilpe tyertarrenke, akngwarrenke
day	aherrke, enweke, thapake	<i>make someone go deaf</i> akngwaylenke, akngwe mpwarende
<i>middle of the day</i>	aherrke elkwerre, artenyele	
<i>all through the day</i>	elapenye	
<i>every day</i>	aherrke kngwere,	
		dear
		<i>'Dear thing'</i> -angwen-angwene
		<i>dear friend or relative</i> ,
		<i>especially a child</i> antyenye
		death
		<i>(do something) to</i>
		<i>the death</i> imewe, imepenhe
		<i>death wish</i> matyawanke, mawennge
		<i>be close to death</i> enweke arrerelke
		apenkerne
		death adder mantharre
		debris
		<i>left by floodwater</i> artetyentyere, ntate, ntyere
		decay (especially of meat) elparrenke ¹
		deceased GOTO dead

deceive

deceive

trick or deceive someoneerrtywengepenke

decide

to do somethingetelarenke

upon somethingngkengatherre
artntwenke

declivity

kwake

decorate

decorate with patternsarlkenyaylenke, arlkeny-
arlkenyaylenke

decorate a person for

ceremonyarlkenye arrenke,
ertnkwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

decorate yourselfalepetyenke

deep

very deepkwene, kwenele aperte

kwetnamerne,
kwetnemerne,

kwetnapenyne

deep voiceahentye kwene,

angke ntyeltye, arwerrpe
deep sleepatnkwe alete, atnkwe

alkenhe

defecate

atne athenke,

pwepeyarrenke [BABY TALK]

defend

ayerrpinenke,

aytnathenke

defend yourselfelperterre angkenke

prove you are innocenterlwatyte angkenke

standing up for, in

defence ofamamerrele

definitely

-akwele, -rtetye

deflate

alpwelyarrenke,

ilpwarrenke

deflatedalpwelye, anthaylpennge,

armaly-armalye

deflect

aylkenke

delay

delay someoneerlwaperinenke

delicious (food)

ahene malangke,

ikwakake, ikwe malangke,

malangke

deliver

eletnhenke

demand

be demandingankeye angkenke

demand something

of somebodythwelpe-thwenke

dense (shrub)

angwarlpe

dented

enmwelye

get dentedenmwelyarrenke

dent or crush somethingenmwelyaylenke

deny

deny having somethingaweretnpenke

deplete

become depleted.....kelyarrenke

depressed

amperrnge

feel depressed.....athamarrenke,
errpatye atyewenhe
elpatherrantye,
errwepertarrenke

depression, holeaherne kwake, kwerrke,
kwake

shallow hole to rest in.....amele
be holes in the ground.....twanengarrenke

deridelhangkenke

descend

climb down, get down.....ertwenke

descend (in the air).....antethenenkerne

desert (abandon someone) .akakarrel-aytenke,
arrenke¹, elethnel-aytenke

desert bandicootpakwerre

desert bloodwoodarrke¹

medicinal sap ofarrkipere [SOME SPEAKERS]

desert broom bushanney-anngeye (?)

desert cassiapwerethe, pwetne [OLDER
SPEAKERS], kwaratetherre
[OLDER SPEAKERS]

grub frompwerethayte, pwetnayte

desert cave cricketerrime

desert countryarpawae

desert death addermantharre

desert figtywerrke

desert Flinders grassarlepenhe

desert fringed lilyarrwelth-arrwelthe²

desert kurrajongpenge

seed ofngkweyange

flower ofarlpetharlpe [SOME SPEAKERS]

desert lilyilckenng

desert mousempwenyelpe

desert oakerrkepe

desert poplararlkemale

grub fromarlkemalayte

desert raisinkatyerre, arkerre [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

unripepwarre

at fresh, yellow stagearlkerre kwarte

at dry stagearlkerre elhe

dried cake ofikelhe

bitter-tasting coating

on fruitartepewe

clean fruits by rubbing

them on the groundpwerretnenke

dry out (of fruit)elharrenke

desert rosepenamparle [OLDER SPEAKERS]

desert sedgeakwetelhe

desert spadefoot toadartepe erkwer-errkwere,
artwintele

fat fromtyipe-tyipe

desert spurgemarlek-alyeyalyeye

desert tree frogarterrenthe

desert trilling frogmpwekenhe

desert truffleakwerretethe, errkwenngne [SOME SPEAKERS]	die down (of flames)kwenarrenke, pwengkarrenke, ayenke ¹
desert yam SEE bush potato			
deserted (place)apmerengkenye, apmere ampenye, artentye [SOME SPEAKERS], ampenye	diet	<i>have a diet of</i>aynenke
<i>due to sorry business</i>arrkwetyetye	different	<i>a different one</i>kngwere <i>different ones, others</i>kngwerentyenge <i>in a different way</i>kngwerentye, kngwerelayethe
designarlkenye <i>paint, put designs on</i>arlkenye arrenke, arlkeny-arlkenyaylenke, arlkenyaylenke		<i>do something differently</i>kngwerelayethinenke <i>different to, from</i>-ketye
desire		difficult	<i>something difficult</i>elpertelhe <i>difficult (to do)</i>aytnane <i>a difficult person</i>elperterre, akngwe <i>be difficult</i>akngwarrenke <i>made things difficult</i> <i>for someone</i>arlke alarrenke
<i>a strong desire</i>ilkerrtyenpe	dig	<i>dig for something</i>angenke, apmenke <i>dig deep</i>angerletwenke
<i>a desire for tobacco or</i>			<i>dig on the surface</i>errkenke
<i>a particular food</i>arrangkere		<i>dig something out</i>alpwartenke, kwakinene
<i>have a desire for</i>ahentyarrenke, ahentye anenke		<i>dig a soakage</i>arnwengkarrenke <i>dig a hole out to make</i>
<i>someone or something</i>itenyarrenke		<i>it wider</i>arlpawinenke <i>dig a burrow (e.g. lizards)</i> ..erlwelthe arrenke rewenhe
desolatengkerrkare	digging stickatneme
despite		dilly bagyakwethe
<i>without taking notice</i>		dingoaleke artnwere, artnwere, wanapare
<i>of others</i>alantye ¹	dinner	
<i>despite the fact that</i>-tyampe	<i>dinner camp, lunch spot</i>arlelke angkwerre <i>evening meal</i>thape	
dessertalemewane	dinnertime, middayartenyle
deterarrkngerte angkenke, arrkngerte artntwenke	dip	
detour		<i>dip something into</i> <i>something</i>terpenke	
<i>take a detour</i>ertwepakenke, ertwepe apenke	<i>dip into fire or ashes</i>pwelparrenke	
devilarrentye, kwekwe [BABY TALK]	<i>have a dip, swim</i>pwelparrenke	
devil, thorny (lizard)arkerrthe	direct	
devilish, naughtyarleyale	<i>someone where to go</i>errwerinenke, artntwenke	
dewipmerre	<i>the direct way, straight</i>atnawerre	
diamond dovekwerlekweke	direction	
diarrhoeaatnaynterke	<i>give directions</i>ahererre artntwenke	
<i>have</i>aleme awerrkenke, atne erretarrenke, atnelyenke	<i>look for the right direction</i> ..ahererre arenke	
didgeridoopampewe	<i>opposite direction</i>rlwinteme, tyaltyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
did (past tense)+yayne, +nhe		
didn't-wanenye		
dieayenke ¹ , aytnarrenke, erlwae ayelp-ayenke, ampwarrenke		
die (polite language)atnkwatnthenke intemaperie, peyakarrenke		
die (animals)imarrenke		
die of old ageayerlarrenke		
die from a biteaweyawe atnhenke		
die from somethingaweyawe alarrenke		
fall down deadampwarr-antethenke		
cause someone to dieayerlinenke		
someone who has diedaweyawe		

dirt

dirt	aherne, artnkwe, errthwe, lthenpe	<i>long coolamon</i>karntape <i>small dish</i>amware, patnthe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>fine dirt</i>	atnmerrnge, kaperle- kaperle ²	<i>for carrying a baby</i>akwerre, arlengarre <i>for ladling</i>errkwe ¹
<i>hard dirt</i>	akarnte	<i>for shovelling</i>arekenye
<i>mound of dirt made by animals</i>	arlelpe ¹ , enngwe	dishonestlytywenge-tywenge
<i>pile of dirt</i>	aherne errwele, twempere	disinterestedtywekere, arnkwanenye, alhekere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>soft dirt on inside edge of soakage</i>	awelhe	<i>be disinterested</i>thwepe anenke, thwepe elpathenke
dirty	artennge, errpwerte, lthenpe-lthenpe, atwemp-atwempe	disjoint
<i>dirty water</i>	arntwe alhwerke, atwempe, alhwerke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>an animal before</i>elatnarrenke <i>cooking it</i>elatnarrenke
<i>make water muddy or dirty</i>	alhwerrkinenke	disliketywekere, arnkwanenye, alhekere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>get dirty</i>	amel-amelarrenke	<i>dislike someone</i>errwarenke <i>disliked person</i>lharrkentye, erlwarrkentye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>make something dirty</i>	artenngingenke	<i>not want to be around</i>
disappear		<i>someone</i>kwerlpe-kwerparrenke <i>dislike something</i>arnkwanenyarrenke, ahentyewanenye, tywekerarrenke, alhekerarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be out of sight, vanish</i>	arrkayarrenke, athararrenke, aytnarrenke, peyakelarrenke	<i>disapprove of</i>errngerrngarrenke <i>shake head in dislike</i>elperlperewenke
<i>go without trace</i>	rwengkarrenke	<i>turn your nose up</i>
<i>scatter and disappear</i>	entyerrenenke	<i>at something</i>elhe etyengele anteyane
disappointed		dislocate
<i>feel disappointed</i>	aleme ilpwarrenke, ilpwarrenke, rlwarrewathene, alpwelyarrenke	<i>an animal's leg to cook it...</i>elatnarrenke
<i>let someone down, disappoint someone</i>	ahentyele akenke	dismantle (something).....atnperrinenke
disassociate		obedientngkerte
<i>disassociate yourself from people</i>	ngarrparrenke	disobey (someone).....ayerrpinenke
discard		disperseaytnarrenke
<i>discard something</i>	eletnhenke	display
<i>something that has been discarded</i>	lwete	<i>on display</i>rlwewe <i>put on display</i>lewarrenke
discourage	arrngerte angkenke, arrngerte artntwenke	<i>display something special</i> ...apiwarrenke
discover	arey-alpenke	dispute
<i>discover a good place</i>	ayetyaty-arenkeahé ¹ , ahenge
discuss	angkenke	disrupt
disease	arntetye alkenhearlke alarrenke
<i>catch a disease</i>	angwarenke	dissolve
disembowel	ayntwete ilenkeartnngarrenke
disgrace, disgraceful	nyenkenye, nyerre, nyerewanenye	dissuade
<i>act disgracefully</i>	nyerrarrenkearrngerte angkenke, arrngerte artntwenke
disgusting	alyelke, errpatye	distant
dish		<i>a long way away</i>arlenge
<i>deep coolamon</i>	arne, kartetye, kwelentyerre, ertnwe	<i>some distance away</i>anwengere <i>keep at a distance</i>arlenge anenke
		<i>someone from a distant place</i>arlengarenye
		distract
		<i>be distracted</i>aleme ngarrete angkenke

distract or confuse	
<i>someone</i>	alepalinenke, anngwanngineneke, armathinenke, akngwinenke
deliberately distract	
<i>someone</i>	erlwaperinenke
become distracted	akngwarrenke
distressed	errengne
distrust	kapale arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
disturb	
<i>disturb someone</i>	elpertaylenke, armathinenke
<i>not disturb someone</i>	ayerrpinenke
ditch	iperte, kwake
diurnal	aherrkew-arelhe
dive into water	pilpe atnywenke, atnywenke
divide up	
<i>divide in two</i>	atherraylenke
<i>divide things up</i>	arntewarntaylenke, akngakenke
<i>divide things to give away</i>	eltyantinenke
divorce	
<i>split up (married couple)</i>	eletnhenke, itetnhenke
dizzy	arepwelapwele
<i>feel dizzy</i>	akngwepangarrenke, arepwelapwlarrenke, ertwep-ertweparrenke, atnkwatnthenke
<i>get dizzy</i>	kelengkwerrenke, atwatyarrenke
Djingili people/ language	Tyengele
do	
<i>do something, make something</i>	mpwarenke
<i>do things, be occupied</i>	errkwabenke
<i>lots of people doing something together</i>	aperrpetnkenke
<i>don't know what to do, be at a loss as to what to do</i>	arrakelakele
<i>(do something) on behalf of someone else</i>	katye
doctor	
<i>traditional Aboriginal doctor</i>	ngangkaye, ngangkayakake [OLDER SPEAKERS]
dodge	
<i>dodge, duck out of the way</i>	rwemenyarrenke, rwemenye, rwemenye-rwemenye
doe kangaroo	areperrke
dog	aleke, tweke-tweke [RESPECT LANGUAGE], tywetyetye [BABY TALK]
hunting dog	aleke etnngenye weyatheke, weyattheke
wild dog	aleke artnwere, waltake
camp dog	aleke apmerarenye
dog not fully grown	alakarre
female dog with pups	areperkke
dog that has died	tweke-tweke, wange-wange
dog and its owner	arlwenthe, alekenhenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], artweye nhenge
dog with not much hair	aleke aynterrke
sympathetic words	
for a dog	tweke-tweke, wange-wange
dog whose owner has died	tweke-tweke, wange- wange, tywetyetye [RESPECT LANGUAGE], pimparte
way of swearing at a dog	atnarlangkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS], atnetyalpaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
make excited noises	
<i>(of dog)</i>	melye-melye angkenke
dog who always	
<i>accompanies its owner</i>	kwertenye [SOME SPEAKERS]
dog-eye bush tomato	alekilparte, arengkilparte, arntek-arnteke
dogwood	awetnthe
<i>young seedpods of</i>	aylwere, artnnge
<i>seeds of</i>	ntyerrme
<i>green seeds of</i>	twengarre
<i>dark-coloured or dry seeds of</i>	errkertaty, pilale
<i>yellow part of seed</i>	akinte
<i>sweet milky drink</i>	
<i>made from seeds</i>	arlkwerrng ¹ , ntyerrme, akarre
<i>ground up seeds</i>	pilale
<i>seed pod hilum</i>	ngkwärle atmne
<i>grub from</i>	awenthayte
dogwood hakea	ntyarleyarle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
doll	artnwengeng-artnwenge, taltale ²
domineering	pwathe
don't (do something)	-wanenye, peyake
don't, not	-twene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
don't know	
<i>something you say</i>	
<i>when you don't know</i>	
<i>about something</i>	rwengke
<i>don't know, have no idea</i>	rwengke aperte

don't like something

don't like somethingarnkwanenyarrenke, ahentyewanenye, tywekerarrenke, alhekerarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	downwardskwenele, reparle, kwenele atheke
donkeykwertengerle, tangkeye	downwindmpwarle theye
doorarreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	drag <i>pull something along</i>itarre aperinenke, itarre ilenke, artenge ilenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
dormantelkeparre	<i>drag something so it bumps</i> <i>along bringing up dust</i>althelp-althenke
dot	<i>make dots on something</i>intetyeng-intetyaylenke <i>dotted</i>intetyeng-intetye	<i>drag spears on the ground</i> <i>with your feet</i>ayankarrele aperinenke
dotterel	<i>black-fronted dotterel</i>tatarrpe <i>inland dotterel</i>tatarrpe <i>red-kneed dotterel</i>tyelkatherathere	<i>drag feet as you go along</i> ...thwerrempe apenke
double bank	<i>gang up on someone</i>rlwampilenke	dragon lizard
doubled up	<i>twisted, cramped</i>arlemenye	<i>central bearded dragon</i>pwelkantye, apmwelye <i>central netted dragon</i>kaperle <i>male central netted</i>
dough	<i>wet dough made by mixing</i> <i>boiling water with flour</i>errngwe <i>make into</i>	<i>dragon</i>arrpwayle <i>military dragon</i>kwelparre <i>lined earless dragon</i>angket-angkete <i>ring-tailed dragon</i>taltale ¹
doughyapilk-apilke, arntwenpe, arrmaly-arrmalye, artnng, karlwerrke <i>become doughy</i>artnngarrenke, ikelharrenke	dragonflyrapimperre <i>blue dragonfly</i>arntweltepeltape [OLDER SPEAKERS]
dove	<i>diamond dove,</i> <i>peaceful dove</i>kwerlekweke	<i>red dragonfly</i>rapimperre, rewantyenantye
downkwene	drain
<i>deep down</i>kwenele aperte, kwetnenyiperre	<i>drain liquid</i>karlapetnhenke <i>drain something</i>yalpinenke
<i>with head down</i>elhe kwene	draw
<i>duck down</i>kwenarrelp-arrenke, kwenarrenke	<i>draw design onto something</i> <i>with a hot piece of wire</i>aytnenke
<i>go down, flat</i>ilpwarrenke, alpwelyarrenke	<i>paint</i>mpwarenke <i>ground drawings</i>impatye
<i>go down, subside</i>elwilparrenke	draw water
<i>pull, take or get</i>		<i>from a soakage</i>yathenke
<i>something down</i>ertwelh-aylenke	dreadlocksakalangkw-alangkwe, akaylep-aylepe, entye aylep-aylepe
<i>get down off something,</i>		dream
<i>go downwards</i>ertwenke, atnywelp-atnywenke, kwenele atheke apenke	<i>a dream</i>altyerre <i>have a dream</i>altyerre arenke
<i>bend down</i>atnekwerte anenke	<i>nightmare</i>altyerre errpatye, enwepenhe ²
<i>go downwards (in the air)</i>antethenenkerne	<i>get a message in a dream</i> ..altyerre ertntwenke, erntwere arenke, altyerrele arntwenke
<i>face down</i>kwenele atheke	<i>receive something in</i> <i>a dream</i>altyerrinenke
down, emu feathersapwe	<i>see people in a dream</i>errwelenge arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>feathers used by men</i>		Dreaming
<i>in ceremonies</i>martekwere	<i>the Dreamtime,</i> <i>Creation time</i>Altyerre
downstreamkwenele atheke apenke	<i>from the Dreamtime</i>altyerrerepentye, altyerrarenge

since the Dreamtime altyerrepenehe,
 altyerrelayethe
stories from the
Dreamtime altyerrelampenye
tell stories from the
Dreamtime altyerre ampilenke
mother's father's country
and Dreamings (totems)
from there altyerre
Dreamings of father's
country aknganentye
own and be responsible
for a particular Dreaming ..-artweye²
be created in the
Dreamtime aknganenhe
drenched anthwek-anthweke,
 antyert-antyerte
drench or soak something ..antyert-antyertaylenke
get drenched antyert-antyertarrenke
dress terethe
dress, clothes mantarre
get dressed atnywenke
dress someone akwerlh-aylenke
dress yourself up alepetyenke
dribble
to dribble ilkerryt-ilkerryte aytenke
dried up alpwelye
drill
drill a hole in somethingltywerinenke
drink
drink something kwathenke
(lots of people) drink
something kwathenkwathenke
give someone a drink anthwenginenke
drink to quench thirst anthwengarrenke
drink all the time akerlperre kwathenke
drink bit by bit peyenke
drink from the breast aylpatye kwathenke
drink alcohol kwathenke
eat or drink quickly kwerrenenke
drink greedily without
sharing arwee kwathenke
drink half of something
and save the rest for
someone else lwethange kwathenke
make someone want
to eat or drink arrengkeraylenke
drip, drop
a drop of water ipmerre, apelye, taltye
drip down atnthenke, erretarrenke,
 pilpe atnthenke
drip down (water) taltye atnthenke
drip down (thick liquid
or sap) thilpere rlenke,
 therrelenke [SOME SPEAKERS]

dripping
drenched anthwek-anthweke
drive
a spear through
something therrtye aytnenke
drive uphill atntheyaytenke
drizzle
fine rain ipmerre, ngelyawelyawe,
 perlere
to drizzle tyetyele wenke,
 perlerarrenke
drop
drop down atnthenke
drop something atetherrparrenke,
 atheme arntarrtyenke,
 atheme ilenke
drop something
accidentally pwerrere arrtyenke
drop someone or
something off elethel-aytenke
drop off to sleep rlwatnkaranne
droppings atnwere
drought aharretye,
 ahepertewe alkenhe
drought-stricken (country)..apmere aynterrke,
 errweperte
drown alhewapelarrenke
drown someone akwerlh-aylenke
drowsy
become drowsy rlwatnkaranne,
 rlwatnk-atnthenke
lie around feeling drowsy,
lazy or lethargic kwetnayarrenke,
 nthatarrenke
drunk
drunken person ngkwarlepenhe
bit drunk, light-headed,
dizzy, faint terangke-terangke
get drunk akngwarrenke
make someone drunk terangkemaylenke
dry arlerrke, artwerrtye,
 aynterrke
dry country apmere aynterrke,
 errweperte
dry trees atywelperre
dry bark rltimpe
dry weather ntyerrakwe, aharretye,
 ntyerrele [OLDER SPEAKERS]
dry and cracked alkwit-alkwite
dry up (country,
vegetation) errwepartarrenke,
 aytnarrelp-arenne
dry out (food) aynterrkarrenke,
 artwerrtyarrenke

duck

<i>dry up (water)</i>	aytnelp-aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], aytnep-
<i>dry off</i>	aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS] arlterngarrenke
<i>get dry</i>	ampenke
<i>dry something</i>	aynterrkinenke, artwerrytinene
<i>lay or spread something</i>	
<i>out to dry</i>	aherrke elethnenke
duck	
<i>Pacific black duck</i>	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe
<i>Australasian Grebe</i>	perretene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>grey teal</i>	tyepelyakwe, pelyakwe
<i>hardhead</i>	tyepelyakwe (?)
duck down	kwenarrenke
dull, blurry	arelty-arelyte, arrkaye ¹ , arrkit-arrkite, awenpe, awenp-awenpe
<i>become dull</i>	arelyarrenke, arrkayarrenke
dumb	
<i>unable to speak</i>	
<i>(physical impediment)</i>	akertere
dunnart	
<i>fat-tailed dunnart</i>	
<i>(marsupial mouse)</i>	elyeme (?), alepeye (?)
<i>stripe-faced, desert</i>	
<i>dunnart</i>	mpwernitarr-itarré
dung beetle	pwerrke-pwerrke alkenhe
during	-alantye ² , -arenge, -ngareye, -rarre ²
dusk	arlpank-arlpanke, atanm-atanme, atnkwarenge, eltyem-eltyeme
dust	kaperle-kaperle ² , errmetyine [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>dust before rain</i>	alharrkwe, artwante [OLDER SPEAKERS], arntwe errmetyine akake [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>fine dirt</i>	atnmerrnge
<i>dust cloud from cattle</i>	pwelyerreleyerre
<i>in the dust</i>	ahernele-rarre, errmetyine [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>cloud of dust rising</i>	errmetyine akewentyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>dust off</i>	anpanpetnhenke
dysentery	atnaynterrke
<i>have dysentery</i>	atne erretarrenke, atnelyenke
dysfunctional	errpatye

Ee

each	kngwere angkwerre
<i>each other</i>	SEE Table 5, p. 813
<i>to each other</i>	+l-atherre
<i>each to their own</i>	lwempeke-lwempe
eagle, wedge-tailed	ilpertenyé
<i>juvenile</i>	aylepelengkwe
ear	ilpe, ilperlperrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>back of the ear</i>	ilpe artepe, ilpelperrenge
<i>soft part of the ear,</i>	
<i>earlobe</i>	ilpe armaly-armalye
<i>earwax</i>	ike, ilpe kwenpe
<i>blocked up ears</i>	ilpe akngwe, ilpe kwenpe
<i>with ears back (like a cat)</i>	ilpe karntenge
earlier	arrwekele, arrwekele theye, awatnke, arlwetyere [OLDER SPEAKERS], atnake [OLDER SPEAKERS], -tangkerle, kankaperte [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
early	
<i>early morning</i>	atanm-atanme
<i>earlier on</i>	atnakakerre, atnakenye, awatnkakerre, awatnkenye
earrings	ilparenge
earth	SEE ALSO dirt.
<i>hot earth</i>	aherne
east	arlpe, pmerrke ¹ kngerrake, akngwelenite [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>not quite due east</i>	kngerrake-kngerrake
<i>a long way east</i>	akngwerrelepenhe
<i>on the eastern side</i>	akngwerrelenye
easy	
<i>to get along with</i>	atnwemwerntele arenke
<i>easy going</i>	ilpetye
eat	aynenke, akepe aynenke, amelyewenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>eat heartily</i>	arrwerinenke ²
<i>eat all the time</i>	thapake-thapake aynenke, kerlang-aynenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>eat bits and pieces</i>	tyepetye aynenke
<i>eat excessively</i>	ertnterele aynenke, angkwerrenke, rlwene alkenhe aynenke

eat greedilyinteme aynenke, kwererenke, ngwaynenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	eldestarrwekele
<i>eat everything so that others miss out</i>arrewe aynenke	<i>eldest sibling</i>aletharre
<i>eat runny food</i>awentyenke	<i>make a first child the eldest (by having another child)</i>	..aletharrinenke
<i>eat native currants</i>kwenke	elegant acaciaarlepe
<i>eat on your own</i>alantye aynenke, lhertewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>edible grub in roots</i>arlepakte, arlepe, kayte arlepe arenye
<i>eat straight away</i>tyaperaty aynenke	edible gum onarlepampwe, arlepe
<i>eat something because there is nothing else to eat</i>	..lwete aynenke	elephant grubantyarlke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>eat something dirty</i>atnepenhe aynenke	elopeilel-aytenke
<i>eat something to avoid humbug for it</i>pelarre aynenke	embarrassmentnyerre
<i>eat whatever you can find</i>	..tyepetye aynenke	<i>shy person, embarrassed</i>nyerralthe
<i>eat to satisfy hunger</i>atnewarrenke	<i>be embarrassed</i>nyerrarrenke
<i>eat messily, eat only some</i>	.atheme aynenke	<i>make someone embarrassed, shamed</i>nyerrelle elpathenke
<i>not eat very much</i>athem-atheme aynenke	embeddedpwel-antethenenke ¹
<i>unable to eat because you are full</i>manywenarrenke, manyweninenke, atheme aynenke	emberintelpe, arupe intelpe
eavesdroptyerte theye elpathenke	<i>burn into hot embers</i>intelparrenke, kitarrenke
echidnaenape, enewaylenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], ilekayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	embraceawentyenke
<i>echidna back</i>angkwere	<i>in an expression of mourning</i>pertilenke
echo someonearamilene	emergeaytenke ¹ , lwemanenke, lwematnenke, twepewenke
eclipse (of the sun)ingwe atwemengkarrenke	<i>emerge through hard ground</i>tweparrenke, twepewel- aytenke
edgeakalpalpe ¹ , akerte, arlentye, enke, kantye-kantye, kantye, ngkwethe, palpalpe	<i>come into view</i>erlwaytenke
<i>along the edge</i>enkangkwerre	<i>emerge (birds, animals)</i>lwepelaytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>along the edges</i>ngkwethel atherre	<i>emerge (moths and butterflies)</i>ltware artkenke
<i>on the edge</i>-angene, enkenge, ngkwethe atherre	emotion SEE ALSO <i>individual emotions</i>	
<i>go along the edge</i>arryalkere apenke	<i>feel certain emotions</i>atyewenhe elpathenke
edible	<i>any edible bird or animal</i> ...weye ¹	<i>a strong emotion distracting</i>
eggkwarte	<i>you from all else</i>arawerrenge
<i>eggshell</i>ike	employedwarrkene
<i>egg white</i>alkerey-alkereye	emptyampenye, arltwe, ltywere, ilpwe
<i>egg yolk</i>thwentere	<i>empty place</i>artentye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>emu egg</i>athernenge	<i>empty stomach</i>aleme arltwe
<i>bee eggs in sugarbag hive</i>	..atnme ²	<i>become empty</i>arlwarrenke
<i>ant eggs</i>alerrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>empty something out</i>alkeyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
egret		<i>empty something</i>arlwaylenke
<i>white-faced heron</i>kamparengkwe	empty-handedapelke, eltyante
eight-day grasstatye-tatye	emuatnhelengkwe
elbowertnwethe	<i>emu chick</i>aylwere
eldertyertengkwe	<i>pale, grey-coloured emu</i>apwarreweirkere
		<i>back</i>artepe kartetye, angke ²
		<i>back fat</i>artepelpaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>rump</i>pwerakerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>neck</i>arwentyeye
		<i>chest bone</i>aynwetete
		<i>stomach</i>athethepere [SOME SPEAKERS]

emu bush

<i>stomach fat</i>	atnalharre	<i>feel</i>	altheikalharrenke, errngerneyarrenke
<i>head</i>	akamperrnge		
<i>heart (?)</i>	angke ²		
<i>leg</i>	wetyenye		
<i>leg bone</i>	karrete, wetyenye		
<i>knee</i>	arekelperle [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
<i>liver</i>	elepe ²		
<i>egg</i>	athernenge		
<i>blood (cooked)</i>	apint-apinte		
<i>parts of guts</i>	arlte, atnwel-atnwele		
<i>raw emu meat</i>	arntatherrke		
<i>emu without much fat</i>	ntyerrmele		
<i>cut up an emu</i>	arrkwinenke [SOME SPEAKERS]		
<i>gut an emu</i>	ntyerelk-ethnenke [SOME SPEAKERS]		
<i>special way of cooking emu</i>	ertntwre ampenke, ertntwerelh-aylenke		
<i>vestigial wings</i>	arnewety-itengaylewene		
<i>down</i>	atnhe		
<i>feathers (not tail)</i>	kwentente		
<i>belly feathers</i>	apwe		
<i>tail feathers</i>	artarre		
<i>cap made from emu feathers</i>	amimpe		
<i>look after chicks</i>			
<i>(male emu)</i>	akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
<i>make noise in chest</i>			
<i>(of emus)</i>	twerrp-angkenke, twetipenke		
emu bush	wetyenye		
<i>double seeded</i>	errkwer-errkwere ²		
<i>caterpillar on</i>	arlwerrpe		
<i>edible grub in roots</i>	wetyenyayte, etnwerengayte [SOME SPEAKERS]		
enclosed	alkeyewanenye		
end			
<i>something finished or completed</i>	alkaperte		
<i>up to the end</i>	akertewe artetye		
<i>end or edge of something</i>	..akalpalpe ¹ , akerte, kantye- kantye, palpalpe		
<i>end an issue</i>	rntwenke ¹		
<i>end, finish, run out</i>	aytnarrenke		
endearment (expressions of)			
<i>'Poor bugger', 'Poor thing'</i>	..ilwekere, ilwekere atyeyenge, ilwekere kelye		
<i>'Dear one'</i>	antyenye		
energetic	artnkwerreye, errngerneye, etweke, ngampe-ngampe, tharrarenye		
feel			
engine			
<i>the 'head' of a car</i>	ake		
English			Angkelethe
enjoy			
<i>enjoy (doing something)</i>	...ahentye anenke		
<i>enjoyable, for fun</i>	rrkantele, rrkantewe, rrkantele angene,		
<i>enjoy eating something</i>	arrwerinenke		
enlarge			alkenhaylenke, Itywerinenke
enormous			ntyeltye
enough			alkaperte, alkaperte akake
enraged			aleme ampenke
enter			atnywenke
<i>your body (sickness, a spirit)</i>	atnwarrparrenke		
enthusiastic			artnkwerreye, errngerneye, etweke, ngampe-ngampe
entire			
<i>complete, whole</i>	atnperre, twerarte		
entirely			
<i>completely (that way)</i>	aparte, aparte kngwere		
entrance			Itywere, arreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>of ant hole</i>	arle		
<i>of sugarbag hive</i>	ilperalke elhe, elhe		
<i>of nest or burrow</i>	ahe ²		
envious	SEE ALSO jealous		twengk-arenke
epileptic			ake arntetye
<i>have an epileptic fit</i>	atywatyarrenke		
equal			kwentyatherre
equipped with			-akake
erect, build			atnarrenke
erode			artnatyerraylenke, tharrkere mpwarenke
<i>eroded ground</i>	artnatyerr-artnatyerre		
errand			enpetye
escape			lhaytenke
<i>a quick escape</i>	pwerrethe		
escorted			amamerrele
esophagus			merlpere
essence, smell			ikwe
eternal			intemaperte, angampekarle [SOME SPEAKERS]
Eurasian coot			atnker-atnkere (?)
euro			arinenge
<i>fat euro, wallaby or kangaroo</i>	kantye kwartare		
European person			
<i>non-Aboriginal</i>	rlwampe ¹ , waylpale		
European woman			methethie

even	<i>exclamation made when chasing goannas, perenties, and other animals</i>peyawé
<i>make something even or level</i>pwitaylenke	
even though-tyampe	
evening	
<i>early evening</i>atwerrp-atwerrpe, atnkwarengèle	
<i>get dark, become evening</i>atwerrparrenke	
<i>evening meal</i>thape	
evenlykelyam-akelye	
ever-lastingangampekarle [SOME SPEAKERS]	
everyarrpanenhe	
<i>every day, frequently</i>aherrke kngwerele, ngwetyanpe arrpanenhe, aherrke arrpanenhe, elapenyé, enweke arrpanenhe, inteme	
<i>every now and then</i>rlengke ampenhe	
everybody, everyonealkenthalerle aperte, alkere apanpe, aherne apanpe, arrengwe	
everythingintemaperte, apartaperte, twerarte, wantakerre	
everywhere	
<i>all over the place</i>alperrye, apanpe, apmre arrpanenhe, ayamalke, kngwere angkwerre, aparte, arremarrale [OLDER SPEAKERS], arreny-arrenye	
evidence	
<i>give evidence</i>rlwampe angkenke	
evilarentye	
<i>evil creatures seen only by traditional healers</i>tywetye	
exactly-arteyene	
examineatyewerr-arenke	
excessively	
<i>(doing something) a lot or excessively</i>elapenyé	
<i>eat excessively</i>ertnterele aynenke	
exchangepererre etnyenke	
<i>places</i>ntyakatherre apenke	
excited	
<i>feel pleased or excited</i>arrparrenke, aleme altyarrenke, altyarrenke ¹	
<i>jump with excitement</i>antyey-antyenke	
<i>be frightened, unsettled or excited</i>arawerrenge angkenke	
exclamation	
<i>of pain or fright</i>yekaye	
<i>For goodness sake!</i>atyeyengaye, atyeyengamernaye	
excluded	
<i>feel left out</i>kapale arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
exclusively-aperte	
excrescencepelpe	
excretaatne	
excreteatne athenke	
excursion, day triparlelke	
exhaustedkwetnaye, werrperrpe <i>feel exhausted</i>kwetnayarrenke, atnhakertarrenke	
<i>lie down exhausted</i>werrperrpe enwenke	
<i>exhaust someone</i>kwetnayinenke	
exhaust pipe (of a car)elpalharengé	
exhibitionistmamperle-mamperle, tywenape-tywenape [SOME SPEAKERS]	
exhortartntwenke	
exist	
<i>is, be, are</i>anenke, enwenke, atnenke	
<i>existing</i>iterrtye	
<i>come into existence</i>erlwaytenke	
exit	
<i>door, opening</i>impakerte, arreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>go out</i>lwemanenke	
expecting, pregnantaleme kwarde-kwarde, alemele arrtyenke, atnert- atnerte, eltyantewanenye	
expensive, bigartnte alkenhe	
experiment, tryalepetyenke	
expert	
<i>expert at something</i>etnngenye, ilenpenye	
explain	
<i>explain something</i>ampilenke, atnawerrinenke	
<i>explain yourself to someone</i>artntwenke	
explodeltare aytnenke, ltware artnkenke	
exposedarlpanke	
<i>expose something</i>arlpankinenke	
exterminatealthilenke	
extinguishayerlinenke	
<i>become extinguished</i>ayerlarrenke	
extremelyartewentye, aparte, kngwere	
eyeerlwe ¹ , ngapantye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>pupil, iris</i>kwarde errpwerle, erlwe errpwerle	

eye socket

<i>white of the eye</i>	erlwe arltere, kwarte arltere	<i>face-to-face</i>	atnngatherre, elhe mwernarte, enngerrelatherre, lwengereke-lwengere, mwernarte atheke atherre
<i>soft part of eye</i>	erlwe alher-alhere	<i>face down</i>	alemelayethe
<i>sinews going to the eye</i>	erlwe alwerrnge	<i>face or slope downwards</i>	ake kwenele
<i>blue or green eyes</i>	erlwe atherrik-atherrike	<i>face up</i>	artepelayouthe
<i>big eyes</i>	erlwakake, erlwenkelppe	<i>facing towards the speaker</i>	elhe mwernarte
<i>bung-eye, swollen eye</i>	erlwe alhwenke, erlwe pwenge	<i>face away</i>	intwemelarrenke
<i>narrow, swollen eye</i>	erlwe tyerte	<i>face away from something</i>	artepele arenke
<i>bloodshot eye(s)</i>	erlwe rntere-rntere	<i>someone who faces up</i>	
<i>sticky eyes</i>	erlwethenpe	<i>to things</i>	errpelthe
<i>watery eyes</i>	rlweltye impentye	<i>face up to a person you</i>	
<i>close (your) eyes</i>	erlwe pwengarrenke	<i>have wronged</i>	erlwatyte angkenke
<i>closed eyes</i>	pwenge	fact, (something that is) true	rlwarre
<i>open eyes</i>	atnngaympelhe errwelarrenke, erlkenke	fade	
<i>open eyes, as of newborn</i>		<i>faded, faint</i>	arelty-areltye, arrkaye ¹ , arrkit-arrkite, awenpe, awenp-awenpe
<i>animal</i>	erlwakak-arrenke, erlwe tyarrparrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>become faded, faint</i>	
<i>make someone open</i>		<i>or blurry</i>	arelty-areltyarrenke, areltyarrenke, arrkayarrenke, awenparrenke
<i>their eyes</i>	erlwilpenke	<i>make something fade</i>	arkayaylenke
<i>eyes with sleep in them</i>	erlwethenpe	<i>fade (of voice)</i>	ahentye errkayarrenke
<i>cross-eyed</i>	erlwe alker-alkere, erlwe amper-ampere, erlwe ywerpe	faeces	atne
<i>one-eyed</i>	erlwe awenyerrele angene	fail	
<i>roll your eyes</i>	erlwe karntape altyarrenke	<i>to do something</i>	aytnane
<i>make eyes at someone</i>	ilenke ² , itenyarle apenke, itenye alwenke, itenyele arenke	<i>to find something or someone</i>	akathenke
eye socket	erlwilpere	faint, pass out	akngwarrenke, erlwe ngwemerntarrenke
eyeball	erlwe kwarte, pwerrke- pwerrke	faint, blurry	arelty-areltye, areltye, arrkaye ¹
eyebrow	atnngaympelhe, atnngayte	<i>faint voice</i>	arelty-areltye
<i>eyebrow bone</i>	anngayte ngkwene	fairy martin	tyerrempera, artentengentenge [SOME SPEAKERS]
eyelash	atnngaympelhe	fairy wren	lyerre-lyerre
eyelid	erlwe artepe, erlwe karntape	fake, not the real thing	-arrpanteye, -apartentye, tywenge-tywenge
<i>poor or fading eyesight</i>	areltye	falcon	

Ff

fabric

that hasn't been sewn.....karlateye, alparre [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

face

old, wrinkly face.....enngerre alyemp-alyemp
side of face.....rrile
have a hot face.....erlwe ampenke

<i>Australian hobby falcon</i>	ngimarde alarrewene, thangkerne aynewenhe
<i>brown falcon</i>	kerrkerlantye
<i>grey falcon</i>	aleraperapere (?)
fall	
<i>(rain)</i>	rلنکه, taltye atnthenke
<i>(rain) in short bursts</i>	lwethe-lwethe atnthenke
<i>stop falling (rain)</i>	wanantelp-antenke
<i>fall and land with legs up</i>	...karte atnthenke
<i>fall because of weakness</i>	...athem-atheme atnthenke

<i>fall asleep</i>	rlwatnkarrenke
<i>fall over</i>	armalye atnthenke
<i>fall while going along</i>	atnhelp-atnthenke
<i>fall into water or something runny</i>	pwelpe atnthenke
<i>fall and block the way</i>	arrkngerte atnthenke
<i>fall apart</i>	arntelp-arntenke
<i>fall in, collapse</i>	atnperrarrenke, atakenke
<i>make something fall</i>	pwerre
<i>accidentally let go of something so that it falls</i>	pwerre arrtyenke
fall down (tree or house)	akiwelawel-apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
fall off	lhaytenke
<i>fall off something</i>	atnthenke
<i>fall off onto the ground</i>	pwerre atnthenke, arntenke
<i>make something fall off a tree by throwing things at it</i>	pwerre wenke
fall out	
<i>hair or fur</i>	entye atnthenke
falling star	parrye
<i>fall (of a star)</i>	kwerralyele aytnenke
false	
<i>falsely accuse someone</i>	aytarrpinenke
familiar	
<i>a familiar place, person or animal</i>	perannge, ranng become familiar with a place, person or animal
<i>familiarise someone with a place, person or animal</i>	peranngarrenke peranngaylenke
<i>be familiar or recognisable to others</i>	enngelheyarrenke
family	
<i>close family or relations</i>	altye
<i>my family or relations</i>	aynekantheyenge, aynewakeyenge, aynewangkeyenge, aynewantheyenge, atyeyenge inenge
<i>your family or relation</i>	ngkeyenge inenge
<i>his/her/their family</i>	atewakeyenge, atewangkeyenge
<i>people with a very strong family resemblance to each other</i>	arrempparrange
famous	lwengkelareye
fan-flower	kwenpaye [SOME SPEAKERS], akwen-akwene [SOME SPEAKERS]

fancy	
<i>fancy someone</i>	ahentyarrenke, itenyarrenke, ahentye anenke
<i>fancy, pretty</i>	arlkarle, malangke
fangs	errywerne arrilpe
fantastic	aparte ahenentye <i>be fantastic at something</i>
far	arlenge
<i>far away</i>	aletherrenye, arlenge angkwerre
<i>bit further away</i>	arleng-arlenge, arlengarlyente, arlengek-arlenge
<i>further than you thought</i>	arrerewe athene
<i>go further away</i>	arlengarrenke
<i>as far as (something)</i>	-artetye ²
fart	tyewangkenke, atne artnkenke, Itware artnkenke
fast	aware, arrengkerapeny, elpere
<i>fast (talk)</i>	alyarnpe
<i>fast (person or spear)</i>	twelye
<i>move fast</i>	kwerretyetye
<i>move fast (person or spear)</i>	twelyarrenke
<i>make something move fast</i>	twelyaylenke
fasten (something)	perryenke
faster	aware aperte, elperapeny, elpere aperte
<i>get faster</i>	awerarrenke
<i>(talk) faster</i>	alyarnpapeny
fat SEE ALSO emu and	
<i>kangaroo</i>	antere
<i>fat, chubby</i>	aweke, parlparle, ather-ather
<i>fat, really big</i>	artelhe, mwate, twetheme
<i>fatty meat</i>	tharnnge, anter-angkere
<i>kidney fat</i>	apele
<i>of kangaroo guts</i>	atnantere
<i>of kangaroo tail</i>	kantye kwertare, aherretanke
<i>under kangaroo kneecap</i>	itelhe
<i>of goanna tail</i>	ralyarre
<i>of desert spadefoot toad</i>	tyipe-tipe
<i>of emu stomach</i>	atnalharre
<i>of emu back</i>	artepelpaye, arekelperle
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>hard beef fat</i>	arlerrke, anngente
<i>fat arse</i>	atnarlilp-arlilpe
<i>smell of fat</i>	ethwarre

fat-tailed antechinus

<i>get fat</i>	alkenharrenke, arrkertarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>get fat and healthy</i>	awekarrenke, marlerarrenke
<i>shine, look greasy (from fat)</i>	aywerlarrenke
<i>sing fat with healing powers</i>	
<i>to make someone healthy</i>	aweke aylenke
fat-tailed antechinus	aherratyatnywertange
fat-tailed dunnart	
<i>(marsupial mouse)</i>	elyeme (?), alepeye (?)
fate	
<i>something inevitable</i>	
<i>happens</i>	altyerrinenke
father	arlweye
<i>father and child</i>	arlweye nhenge atherre
<i>without a father</i>	lhampe
<i>father's father's country</i>	altye, -arenye
father-in-law	ahanterre, artwaleye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>(woman's)</i>	apmarleye, kakweke
favourite	impene
fear SEE <i>fright</i>	
feast	
<i>a feast</i>	artentyerre
<i>feast on</i>	angkwerrenke, pwakenarrenke
feather	paympelhe
<i>feather (down)</i>	errwenye, martekwere, atnhe
<i>used for decorative headress</i>	arrkaylpe
<i>emu tail feathers</i>	atarre
<i>emu belly feathers</i>	atnhe
<i>emu feathers (not tail)</i>	kwentente
<i>tuft of feathers on frogmouth</i>	atnngaympelhe
<i>feather shoes,</i> <i>'kurdaitcha boot'</i>	angketye atnhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
feather-top spinifex	errkwale
feature	
<i>having a particular part or feature</i>	-akake
fed up	
<i>be fed up with something, dislike</i>	tywekerarrenke, arnkwanenyarrenke
feed	
<i>someone</i>	atnewinenke, watntenke
<i>someone who is</i>	
<i>handicapped</i>	aname atnewinenke
<i>over-feed someone</i>	ayerlinenke
<i>feed someone up</i>	awekaylenke
<i>on something</i>	aynenke
feel	
<i>feel (an emotion or sensation)</i>	atyewenhe elpathenke, rewenhe elpathenke
<i>feel hot</i>	erkkwere anenke, erkkweremp-erkkwere anteyane
<i>feel sore</i>	artnweyenkenke
<i>feel like, want</i>	tarrenke, ahentyarrenke
<i>feel something is going</i>	
<i>to happen to someone</i>	elkwenke, alemele arenke, ahentye ywekenke
<i>feel that something</i>	
<i>bad will happen</i>	angkwerrelthel-aytenke, arralty-anenke
<i>have a feeling a</i>	
<i>kurdaitcha is near</i>	artepe ywekenke
feel (touch)	
<i>touch or feel someone or something</i>	atnpenke
<i>feel your way around</i>	atnpelp-atnpenke
feeling	
<i>feeling, emotion</i>	aleme
<i>person with no feelings</i>	aleme elperterre
<i>a strong feeling distracting</i>	
<i>you from all else</i>	arawerrenge
<i>twitch or feeling in the nose</i>	erltwatye
feelers	rewelyeye
feet	angketye
<i>bare feet</i>	angketye arlpanke
<i>cracked, tough feet</i>	angketye tyarrpe-tyarrpe
<i>sensitive, tired feet</i>	angketye pwerepe
<i>webbed feet</i>	angketye thilenge
<i>feet that point out</i>	angketye arntayle, angketye amper-ampere
fell	
<i>make a tree fall</i>	itnarrenke
female	marle, relhe
<i>young female</i>	kwerre
<i>adult female</i>	relhe
<i>animal who has had young</i>	areperrke
<i>type of female spirit</i>	kwerrimpe
fence	parreke
<i>fenced off</i>	arwele arrngertarrenke
feral animal	atere
fetch	ilel-aytenke, ilenke ¹
<i>bring back</i>	alpernineneke, alpern-alpernineneke, alpernintel-arrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrenyeyern- alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
few	arrykwentye
<i>not many</i>	awenyerr-awenyerre

<i>a few times</i>arrkwentyengere, arrkwentye-rwenge	<i>fill something in</i>atnperrinenke, etnpenke
<i>groups of a few</i>arrkwenty-arrkwenty	<i>fill something up</i>arrkertinenke, arrnginenke, atnhenke ²
<i>make something into a few bits or pieces</i>arrkwinenke [SOME SPEAKERS], tyilpe-tyilpaylenke	<i>get full up (bucket)</i>atney-enenke
fiberrtiywarrenke, ntelhanenke	<i>get full and big</i>alkenharrenke
fidgetakngwakelh-aylenke	<i>fill something with liquid</i>yathenke
fierce snakeerlwilpere	filthyartennge, lthenpe-lthenpe
fifty dollar notearlewatyerre	finch (zebra)ngimarde, nyngke
figtywerrike	findangwerrminenke, rlwarrinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
fight		<i>a good place</i>ayetyaty-arenke, alaletnhenke
<i>a fight</i>ahe ¹ , ahenge	<i>a hole by poking</i>	
<i>a jealous fight</i>imayele	<i>the ground</i>thakenke
<i>someone who likes to fight</i>ahimpentye	<i>tracks</i>amperlarenke, atnawerrinenke angketye
<i>fight, argue</i>ipmarrenke	<i>be 'found' in a place (spiritually conceived)</i>angwerrmarrenke
<i>fight someone</i>ahengarrenke, alarrenke, ahenge alarrenke, awerrkenke, ahenge althilenke	<i>'find' a child in a place</i>angwerrminenke
<i>fight in jealousy</i>arwelthele alarrenke, imayele alarrenke	fine, softelpe ¹ , lyerrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>fight back</i>lwengerele alarrenke	finger	
<i>go on a mission to fight</i>errwentere apenke	<i>fingers, not including</i>	
<i>cause a fight</i>ahe pwitineneke	<i>thumb</i>eltye, eltye akwerke
<i>insist on fighting</i>kweperetele alwenke	<i>middle finger</i>eltye etnkwelthe, eltye elkwerrepenhe
<i>look for a fight</i>erlwenge arenke ahenge, aleme pwenke	fingernailngkelthele
<i>look as if you want to fight</i>ahewe enthwenke, erlwelkelh-arenke, erlwelkenke, erlwelkelh-aylenke	finger grassngelyerre
<i>talk as if you want to fight</i>	..arryaytnenke	finish	
<i>challenge to fight</i>ahewe ankeye angkenke	<i>finished, completed</i>alkaperte
<i>fight a lot of people</i>althilenke	<i>empty, used up</i>ilpwe
<i>fight without thinking</i>		<i>close up a matter</i>etnpenke
<i>of the consequences</i>anngenyanngele arenge- waneye	<i>finish a ceremony</i>awaparrenke, akwerlh-aylenke
<i>support someone in a fight</i>rlwampilenke	<i>finish doing something</i>aytnarrelh-aylenke, aytnathenke
<i>accidentally get</i>		<i>leave something</i>	
<i>in a fight</i>pwelethnenke	<i>unfinished</i>akertewenke
<i>stop people fighting</i>aylkenke	<i>too full to finish eating</i>manywenarrenke, manyweninenke
<i>ritual stepping</i>		<i>finish work, knock off</i>itetnhenke
<i>before a fight</i>arryyatnarrenke, arrytele arlenge	<i>finish (of rain)</i>wanantelp-antenke
apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], ararrparrenke, antyartale	<i>finish, dry up, die</i>ampwarrenke
apenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>finish something up,</i>	
fighting hook or pickalanye	<i>run out of</i>peyakelarrenke, aytnathenke
fighting spearerrwempere	<i>finish a person or animal off, kill</i>alarrenke imewarle
fighting stick (women's)kwetere	finish up	SEE ALSO sorry business
figureiterrtye		<i>sorry business</i>
fill			<i>finish up, go for sorry business</i>
<i>fill out, fatten up</i>marlerarrenke	tempetye alwenke

fire

fire	ware, ntyangkwelke [RESPECT LANGUAGE], wawe [BABY TALK]	<i>burn a tree down so it can be used for firewood</i>ernwarrenke
<i>children's small grass fire</i> ..tharre		
<i>cooking fire</i>	ranentye	
<i>old cooking fire</i>	arlpé	
<i>side of fire</i>	ware arrkerarre	
<i>smoky side of fire</i>	yarrytye	
<i>without fire</i>	athame	
<i>someone who gets the morning fire going</i>	tharrarenye	
<i>someone who stays near the fire all the time</i>	pmerrkarenye	
<i>set fire to something</i>	arrpenke, rlwenthinenke	
<i>light a fire</i>	lyerrytinke, lywekenke	
<i>light fires while going along</i>	pwele-pwelarrenke	
<i>make a big fire</i>	ntweletnhenke	
<i>make a cooking fire</i>	arlparrenke	
<i>burn down to a cooking fire</i>	pmerrkarrenke	
<i>make fire with a firesaw</i>errmale wenke		
<i>catch on fire</i>	lyerrytarrenke	
<i>burst into flames</i>	lyerryte ampenke, ware arrtyenke	
<i>fire made to get rid of insects</i>	yarrytye	
<i>stoke a fire up</i>	intelpinenke	
<i>(fire) go out</i>	athamarrenke	
<i>sound of fire burning</i>	werrtye ampenke	
<i>sticks used for making fire</i> ..errmale		
fire (a gun)	ltware wenke, elterawenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
fire pit	ware arlpé, ware pmerrke, arlpé, arlpé apmelerre	
firebush	ilenyenpe	
firegrass	arrapere, arre ² , karrapennge, entwerrkere	
firestick	ware, warekite, kite [OLDER SPEAKERS], ntyangkwelke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>at initiation ceremony</i>	ntingkare	
<i>put a stick in fire to make a firestick</i>	kite athenke, kitinenke, warekitinenke	
firewood	ware, althwalthe, ntyangkwelke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>kindling</i>	errtywerle	
<i>collect firewood</i>	ware karrinenke	
<i>put wood on a fire</i>	ware eletnhenke	
<i>burn firewood in half</i>	akerrthe ampenke	
<i>prepared by burning a tree down</i>	ernwe	
firm	artewentye, elperterre <i>make something firm</i>artewentyaylenke	
first		
<i>first, in front</i>	arrwekel-arrwekele, arrwekele, arrwekelenye, arrwekelepenhe, mparrwekele [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>first, before (something else)</i>	apertangkwerle	
<i>first time</i>	-tangkwerle	
<i>first-born child</i>	arrwekelepenhe, arrwekelenye	
<i>do something first (before another action)</i>	-ketye	
<i>lead the way, go first</i>	arrwekele apenke	
<i>let someone do something first</i>	alkwenke	
<i>for the first time, just now</i> .rlengkelke		
fish	aylperre	
fissured	tyarrpe-tyarrpe	
fist		
<i>make a fist</i>	eltye arlemenyarrenke	
fit, healthy	ahene malangke, apawerre ¹ , arlkawarre	
<i>get fit</i>	elperterrарренке	
fit, have a fit	atywatyarrenke, arlatnarrenke	
five		
<i>five dollar note</i>	atnmapenye	
five-minute grass	tatyey-tatyey	
fix		
<i>fix a hole</i>	awaparrenke	
<i>fix, repair</i>	aheninenke, mpwarenkе	
<i>be attached, fixed</i>	arrengilenke, pwitarrenke	
<i>fix, attach something</i>	pwitaylenke	
<i>fix things up with someone</i> nyerre iparenke		
<i>fix through special powers</i> ..ilenke ¹		
flabby		
<i>slack skin (of old people)</i>altyek-altyeke		
flaky	armaly-armalye, artaly-artalye, elpe ¹ , alyemp-alyempe	
flame	rlwenthe, lherrme, lyerrtye	
<i>burst into flames</i>	ware arrtyenke, lyerryte ampenke	
flank	arlentye, ilperete, pantharre	
flap		
<i>make something flap</i>	akngap-akngapinenke	
<i>flap wings</i>	akngwakarrenke, alperrtyinenke	
flare up (of fire)	lyerryte ampenke	

flash	<i>a sudden flash</i>arlkarle, parrtye	flock bronze-wingarntepe, arwekarre
<i>flash, shine</i>arrenkerne, arryenke ² ,		flood
atntamparryenke		<i>floodwater</i>alenye ²
<i>flash (lightning)</i>rlenke, ilerwenenke,		<i>flood debris</i>nytere
ilenke ²		flood-out
flash, flirt		<i>flood-out area</i>nytere
<i>make yourself flash, flirt</i>itenyewe mpwarenke		<i>become a flood-out</i>ntyerarrelp-arrenke
<i>flash eyes flirtatiously</i>erlwerkenke		<i>mulga country flood-out</i>artetyentyere
flat	alpwelye, elperr-elperre, parparle	<i>flood-out with</i>
<i>flat nose</i>	elhe metye, anthime [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>bloodwood trees</i>arrkentyere
<i>flat (of tyre)</i>	anthaylpennge, armaly-armalye	<i>make a barrier to stop</i>
<i>hard, flat ground</i>	akerreteke	<i>floodwater</i>ertwanngarrenke
<i>flat stone</i>	tyelperre	floparmalye atnthenke
<i>flat-topped hills</i>	artnte artnke	floppyarawe, armaly-armalye, artaly-artalye, alyemp- alyempe
<i>go flat</i>	alpwelyarrenke, anthaylpenngarrenke, armaly-armalyarrenke, alyemp-alyemparrenke, ilpwarrenke, alyemp-antethenke	<i>go floppy</i>armaly-armalyarrenke
flat-leaved hakea	ntyarleyarle [OLDER SPEAKERS]	flourpelawe
flatten		<i>flour bag</i>paylkwe
<i>something</i>	anthimaylenke	floury, beelparrenke ¹
<i>something out</i>	elperr-elperrylenke	flowerretarrenke
<i>by squeezing</i>	alyemp-alyempinenke	<i>flow downhill (water)</i>tharrarrarrenke
flatter someone	ahene angkenke	<i>flow through</i>tharrkwarzwarrenke
flavour SEE ALSO taste		floweralpite, antethe
<i>the taste of something</i>	ikwe	<i>of bean tree</i>akinte
<i>a strong flavour</i>	arrelkarte	<i>of bloodwood</i>kwentewale
<i>tasteless, flavourless</i>	alyelke	<i>of bush banana</i>erlkwantye
<i>lose its flavour</i>	alyelkarrenke	<i>of bush potato</i>nalale, kinteltyewe
flesh	arlke, weye ¹ , atnwenthе	<i>of kurrajong</i>arlpetharlpe
flick tongue out	alenyenpekwenke	<i>of mulga and witchetty</i>tnwathate
flimsy	arapeke, arapaly-apalye, arapalye, ararr-ararre, armaly-armalye, artaly- artalye, alyemp-alyempe	<i>of native currant</i>elkwe
<i>flimsy from termites</i>	althwalthe	<i>of types of senna</i>antethe
<i>become light or flimsy</i>	arapaly-apalyarrenke	<i>flower empty of nectar</i>etnthe
flint	elperle	<i>flowers used in ceremonies</i> . martekwere
flirt		<i>small flowering plants</i>alpit-alpite
<i>flirtatious or suggestive</i>		<i>to flower or blossom</i>lwematnenke
<i>behaviour</i>	kaylkwere, atnaperte, itenye, mpwenye, mpwenye alkenhe, kaylkwere-kaylkwere	<i>to flower or blossom</i>
<i>a flirt (woman)</i>	artweye arrpanenhe alwenke	(native currant)elkwarrenke
<i>flirt with someone</i>	itenyarle apenke, itenye alwenke, itenyele arenke, itenyewe mpwarenke	<i>unopened flower</i>akatnperre

fly

fly	
<i>to fly</i>	alkerarle arrelp-arrenke, alkerarle atntheyaytenke, paympelhakake atnpenke
<i>fly away (moths and butterflies)</i>	ltware artnkenke
<i>fly down</i>	antethenenerne
<i>flying creatures</i>	thangerne
<i>fly out (sparks)</i>	nwanpenke
fly (insect)	amenge
<i>blowfly</i>	mweremenke
<i>march fly</i>	errele, ilalthe [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>type of red fly</i>	mawenarre
flying fox	pitange, errkamarte
flying-saucer bush	atnker-atnkere ² , pwentanengaye
<i>edible grub in roots</i>	pwentanengaye
foal	pwenenge-pwenenge
foam, foaming	erlkwerrpe, erlkwerrp- erlkwerrpe
<i>on floodwater</i>	ernwenthe, mernantye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>spit (saliva)</i>	ilkerryt-ilkkertye
<i>spit on a dog's mouth</i>	arrelketylkelke
<i>foaming up</i>	erlkwerrp-erlkwerrpe aytenke
<i>foaming at the mouth</i>	ilkerryt-ilkkertye aytenke
<i>foaming at the mouth (of dog)</i>	arrelketylkarrenke
fog	
<i>mist following rain</i>	arakake
fold	
<i>folded</i>	artapere
<i>fold something up</i>	artaperinenke
foliage	alperre
follow	
<i>follow or go behind</i>	alarranenke, antengethey- arrenke, lerranenke, artenhe anenke, artenhe apenke
<i>follow an animal's track</i>	ampilenke
<i>follow someone around</i>	mwenngarrenke, errkwengele alpenke
<i>follow someone's trail</i>	interalwenke, ilewelewel- arrenke, ilewelpe-wenke
<i>copy someone</i>	angwarenke
fond of	atham-athame anenke, ranngarrenke
fontanelle	elperl-elperle, ilpwerr-ilpwerre, ateke [SOME SPEAKERS]
food	enye, ngayele, weyapele [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>food</i>	[BABY TALK] menye, nyanye ² , nyame- nyame
<i>food from plants</i>	rlwene, enye
<i>bush food</i>	ayekantheyenge, aynewakeyenge, ayewantheyenge
<i>bush tucker</i>	pwetyetake
<i>delicious food</i>	enye malangke
<i>dried food</i>	rlwene aynterrke
<i>mashed food</i>	atnwerrnge
<i>leftovers</i>	etnpenhe, manywene- manywene, ngwike, tyepetye ¹
<i>food ready to eat</i>	elwe ³ [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>not very nice food</i>	lwete
<i>food gone off</i>	rlwene errpatye
<i>meat that cooks quickly</i>	thapake
<i>old food that has to be cooked</i>	rlwene awatkenye
<i>food as gift or payment</i>	lwenge-lwenge, kweye ¹ , tyenkarre
<i>food given at initiation ceremonies</i>	alyeye
<i>food belonging to someone</i>	impene
<i>plenty of food</i>	artentyerre, manywene
<i>live on a certain food</i>	aynenke
<i>ask for food</i>	apayarriyenke
<i>give out lots of food</i>	artentyerre atnarrenke
foot	angketye, ingke
<i>arch of</i>	elpay-elpaye
<i>big foot</i>	angketye etnkwelthe
<i>heel</i>	atnwerrke
<i>skin on heel of foot</i>	atnike
<i>soft</i>	angketye karlwerrke
<i>go by foot</i>	angketye apenke
<i>pigeon-toed</i>	arntayle
<i>splayed, duck-footed</i>	angketye rlwinteme
football	
<i>traditional football</i>	pweltye
<i>football</i>	pwetepele
foot end (of bed)	mpwarle
foothills	lhaytneny, rlterre ¹
<i>be foothills</i>	lhaynarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
foothold	
<i>make a step or foothold</i>	tetyipenke
footprint	angketye
<i>follow footprints or tracks</i>	ampilenke
<i>leave lots of footprints</i>	atnalthinenke, althe arrwinenke
<i>place with lots of footprints</i>	atnalthe

footsteps		
<i>sound of footsteps</i>atnenty-atnentye, Iterrthe-Iterrthe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
for SEE ALSO Appendix 2	+we, -arlenge ²	
<i>for me</i>atyenge	
<i>for you</i>ngkenge	
<i>for him/her/it</i>kwere	
<i>(do something) for</i>		
<i>someone else</i>katye	
<i>used for</i>-arelhe	
force in		
<i>force something in</i>akwerelh-akwerelh- aylenke	
force, powerarawerrenge	
force someone		
<i>inside (something)</i>akwerelh-aylenke	
<i>to go somewhere</i>akwenke	
<i>to do something</i>thwelpe-thwenke	
forcefullyartewentye, artenge	
forearmtyarlenye	
foreheadrlwetnperre	
<i>person with a wide or broad forehead</i>rlwather-athere	
foreigneralethange, arlengarenye	
foreleg (of animals)tyarlenye	
foretell		
<i>predict death or sickness</i>rretylwe arenke	
foreverintemaperte, apmelerre	
forgetalwengkinenke, alwengkel-arrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>forget or lose thoughts or information</i>elpertaylenke	
<i>forget to bring something</i>	..elpertaylenke, elpertelh- aylenke	
<i>leave someone or something behind</i>thwepe eletnhenke	
<i>not worry about an issue that was bothering you</i>alwengkarrenke	
forgetful		
<i>someone who forgets things</i>ilpewanenye	
<i>become forgetful, distracted</i>akngwepangarrenke, alepalarrenke, elpertaylenke rewenhe	
forgivementye angkenke, mentyinenke	
fork		
<i>forked branch</i>atwapatherre, arntalkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
fork-leaved corkwoodntyarleyarle [OLDER SPEAKERS], ntyweye [SOME SPEAKERS]	
fortnightpentyenewike	
foster		
<i>a child</i>alkenhaylenke	
foul-mouthedarrarletye, arraynterrke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	
found		
<i>found things</i>kwetyentye	
fouratherr-atherre	
fowl		
<i>chook, hen</i>tyweke-tyweke	
foxpakethe ¹	
fragilealthwalthe, karlwerrke	
<i>feel fragile</i>pwereparrenke, errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
fragmentsngkweltye, ngkweltye- ngkweltye	
frail, thinmpweyampe- mpweyampe	
freckled monitorlpangwerre	
free		
<i>untied, loose</i>arawe	
<i>of social restrictions</i>alkeye	
<i>become free of social restrictions</i>ilparrenke	
freeze		
<i>become frozen</i>artntarrenke, elperterrarrenke	
<i>freeze with fear</i>apmwernarrenke	
<i>freeze something</i>anngentaylenke	
frequentlyinteme	
fresherlwate, rlengkenye	
<i>good hunting ground</i>atnperre, awatnkenye, akngenepe	
<i>green plant</i>arwele artnng, ahereknge	
<i>fresh, unopened</i>ampwerrke	
friendantyeny, atyewe ² , peltye, peranng	
<i>a familiar person, from another generation group</i>	..peltye	
<i>good friend</i>atyengemite	
<i>become friends</i>peltayarrenke	
<i>make someone your friend</i>	..peltayaylenke	
<i>my friend</i>atyengalyeye, atyengepeltye	
<i>friend whom you haven't seen for some time</i>enngelhey	
<i>friendless, by yourself</i>ngarrparenye	
friendlyperanng	
frightatere	
<i>get a fright</i>rretylwe ampenyarrenke	

frightened

<i>give someone a fright</i>	elkwelh-aylenke, rrelyewe ampenyaylenke, arrngampenyaylenke, aterelh-aylenke, ateretnyenke, ywekenke, arrelyaylenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	front leg <i>foreleg, arm</i>tyarlenye
frightened	aleme atere, atere, mwenyente, rrelyewe ampeny, ateralthe	frostaherrile, ipmerre
<i>be frightened</i>	aterarrenke, aterel-arenke, aleme aterarrenke, ilekarr- anenke	frozenaherrile
<i>have goose bumps</i> <i>from fear</i>	ltheletnkenke	fruitrlwene <i>bunch of large fruit</i>arlweteperte, twaylpalpe <i>ripe or soft</i>tywerlperre, arrwelthe <i>ripe wild orange fruit</i>kwenemarnte <i>soft inside part of fruit</i>alhwere
frightening	aterelerreye	frustrate
<i>fearless, not frightened</i>	katye-katye, artnkatye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>frustrate someone</i>ilpe akngwinenke, akngwinenke
<i>for fear of, beware of</i>	-ketye	fuchsia, hillrrethe
fringed waterlily	mpwre-mpwre	full
frizzy hair	lthele-lthele	<i>unopened, whole</i>atnperre, erreteperrete <i>after eating</i>atnew-atnewe, aleme elperterre, arrme
frog	kalyeyampe	<i>get full</i>atnewarrenke, arrkertarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS], areyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>desert spadefoot toad</i>	artepe errkwer-errkwere, artwintele	<i>satisfied from eating</i>armarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>frog sp.</i>	mpwekenhe	<i>full to the brim</i>artentyerre
<i>northern snapping frog</i>	kangwethike	full moonarelpel alkenhe
<i>Spencer's burrowing frog</i>	alemerre	funerrwangerre, rrkante
<i>tree frog</i>	arterrenthe	<i>for fun, in jest, for play</i>rrkantele, rrkantele angene, rrkantewe
<i>western collared frog</i>	karlarrangkerne	<i>have fun with others</i>rrkantinenke, rrkante elethnenke, rrkante wenke, rrkante arrtyenke
<i>croak (noise frog makes)</i>	lterrpaylenke	<i>look for fun</i>rrkantewe enthwenke
frogmouth (tawny)	enwenengke	<i>make fun together</i>mpwekarinenke
from		<i>a funny, playful or amusing person</i>rrkante-rrkante, rrkant-angkere, tyake, tyengkarle, panipake
<i>belonging to or associated with a place</i>	-arenye	<i>make fun, joke</i>errwangerrelinenke
<i>made from, made of</i>	-theye	function
<i>(remove) from</i>	+we, -wethewe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>in working condition</i>ahene
<i>from (a place)</i>	-theye	funeral SEE ALSO sorry business
<i>after, since</i>	-penhe	<i>hold a funeral</i>pipe arrtyenke
<i>from that</i>	nthepeharte	fur
front		<i>hair or fur</i>entye <i>burn hair or fur</i>elpatinenke <i>fur-string</i>arpalhe <i>furry</i>lthele-lthele
<i>in front, first</i>	arlenge, arrwekel- arrwekele, arrwekele, arrwekelenye, mparrwekele [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	furious
<i>in front of</i>	elhangkwerre	<i>be furious</i>ampernarrenke, aleme ampenke, aleme elpalh- aytnenke, ntelhelepwenke
<i>in front of someone</i>	atnngatherre	further
<i>from in front</i>	arrwekele theye, arrwekelepenhe	<i>a bit further away</i>arlengewatye
<i>front part of something</i>	arrwekele angkwerre	<i>further and further</i>arlengam-arlenge
<i>the front of something</i>	aleme	
<i>right in front of you</i>	tyewarrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>(carry something) in front</i>	amerlerakwer-akwere	
<i>go in front</i>	arrwekelarrenke	

further on.....	arlenge
go further away	arlengarrenke
furtively	tyerte-tyerte
fuss	
fuss over someone.....	atnathenwenke
be fussy	errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
fussy person	errweng-errwenge
future	
in the future	arlenge

G g

galah	elentye, kelelkelelke
gall	
edible, on bloodwood	kwerlperlpe, kathipe, arrkwerlperlpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
gallop	elepelange arteyern- alpenke
galvanised iron	tyitepayne
game (animal)	atnwenthe, weye ¹
game	
children play in cubby-houses	nyetyepe
traditional girls' game	entyenyen aywekert- aywekerte
play a game, compete	aynenke atewehanthe
traditional ball game	paltye ²
gang	
a gang	ilkentye
gang up on	ilpilpakenke, rlwampilenke, artengele arenke
gap	
gap or crack in something ..	awatyate
having lots of gaps	
or cracks	awaty-atwatye
gap between toes	angketye awatyate
gap left in front teeth	
after a tooth	
has been knocked out	
(ceremonial)	tyekarre, arrimpere
make a gap in something ..	awatyinenke
garbage	rapetye
gather	
gather (of clouds)	etntyaytenke, erntenke, awerrharrenke
gather on things (of dust) ..	artewapinenke
get together	karrarrenke

gather up things	karrinenke, erlkwenke, ayntwetenkenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], artnankewenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
gather things into a heap ..	karre-karrinenke
gather up odds and ends ..	tyepetye ilenke
gather people together	pwitaylenke
gear, things	mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS]
gecko	
crowned gecko	akarntety-arntetye
knob-tail gecko,	
Bynoe's gecko	arlwere
phasmid striped gecko	nyarle
spiny-tailed gecko,	
sandplain gecko,	
three-lined knob-tail	akarntety-arntetye
Gee!	keye, alewe
generation	
the other generation	
moiety	nywerrpe
generous	
(do something) generously..	ipmenge
be generous, share	amperngarrenge, athamarrenke
genitals	
penis	pwere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
vagina	tyarrpe, artwete [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
genital fluids	pwerlkere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE, OLDER SPEAKERS]
gentle, gently	katate, alyepe
Georgina gidgee	
SEE ALSO gidgee	errwenyenke
get	ilenke ¹
get back at someone	akngwinenke
get over something,	
recover	ertnwentenke
get in a vehicle	atntheyatenke
get something back	ilpakenke
turn into, become	-arre+ ⁴
get food (of dogs)	atnhenke ¹
get something down	ertwelh-aylenke
get off or down	ertwenke, ertwer-aytenke
get out	
get out, escape	lhaytenke
get out of the way	arnangarrenke
Get out of the way!	pwertaye
something out of	
something	ilel-aytenke
get together, congregate	pwitatherrarrenke
get up	atneyaytenke

ghost

<i>by pushing against something</i>	alenentyele atneyaytenke,	give out rations.....	lwenge-lwenge
	atnekwerte atnter-aytenke, atnekwerte atntheyaytenke	watntenke	
<i>get someone up</i>	atneyaytelewenke	give generously.....	ipmengele etnyenke,
<i>get up and go</i>	atneyaytelp-aytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	give things away.....	alepalele etnyenke
ghost	athamarenye, anngerentye	give things away.....	alperrtineneke, eltyantinenke, alperrtye etnyenke, etnyenenarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
ghost gum	tyelkenhe	give something away	
<i>flower of seeds of medicinal sap</i>	tyelkenharenye alpite pelkarleye, perrperale	to avoid humbug.....	pelarre etnyenke
<i>edible grub in roots</i>	arnanpe [SOME SPEAKERS]	give things out unfairly.....	arwee etnyenke, erkkewarrenke,
<i>sweet substance on leaves</i>	tyelkenharenye kayte	give out of compassion.....	alanty-alantye etnyenke
gidgee	tyelkenharenye ngkwarle	give in return.....	nyerrele etnyenke
<i>black gidgee</i>	marntepale	give without expecting	
<i>Georgina gidgee</i>	errwenyenke	anything in return	alantye etnyenke
<i>grub found in roots of Georgina gidgee</i>	errwenyenkaye	give things out that belonged to someone	
<i>sweet resin from Georgina gidgee</i>	kikarre	who has passed away	eltyantinenke
gidgee fuchsia bush	ilpengke	give something unwillingly.	lwete etnyenke
gidgee wild orange	angerterrke, iwerrarrkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	give via another person	arletnyenke
gift	lwenge-lwenge ¹	give water.....	arrangke akwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>gift of food for someone who performs a ceremony</i>	.tyenkarre	give someone in marriage ..	atewarrenke,
<i>hairstring gift</i>	enngwerre ¹		aname atewarrenke, arremplelineneke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
giggle	rkantarrinke	give directions.....	
Gilbert's lashtail	karlantye	give evidence	ahererre artntwenke
girl	kwerre, etneyarre, marle	give someone or	
<i>girls</i>	kwerretyekwerre	something a name	etnewenke
<i>lovely girl</i>	kwerre malangke, relhe	give yourself up for	
	malangke, aleyake nyayne	payback (for traditional punishment).....	erlwatye apenke
<i>baby girl</i>	pwenge	give away, reveal	rlwarrinenke
<i>teenage girl</i>	aleyake, marle akngenpe	give in	itewarrenke
<i>young girls with breasts</i>		give up	
<i>just starting to develop</i>	aylpatyakake, aylpatye errwelaperte, aylpatye karntenge	give something up.....	itetnhenke
girlfriend	ahentyepenhe, mite- mite, kalye-kalye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	give yourself up.....	etnyenke rewenhe
<i>his girlfriend</i>	kweremite	glad	arparrenke, altyarrenke ¹
<i>look for a girlfriend</i>	mpwekarinenke	glands	
give	etnyenke, arrenke ¹ , lewerl-aytenke, lewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>inside mouth or under jaw</i> .atnkwe ²	
<i>give [RESPECT LANGUAGE]</i>	arremplelineneke, ampelinenke, ntaylenke	glass, glasses	erlwarenge
<i>Give it here!</i>	ngke	glasswort	
<i>give away food you don't want</i>	thwepe etnyenke	<i>brown-head glasswort</i>	akwely-akwelye
		glint, glisten	alim-alimarrenke, amperrkenke, arraly- arryalarrenke, erlkenke
		globule	
		<i>of sweet liquid or sap</i>	thwerine [OLDER SPEAKERS]

glow		<i>go to where you know something is</i> ilpapenke, ilpangapenke
<i>shine</i>	arrenkerne, parryele arrtyenke, parryenke, atntamparryenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>go to the wrong place</i> palepale apenke
burn	ampenke, rnterarrenke	<i>go to avoid humbug</i> pelarre apenke
glue		<i>ready to go</i> alethewathathe
	<i>something onto something</i> .ertnkwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>not want to go anywhere</i> kwerlpe-kwerlparrenke
gnaw	mwerlpaynenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>get in and go</i> anelp-anenke
go	apenke, aytenke ² [OLDER SPEAKERS], ayterwenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>want to go to see people</i>
	arrempelarrenke, arrewarrelp-arrenke, ntarrelp-arrenke, ntarrenke	<i>that you miss</i> etepetarrenke
go [RESPECT LANGUAGE].....	lwerrempanenke	<i>someone who doesn't</i>
	lwenge-lwengarrenke,	<i>go out</i> artenyarenye
<i>go (of lots of people)</i>	lwenge-lwenge apenke	go away apelapenke
<i>go to meet someone</i>	lwerrempanenke	<i>go away for good</i> alethele alpenke
<i>go ahead to meet someone</i> kwenengarrenke		<i>go away from</i> intwemelarrenke, intwemele atheke apenke
<i>go by foot</i>	angketye apenke	
<i>go on your stomach</i>	elperr-entwerr-entwerr-eyerrane	go back
<i>go everywhere</i>	apanparrenke	<i>go back the same way</i> alwenarrenke
<i>go in circles</i>	ertwep-ertweparrenke, kwerrye apenke	<i>go back to a place</i>
<i>go in single file</i>	alarranenke	<i>you know</i> ilpalpenke
<i>go in the lead</i>	yerlapenke	<i>go back, go away</i> alpenke
<i>go inside</i>	atnywenke, kwene	<i>go back and forth</i> alpenyey-aytnenke, apenyey-aytnterane, itanenke, iteye atnenke, pererre apenke
	atnywelp-atnywenke,	
	pwerretharrenke,	<i>go back and stay</i> aney-alpenke
	pwerrethe-pwerrethe	go-between ngarte-ngarte
	atnywenke	go down
<i>make someone go inside</i>	akwerlh-aylenke	<i>go down (of sun)</i> aherrke atnywenke
<i>go outside</i>	lwemanenke	<i>go downhill</i> ertwelp-ertwenke
<i>go through the middle</i>	lwetharlарrenke, ratnywelp-atnywenke	go home alpenke
<i>go the long way</i>	ertweparrenke, ertwepe alpenke	go off (of gun) ltware wenke
<i>go quickly</i>	artpenke, erlpetyarrenke, anpatyarrenke, ertnterarrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE], akanperarrelp-	go out (of fire) ayerlarrenke, ayenke ¹ , pwengkarrenke, rlwarre ayenke, pwengarrenke
<i>go confidently</i>	arrenke	
<i>go with quick, light movement</i>	kwete apenke	go past, go across akanperarrenke, alpeyenteyane, etntyarrenke
<i>go without stopping</i>	akertety-akertetye apenke	go round (something) ertwepe apenke
<i>go to a place after you</i>	ratnywenke, alantye ratnywenke	go up errwelalarrenke, atntheyaytenke
<i>know someone has left</i>	errwantyenke	<i>go straight up</i> atnawerrarrenke
<i>go to an institution</i>	atnywenke	<i>make something go up</i> atnthelh-aylenke, atntheyaytelewenke
<i>go to bed</i>	entwethenenke	
		goanna
		<i>sand goanna</i> arlewatyerre
		<i>baby sand goanna</i> akwernterrenge
		<i>large sand goanna</i> aremaye
		<i>black-headed monitor</i> lpangwerre
		<i>pygmy mulga monitor</i> arine, elitne
		<i>red goanna</i> arteperrpente, errelalye
		<i>rough-tailed goanna</i> kerre-kerre
		<i>Spencer's monitor</i> artelhelkere, kalawerre
		<i>type of goanna</i> atywetere [SOME SPEAKERS]
		<i>goanna tail fat</i> ralyarre

goat

<i>sound people make</i>	
<i>before hitting a goanna</i>pipiparrenke	
<i>goanna's hole or burrow</i>arwerre	
goatnanikwerte	
<i>without horns</i>napeye	
gobble <i>food</i>kwerrenenke, inteme	
	aynenke, pwakenarrenke
GodAlkerareneye, Arlweye,	
	Altjerre
going to do+wethe ²	
gold coinstyenge	
golden bandicootiwere [SOME SPEAKERS]	
gone	
<i>be all gone</i>aytnarrenke	
goodahene, angwerle, arleyale,	
	tyamwerle
<i>good taste</i>ikwe malangke	
<i>feel good about something</i> .arlwar-atnenke,	
	alpwelyarrenke
<i>things that are still good</i>ahenep-ahenepe	
<i>be good at doing</i>	
<i>something</i>karlakwerte, tyake	
<i>Good! Okay!</i>ahenawee	
<i>For goodness sake!</i>ntheketyarte,	
	atyeyengamernaye
good-lookingahene, ahenepe-ahenepe,	
	malangke,
	arlentye malangke
good (for good)	
<i>for good, for a long time</i>inteme, intemaperte	
gooseberry, nativekwelkarte	
goose bumps	
<i>get goose bumps</i>	ilekarre-anenke,
	Itheletnkenke,
	mpwerelhe-
	mpwerelharrenke,
	angkwerrelthel-aytenke
gorge (gap)	atwatyte
gorgeous	malangke, mamperle
Gosh!	werterre, alewe
goshawk	alekapere
gossip about someone	arrileth-arrilethe
	angkenke, ketyl-
	angkenke, tylangkenke,
	tyepetye angkenke
gouge something out	angenke, apmenke
Gould's monitor, large	aremaye
grab	
<i>grab things (of lots</i>	
<i>of people)</i>	eltyamern-eltyamerne
	ilenke
<i>grab something away</i>	
<i>from someone</i>	ilpakenke
<i>grab something</i>	
<i>for yourself</i>	arraylpethekilenke
<i>grab with teeth</i>	atnhenke ¹
grade a road	iteye althenke
grain of sand	artnkwe
grandchild	
<i>man's daughter's child</i>	tyatye, atywaleye
<i>man's son's child</i>	arrengeye
<i>woman's daughter's child</i>	aypmehye, aypmerre
<i>woman's son's child</i>	aperleye
granddaughter SEE grandchild	
grandfather	
<i>father's father</i>	arrengeye, ahangeye [BABY TALK]
<i>mother's father</i>	tyatye, atywaleye
<i>great grandfather</i>	
<i>(mother's mother's father)</i>	ngwenyarre, ngkwernerrpe
<i>great grandparent</i>	apmarleye
grandmother	
<i>father's mother</i>	aperleye
<i>mother's mother</i>	aypmehye, aypmerre, nyanye ¹
<i>great grandmother</i>	
<i>(mother's mother's mother)</i>	ahanterre
<i>great grandparent</i>	apmarleye
grandson SEE grandchild	
granny	
<i>father's mother</i>	aperleye
<i>mother's mother</i>	aypmehye, aypmerre, nyanye ¹
grasp	amaltyanenke
grass	athe, atherkke, antywe
<i>grass stem</i>	athe atnawerre
<i>burnt stubble of grass</i>	athe elpate
<i>country with thick grass</i>	errwempaltye
<i>flattened patch of grass</i>	
<i>where animal sleeps</i>	erlwame, alitarre
<i>pile of grass made by</i>	
<i>small marsupial</i>	mpwerelenge
grass, types of	
<i>bunch paspalidium</i>	tyaynte
<i>desert Flinders</i>	arlepenhe
<i>eight-day grass</i> ,	
<i>five-minute grass</i>	tatye-tatye
<i>kangaroo grass</i>	kwenteltye
<i>love grasses</i>	awertawe
<i>native lemon grass</i>	arineng-arinenge ¹
<i>native millet</i>	altywarte
<i>rat-tails, green crumbweed</i> .kalpare	
<i>sandhill canegrass</i>	karapennge
<i>silky browntop</i>	parlparlpe
<i>slender pigweed</i>	anekwarrre
<i>spear grass</i>	ilayempilaye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>woollybutt grass</i>	alyatyerenge
<i>other types of grass</i>	aherr-aherre, akalpalpe ² , akwetelhe, kwenkarte

<i>thick grass</i>	atherrke artne	<i>turn green (of country)</i>	atherrk-atherrkarrenke, atherrkimperarrenke
grasshopper	perrkaltye	<i>make country green</i>	atherrkenyaylenke
<i>types of large grasshopper</i>	.arlwetye, ntelye	<i>make something go green</i>	atherrk-atherrkaylenke
<i>type of spotted grasshopper</i>	pengarte-pengarte	<i>green plant, alive</i>	ahereknge
<i>type of</i>	tyarrarraye	<i>green (unripe)</i>	arletye ¹
grass wren, striped	ntyalkarlenye	green crumbweed	arrelange ¹ , kalpare
grateful		grevillea, sandhill	aywerle, errpenyere
<i>be grateful to someone</i>	tnakenke, nyerre iparenke	grey	elpalhapenye, ware elpalhapenye, arrelkere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be ungrateful</i>	ipmengapenye	<i>grey hair, grey-headed</i>	erlkwe, erlkampenye, akarltere
grave	awennge	<i>go grey, go white-headed</i>	erlkampenke, erlkwarrenke, entye ampenke
<i>tree grave</i>	wimparre, kwenterarre	<i>go grey (of beard)</i>	rrwete erlkampenke
<i>bury in a grave</i>	awayewe akwenke	grey butcherbird	arntewerrpere
gravel	arryte, artnkwe, arrytepeyarryte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	grey falcon	aleraperapere (?)
gravy	karlkwerrnge	grey teal	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe (?)
grease	antere	grey-crowned babbler	tyewaketye
greasy		grief-stricken	errennge
<i>greasy, shiny ground</i>	atnyenke ² , aywerlarrenke	grieve	athamarenke, ikwele rntwenke
great desert skink	atnane, ikwarre (?)	<i>in mourning</i>	mente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
great, really good	aparte ahentenyte	grill	
great-aunt SEE aunt		<i>cooking grill</i>	waye
great-uncle SEE uncle		grind	
great-grandchild		<i>grind something</i>	tnwetyenke, twetnhenke
<i>woman's daughter's</i>		<i>grind with a stone</i>	yenke
<i>daughter's child</i>	apmarleye, ameye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>make a grinding sound</i>	nterrparewenke
<i>man's daughter's</i>		grinding stone	
<i>daughter's daughter</i>	ngkwnernerpe	<i>lower grinding stone,</i>	
<i>woman's daughter's</i>		<i>mortar</i>	athere, parlparle
<i>son's child</i>	ngwenyarre	<i>top grinding stone (pestle)</i>	tyenge, lyere
greedy	ankeyalthe, ankeyangkere, ankeye, arrentye, atne	grit	errthwe
	iterrke, elapenye aynewene, iterrke	gritty	errthwimpentye
<i>not sharing</i>	impen-impene, atnertntere, ertntere	groan (in pain)	entinenke, entinenke, ngitarrenke, ernweltharrenke
<i>greedy person</i>	ngwaynewene, atne ilperterre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	grog (alcohol)	ngkwarie, ilperalke
<i>be greedy</i>	arrentyarrenke, ankeyarrenke, ankeyele aynenke	groin area	aympe, kwarte-kwarte
<i>eat greedily</i>	ertnterele aynenke	groove	arlkenye, arlkeny-arlkenye
<i>refuse to share something</i>	ayerrpinenke	<i>cut grooves as steps in tree</i>	tetyipenke
green		<i>make grooves as a pattern</i>	.arlkenye arrenke
<i>(includes some shades of yellow and blue)</i>	atherrk-atherrke	ground, earth	aherne
<i>green grass near soakages</i>	atherrkampwe	<i>clear ground</i>	aherne arlanke
<i>green country</i>	atherrkenye, atherrkimpele	<i>cracked ground</i>	alkwite
<i>time when country is green</i>	atherrkenye-ngareye	<i>dry ground</i>	apmere artwerrtye
		<i>hard ground</i>	pate, akerrthe, akerretek, aherne akarnte
		<i>level, flat ground</i>	marlere
		<i>boggy ground</i>	anthwele, arlparletye
		<i>flooded ground</i>	aherne alenyepenhe
		<i>wet ground</i>	aherne ertwe, ertwe

groundsheet

<i>pushed up ground</i>	akarnte, kartnwenthe, kwerrpere	grub, edible
<i>salty ground</i>	arrantyetyantyenge	<i>from elegant acacia</i>arlepayte, arlepe, kayte arlepe arenye
<i>ground saturated with honey</i>		<i>from waxy wattle</i>alhepalhayte
<i>from broken honeyants</i>	awerte	<i>in hill mulga</i>arlethayte
<i>push up out of the ground</i> .	twepewenke	<i>in flying-saucer bush</i>pwentanengayte
groundsheet	pantye	<i>in ghost gum</i>tyelkenharenye kayte
<i>spread out a groundsheets</i>		<i>in gidgee tree</i>errwenyenkyate
<i>or blanket</i>	pantye eletnenke	<i>in hill mulga</i>arleth-arlethayte
group		<i>in hill turpentine bush</i>mwerlerrayte
<i>large group of food,</i>		<i>in kangaroo grass</i>kwenteltyayte
<i>things or people</i>	twaylpalpe, ayntwete ¹	<i>in nasal passage</i>
<i>group of people</i>	ilkentye	<i>of kangaroo</i>erltwatye
<i>group of</i>	-inenge	<i>in native poplar</i>arlkemalayte
<i>group together evenly</i>	enterrentyinenke	<i>in prickle bush</i>ileke arenye kayte
<i>group things together</i>	ayntwetinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>in river red gum</i>aylpelatte, kartawarrarenye
<i>in small groups</i>	arrkwenty-arrkwentye	<i>in sickle-leaved wattle</i>elkertayte
<i>as a group</i>	erntwerre	<i>in spiny-leaved wattle</i>arleperlterke
grow		<i>in termite mound</i>ampenget ¹
<i>grow, live (of plants)</i>	aytenke ¹ , lwematnenke	<i>in waxy wattle</i>rawelarre, rawelayte
<i>grow plants, cultivate</i>	aytelh-aylenke	<i>in whipstick wattle</i>elerrenyayte
<i>grow over, become</i>		<i>in whitewood</i>arlperrayte, arlperrnhayte, akerlpayte
<i>thick scrub</i>	werrkarrenke	<i>on coolibah</i>atnkerryayte
<i>grow back (of vegetation)</i>	atherrkenyarrenke	<i>on ironwood</i>athimparenye atnyemayte
<i>grow up on a particular</i>		<i>on mistletoe</i>akweltyayte
<i>food</i>	alkenharrenke	<i>on witchetty bush</i>atnyemayte, arlpalywerrng
<i>raise a child or animal</i>	elyenge alkenhinene	<i>termite grub</i>ngkwepeyarenye
<i>adopt, raise a child</i>	alkenhaylenke	grubbyartennge
<i>grow bigger, grow up</i>	alkenharrenke, pmerrkarrenke	grumpyitterke
<i>grown up</i>	artelhe, alkenhe, kelyepenhe	gruntentinenke
<i>grow up a girl until she</i>		guardarryenke ¹
<i>is a teenager</i>	aylpatyakak-aylenke	guardiankwertengerle
growl		guitarketare
<i>be angry at somebody</i>		gullyartnatyerre
<i>or something</i>	awelengkarrenke, ipmarrenke	<i>make a gully</i>artnatyerraylenke
<i>growl (of dog)</i>	lterrkenyarle anenke	<i>side of gully</i>tharrkere, twempere
grub		gum (sweet resin from
<i>general word for</i>		<i>certain plants)</i>
<i>edible grub</i>	kayte, atnyemayte	<i>general term</i>ngkwarle, ilperalke, akarre, akampe [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>ending certain plant</i>		<i>from elegant acacia</i>arlepampwe, arlepe
<i>names denoting the grub</i>		<i>from gidgee</i>kikarre
<i>found on that plant</i>	+ayte	<i>from hill mulga</i>arleth-arlethe
<i>grub while still in root</i>		<i>from holly-leaf grevillea</i>kalkarenge
<i>(when it goes black</i>		<i>from ironwood</i>arelyerrtye, athimpengkwarle
<i>and gets wings)</i>	rlwaylpe, akwererrerre	<i>from mulga</i>arlperlampe, artetye- ngkwarle
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>from supplejack tree</i>atnyerampe
<i>'pipe' through which</i>		<i>from whitewood</i>arlperrengkwarle
<i>grubs emerge</i>	impakerte	<i>from witchetty bush</i>
<i>metamorphosed form</i>		atnyemengkwarle
<i>of grub</i>	rlwaylpe	

gum tree

river red gum.....aylpele
snappy gum.....arlkethe

gumnut

dry, of red-bud malleeentyenye aywekert-
aywekerte

from eucalyptus trees.....pelkarleye, perrperale

gums (*in mouth*).....errtywerne etntete,
errtywerne arlke,
rrimpimpe

gunmakete, artnte¹ [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

gunernttwere, warekite,
wenge-wenge [RESPECT
LANGUAGE]

unregistered gunrlwaylpe

gut

gut an animalatnilenke, ayntwete ilenke
gut an emuntyerlk-etnhenke [SOME
SPEAKERS]

close an animal after

gutting itlimparrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
squeeze out pellets

from guts.....atnipenke, ipenke

gutless (*cowardly*).....mwenyente, ateralthe

gutsatherrke, atne

milk gutslyepe-lyepe

emu's large intestines.....atnwel-atnwele

kangaroo guts.....atnelkwe

fatty part of kangaroo

guts.....atnantere

grassy water in

kangaroo stomach.....atnwerrke

worm in kangaroo's guts....ngangkaye [SOME SPEAKERS]

part of kangaroo and

cows guts.....arrke² [SOME SPEAKERS]

part of person's guts.....naynewe

parts of cow's guts.....mwekarte-mwekarte

guts-ache

diarrhoeaampelyeye, atnaynterrke

have diarrhoea or

guts-achealeme rntwenke,
aleme awerrkenke,
ampelyeyarrenke,
atne erretarrenke

gutterarntayyerre

gypsumaytwelke

H h

hail, hailstone

hail cloudsawerrepenge
hailingpwerrkere alarrenke

hair

on body or headentye

armpit hairlhenpe entye

pubic hair.....atnanke, entalte

body hair.....entye artepe

black haired.....entye errpwerle,
nثارررتارررت [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

blonde.....tyekwatyekwe [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

curly hair.....entye arlwerr-arlwerre,
akantharlkw [SOME
SPEAKERS]

knotty or matted hair.....akaylep-aylepe
thick hair.....entye angwarlpe

long hair.....alparalye [OLDER SPEAKERS],
kalte, alyalpere [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

short hairakertewe

matted hair.....akalangkw-alangkwe,
ikelh-ikelhe, aylep-aylepe

messy hair.....akalperry-alperrye, ake
lthele-lthele, lthele-lthele,
entye alperry-alperrye

no hairparretete

first facial hairarrepwenge-pwenge

hair tied up in a bunkalte

grey haired.....erlkwampenge, akarltere,
erlkwe

go greyentye ampenke

burn hair or furelpatinenke

fine hair on seeds

of kurrajongikngethe

hair stand on endangkwerrelthel-aytenke,
arreyarrenke [SOME
SPEAKERS]

hairstring

hairstring beltantyarne, aylepe

human hair stringpweltye

hairstring belt as

marriage giftenngwerre¹

men's hairstring armband..etepenhe

hairstring straptwatyele

hairstring belt (men's)matyarte

women's ceremonial

hairstring 'skirt'ngatywelarre, matyarte

spin hairstringwenke², wentaylenke

hairy

<i>spindle used for making hairstring</i>	entwe	<i>hanging</i>yalpe-yalpe, aylpare, aylpar-aylpare
hairy	lthele-lthele	<i>hanging in a group or bunch</i>amatyeng-amatyenge
half	lwethange, tyilpe	<i>carry back something</i>
<i>half done</i>	kaylkwere	<i>hanging</i>aylpare aperinenke
<i>in half</i>	lwethe, tyilpe-tyilpe	<i>hang something up</i>aylpare arrenke, arntap- arntap-eletnhenke
<i>split or cut something in half</i>	lwethe rntwenke, lwethe artenke, atherraylenke	<i>hang on tightly</i>mweye-mwey-enenke
half-caste	apekathe	<i>hang over the edge</i>itarre entweyane, ilpanth- enwenke
half-light	arlpank-arlpanke, atanm- atanme	<i>hang around</i>mwenngarrenke
halfway		<i>hanging around</i>alanty-alantye
<i>in between</i>	elkwerr-elkwerre, elkwerre	<i>hang back</i>kwelpe-kwelpe
<i>go halfway</i>	atewarrenke	<i>Hang on, wait!</i>angkwetyaye, alele, alelaperte
<i>only make it halfway</i>	metyaytnenke	
Halls Creek wattle	elkerte	
hammer		
<i>hammer something in</i>	alalinenke, akakewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], akakarrenke	
hand	eltye	
<i>back of hand</i>	eltye artepe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>palm of hand</i>	elpay-elpaye	
<i>left-hand, left-handed</i>	thakwe	
<i>right-hand, right-handed</i>	atnawerre	
<i>clap hands</i>	eltye alarrenke	
<i>shake hands</i>	eltye arntarryenke	
<i>clasp hands behind head</i>	ake arntarryenke	
<i>hold hand behind back</i>	arnengerre, kwentanyerre	
<i>hand in hand</i>	errkwerrentye	
<i>empty-handed</i>	eltyante	
<i>hand things out</i>	alperrye etnyenke	
<i>use hand signs to communicate</i>	eltyarrenke, akertere eltyarrenke, eltye theye angkenke, akertere theye angkenke	
handbag	yakwethe	
handicapped	arinarre, lerppe	
handkerchief		
<i>tied round head</i>	ayengketye	
handle		
<i>of shield</i>	erwe	
<i>of axe</i>	mwete	
<i>of woomera</i>	atnertenge	
handsome	anthetye	
hang	aylpare anenke, etyenke, itetherre anenke, aynterarr-anenke, aylparethatnkenke [SOME SPEAKERS], aynterarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>hanging</i>	ele	
<i>be hard-headed</i>	elarrenke	
hard spinifex	aywerte	
harelip	arakake	

harmless (<i>not dangerous</i>) ..anike	..anike	get a headacheakarntetyarrenke,
harp on, hasslekwepertarrenke, elarrenke		ake artnweyenenke,
hat		kelengkwerarrenke
<i>European hat</i>mwekarte		
<i>traditional men's cap</i>atnhe		headache vineaherrarlwethe
<i>top part of ceremonial hat</i> ..mangkalyangkalye		
hatch		headband
<i>from an egg</i>eltenke, tyarrpinenke		rubbed with red ochrekarlaytene
hatching		white headbanditerlarre
<i>sand goanna</i>akwernterrenge		headdressarryaklype
hatetywekere, arnkwanenye,		ceremonial bark headdress peretye ¹
<i>alhekere</i> [OLDER SPEAKERS]		men's conical headdresskwertare
<i>pick on someone</i>warewarrenke,		headphonesilpew-arelhe
<i>errwarenke</i>		headrest, pillowtwenke
have		head-ringaylepe, ilante, parlparle
<i>have (something)</i>-akake, -angketyarre		headscarfayengketye
<i>not having something</i>-wanenye		headwindrarre atnawerre apenkerne
<i>have relatives</i>arryyenke ¹		heal
have to+wene		heal, revivealweninenke
hawk		heal through massageangkwerr-eletnhenke,
<i>eaglehawk</i>ilpertenyte		angkwerrerewenke
<i>collared sparrowhawk</i>alekapere		heal uparterrparrenke,
haze		kwerrmarrenke,
<i>before rain</i>artwante [OLDER SPEAKERS]		angwerlarrenke
hazyareltye, elpalh-elpalhe,		make something heal over ..kwerrmaylenke
<i>arelty-areltye</i>		heal through special
he, she, it	re	powersilenke ¹
head	ake, ngalepwerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	healing powers and
<i>big head</i>akelperr-elperre		knowledgengangkaye
<i>small head</i>akenganyimpe		traditional healerngangkaye,
<i>flat head</i>tyelperr-elperre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]		ngangkayakake [OLDER SPEAKERS], tyewe-tyewe [BABY TALK]
<i>emu head</i>akamperrnge [SOME SPEAKERS]		healthy
<i>top of head</i>ilpwerr-ilpwerre, <i>akampampe, ateke</i> [SOME SPEAKERS]		ahene malangke, ahentye malangke, althekalthe, alyelk-alyelke, angwerle, apawerre ¹ , aweke, elperterre, malangke, aleme ahene
<i>side of head</i>ilpelpperrenge		healthy and plumpparlparle
<i>soft part of baby's head</i> ..ngalepwerre		get fit and healthyelperterrarenke
<i>head down</i>elhe kwene		restore someone's health
<i>head side of windbreak</i>aylke		by singing themawekaylenke
<i>head off (move off)</i>ayterwenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arrenke ² ,		heap
<i>arrenkerne</i>		heaped uptwetherrwetherre
<i>head off in different directions</i>entyerrenenke		heap things upmakwerlaylenke
<i>supporting head with hands</i>ake arntarrtyenke		heaps of, lots ofyamenye, ayangaye
<i>head dripping or pouring with blood</i>ake anthwek-anthweke		heaps of food (not meat)kwentye
headache	ake arntetye, akewethewe, ngalepwerre [SOME SPEAKERS]	hear
		elpathenke
		hear something far away ...ilpewe elpathenke
		lose your hearingakngwarrenke
		hear but take no noticeilpewe atnenge-wanenye
		not hear properlyathelpathenke, atheme elpathenke, palapale elpathenke
		hearing aidilpew-arelhe
		heartanaty-anaty

heart-leaf poison

<i>of emu</i>	angke ²	heron, white-faced,
heart-leaf poison	kilpangkwerle ¹ (?)	<i>white-necked</i> kamparengkwe
hearth		herself rewenhe
<i>cooking spot, hearth</i>	pmerrke ¹ , kewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	hessian bag paylkwe
heat	warenpe, ware	Hey! apeyawe, keye, atyeweyaye,
<i>heat of the day</i>	aherrke atne tharle-tharle	<i>atyeyengamernaye,</i> <i>atyeyengaye, aye</i> ¹
<i>get hot</i>	tarrenyarrenke	
<i>heat something up</i>	pwenke, ntywelh-aylenke, tarrenyaylenke	hibernation elkeparre
<i>reheat meat</i>	tewarrenke	<i>go into</i> erlwelthe arrenke rewenhe, elkeparre atnywenke
heat rash		<i>come out of</i> atyewarrenke
<i>get heat rash</i>	ltyamenke	hiccup
heaven	alkere	<i>get the hiccups</i> anterrke angkenke
heavily		hidden akertemwengke
<i>walk heavily</i>	ayankarre apenke	hide kwenarrenke, tyerte anenke
heavy	atewene, atmperre	<i>hide something</i> akwelp-akwenke, tyerte akwenke
<i>be heavy</i>	ertwathenke	<i>hide yourself</i> tyerte atnywenke
heavy-soil hand-flower	atarenye, ankerengke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>hide something behind your back</i> arteparlinenke
heed	ilparlarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>hide amongst things</i> arilenke
heedless	alantye ¹	<i>hiding spot</i> ntate
heel (of foot)	ilkelke, atnwererrke, atnike	<i>someone who hides away</i>
help		<i>to avoid retaliation</i> merrinte
<i>helping (collect bush tucker)</i>	aritarre, aritarr-aritarre	high errwelarle, errwele, errwelenye, errwelele
<i>helping as a group</i>	intwerelhe, tyayenge-tyayenge	<i>very high</i> errwelenyiperre
<i>help someone in a fight</i>	ayerrpinenke, rlwampilenke	<i>higher</i> errwelapenyne
<i>help someone go somewhere</i>	amamerrele	<i>high voice</i> kelye, angke kelye
<i>without help</i>	thalpe	<i>high ground</i> itanperre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
helpful	ilpetye	<i>high in the sky</i> alkerarle
helpless	aname	<i>lift something up high</i> errwelaylenke
hen, black-tailed	karlayteng-aytenga	<i>go high, ascend</i> errwelarlarrenke, errwelarle atheke apenke
her		
<i>to her, for her</i>	kwere	highway petyemane
<i>her (a relation)</i>	kwe+	hill artnte ¹ , nyewe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>hers, belonging to her</i>	kwereyengene	<i>low hill</i> artnte errtywele
herb		<i>steep hill</i> artnte parlparle
<i>rat-tails (type of plant)</i>	arrelange ¹ , kalpare	<i>flat-topped hills</i> artnke
here	nyarte, tyenarte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>base of hill</i> lhaytneny, rlterre ¹
<i>around here</i>	tyakerre, nyangarte [OLDER SPEAKERS], tyenengarte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>top of hill</i> artnte artepe
<i>over here</i>	tyangkwerre, tyangkwe	<i>be foothills</i> lhaytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>right here</i>	nyaperte, tyelarte ¹ , tyelengarte	
<i>Here you go!</i>	me	hill fuchsia rrethe
hermit	alkwempe, etnteyarenye	hill mulga arleth-arlethe
hero	karlakwerte, yarteye	<i>edible grub in roots</i> arleth-arlethayte
		<i>edible gum on</i> arleth-arlethe
		hill turpentine mwerllerre, patwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>edible grub in roots</i> mwerlerrayte
		Hillier's mulgara ampwerte ¹

hilum (<i>of seeds</i>).....	atnme ²	hitchhike	erlwanenke
him	kwere	hive <i>made by native bees</i>	ilperalke
<i>for him</i>	kwere, renhewarte	<i>entrance to native</i>	
himself	rewenhe	<i>bees' hive</i>	elhe
hip	arlentye, ilperte, amarrke [SOME SPEAKERS]	hoard	
<i>of kangaroo</i>	antywentye	<i>food</i>	impenarrenke,
his	kwereyenge		arrewe aynenke
<i>his relation</i>	kwe+	<i>other things</i>	awap-awap-anenke
hit	alarrenke, althilenke, eletnhenke	hoarse	
<i>hit someone so they</i>		<i>go hoarse</i>	ahentye errkayarrenke
fall down	eltewenke	hobby falcon (<i>type</i>	
hit and run, avoid		<i>of bird</i>	ngimarde alarrewene, thangkerne aynewenhe
retaliation	artepe alarrel-aytenke	hoe	
hit someone causing		<i>into food</i>	pwakenarrenke
them to bleed	therrtye alarrenke	hold	arntarryyenke, arryenke ¹
hit someone in the face	arelp-alarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>hold tightly</i>	mwey-enenke, amaltyanenke
hit someone over the head ..	ltthewenke	<i>have a loose hold</i>	
hit someone accidentally	atetherppaylenke, tweper-etynyenke, tweperelh-aylenke	<i>on something</i>	atetherparrenke
	[OLDER SPEAKERS], alepalele alarrenke, amentyinenke	<i>hold something so it</i>	
hit without asking		<i>hangs down</i>	itetherre arryenke
questions	akanperele alarrenke	<i>hold hand behind</i>	
hit yourself in sorrow		<i>your back</i>	arnengerre
<i>(of women)</i>	alarrenke	<i>hold something out</i>	arntarryyenke
hit by throwing	wenke ¹	<i>hold onto and not give</i>	
hit or thump the ground		<i>things away</i>	ayerrpinenke
to hear if there is a hole	tyerewenke	<i>hold on to something</i>	
hit an animal against		<i>for ever</i>	intemartineneke
the ground to kill it	ntyalpewenke	<i>hold someone up,</i>	
hit something until it		<i>stop someone</i>	erlwaperinenke, arntarryyenke, aylaperntwenke
is half dead	imew-imewe alarrenke	<i>hold each other</i>	
hit something so it bursts ...ntyelp-alarrenke		<i>in mourning</i>	pertilenke
hit something so it bangs ..	ltware wenke, atnentye alarrenke	hold on, wait	alele, alelaperte
hit something to		hold a meeting or	
make things fall off	pwerre alarrenke, atnhenke ¹ , atyarrenke, tetylénke	<i>gathering</i>	karrarrenke
hit something with a missile		hole	
to make things fall	pwerre wenke	<i>holes in the ground</i>	iperte, aharlkwerre, ipelhipe, kwake, tingke-tingke
smash something by		<i>burrow, nest</i>	alhwenge
hitting	tnwetyenke	<i>goanna hole</i>	arwerre
break into pieces by		<i>entrance to hole</i>	arle, ahe ² , arreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
hitting	karntenge-karntenge alarrenke, tyarrpe-tyarrpe alarrenke	<i>exit hole</i>	impakerte
hit at	wenke ¹	<i>hole going straight down</i> ...	ahentye ²
poised, ready to hit	arrangarenke, kwanth-arrtyenke	<i>shallow hole</i>	aherne kwake, kwerlepe, kwerrke
get hit by a spark	etelepwenke	<i>shallow hole to rest in</i>	arlitarre, etnmernte, amele
		<i>hole for cooking in</i>	kewe [OLDER SPEAKERS], ntarrkerte

hole

<i>hole cut in trees to listen</i>	
<i>for sugarbag</i>	wilkarre
<i>make a hole</i>	pwelyerrellyerraylenke
hole, leak	Itywere, altherrke
<i>make a hole</i>	kwakinenke, Itywerinenke
holler	aharlaytnenke
hollow	
<i>hollow tree</i>	ilpere
<i>hollow something out</i>	kwakinenke
<i>sound of hollow ground</i>	
<i>when tapped</i>	pwep-angkenke
<i>hollow or carve</i>	
<i>something out</i>	kwerlepinenke
holly-leaf grevillea	kalkarenge
home	apmere, lwempe
<i>at home</i>	artenyele
<i>make someone feel</i>	
<i>at home</i>	ranngaylenke
homesick	althere, alther-althere
<i>get homesick</i>	altherarrenke
honey	ngkwarle, ilperalke
<i>clear honey</i>	elwe ¹ , ilperalke elwe
<i>honeycomb</i>	ilperalke ake
<i>honey on bark of river</i>	
<i>red gums</i>	aperengelengele
<i>honey-soaked dirt from</i>	
<i>burst honeyants</i>	awerte
<i>sugarbag</i>	ilperalke, ngkwarle
<i>sweet black nectar</i>	
<i>from certain fruits</i>	akarre
<i>liquid honey from</i>	
<i>corkwood flowers</i>	ntyeyampe
<i>honey from red-bud mallee</i>	entyenyengkwarle
honey grevillea	tharrkarre
honeyant	yerrampe, enkwarenye
<i>worker honeyant</i>	artelhe, artmthane ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>queen honeyant</i>	yerrampe
<i>eggs</i>	alerrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>opening of nest</i>	ahentye ²
<i>chamber or shelf in nest</i>	enkwe
<i>honey-soaked dirt from</i>	
<i>burst honeyants</i>	awerte
<i>nest or hole</i>	ahentye
honeyeater	
<i>singing</i>	aherrk-akwewene, arrakwerakwere, arrytel-arrytele, alpeyart- alpeyarte (?)
<i>spiny-cheeked</i>	arrakwerakwere, arrytel-arrytele, alpeyart-alpeyarte (?)
<i>white-plumed</i>	aherrk-akwewene, peretye-peretye, tyelyaperetye-aperetye
hoof	ingke, ngkelthele
<i>back hooves or paws</i>	
<i>of animals</i>	angketye
hoof beats (sound of)	elepelange arteyern-alpenke
hook	weweke
<i>wooden hook</i>	ilateye
<i>hooked tool</i>	ilwenke
<i>hook on woomera</i>	kalyarre, welatye, ipe
<i>hook onto something</i>	artwilaylenke
hooked boomerang,	
number 7	ilke ¹
hop along	antyerr-antyerr-enyerrane, arinarre apenke
horn (of animal)	rewelyeye
<i>without horns</i>	napeye
hornet	arntine, errele
horse	nantewe, tyetyeye [BABY TALK]
<i>on horseback</i>	nantewakake
horse-tailer	nantewarenye
Horsfield's	
bronze-cuckoo	nyarewe, anatylelepwerreye
hose	mwelpere
hot	tarrenye, warapeny, warenpe, errkweremp- errkwerele, errkwerele [OLDER SPEAKERS], wawe [BABY TALK]
<i>hot weather</i>	ahepertewe, aharretye
<i>hot water</i>	atwate
<i>hottest time of day</i>	aherrke atne tharle-tharle
<i>hot north-west wind</i>	aretharre
<i>hot coals</i>	pmerrke ¹ , intelpe
<i>hot stone</i>	ertntwere
<i>feel hot</i>	errwampenke, ampenke, warenparrenke, errkwere anenke, errkweremp-errkwere anteyane
<i>hot and dizzy</i>	arepwelepwele
hot (spicy)	awelengke
hot-tempered	awelengke
<i>be hot-tempered</i>	aleme elpahl-aytnenke
house	apmere, warleye, warle
hover	akngap-akngaparrenke, etnhenke, atnenke
how	nthakenhe
<i>How about (something)?</i>	... nthakenhe rtetye
<i>How about it?</i>	aperteye
<i>How many?</i>	arrenentye
<i>How many times?</i>	arrenentye-rwenge
<i>How come . . . ?</i>	apartange, wantewe, nthakenhe
however, despite	kale



I ayenge, atye

I (do) to you SEE ALSO

Appendix 2..... atyene

ice.....aherrile, ipmerre

hailstone.....pwerrkere

idea

have an idea..... etarrenke

have no idea.....rwengkawee

identical SEE ALSO same

two things that are similar .awenyerre,

if, maybe	-apeke, -rteye, pwetyeme [OLDER SPEAKERS]	incorrect	rlwinteme, errpaty-errpatyey, errpatyelayethe, palepale
ignorant		increase	
<i>not knowing,</i>		<i>increase in number</i>	makwerlarrenke
<i>inexperienced</i>	akwerrpe	<i>increase in size</i>	alkenharrenke
<i>be inexperienced</i>	akwerrparrenke	incubate	
<i>in ignorance, mistakenly</i>	alepale	<i>hatch out eggs</i>	lwematnenke, eltenke, tyarrpinenke
ignore		indigenous	pwetye arenye
<i>ignore something</i>		indirectly	
<i>or someone</i>	arrkerenyarrenke	<i>go indirectly</i>	ertwepakenke
<i>ignore advice</i>	ayerrpinenke, ilpewe atnenge-wanenye	individually	lwempeke-lwempe, ngarrpe-ngarpe
<i>ignore the family of</i>		inexperienced	akwerrpe
<i>someone you want to fight</i>	.anngenyanngele arenge- wanenye	infect	
<i>ignored, unattended</i>	thwepengkarle, -ketye	<i>get infected</i>	angwarenke, atherrk-atherrkarrenke, atherrkimpelarrenke
ill	arntetye	<i>infect someone's eye</i>	etelepwenke
<i>illness</i>	ethwe	<i>infect someone</i>	angwarenke
<i>critically ill</i>	erlwintinte	inflamed	
imagine		<i>become inflamed</i>	ngkerrkarrenke
<i>imagine that you</i>		inflated	arlware
<i>see something</i>	aherr-aherrarrenke	<i>inflate something</i>	arlwarelh-aylenke
imitate someone	angwarenke	inform	angke alkenhinene, angke aymperrinenke, angke elpathel-aytenke, rlwarrinenke
<i>an imitation of the</i>		inheritance	aknganentye
<i>real thing</i>	-arrpanteye, -apartentye	initially	
immediately		<i>(do something) before</i>	
<i>quickly</i>	elperewatyey, rlengkenye	<i>another action</i>	-tangkwerle
<i>without doing anything</i>		initiation ceremony	apwelhe
<i>first</i>	apartaperte	<i>time of</i>	apwelhe-ngareye, tyelkathe-ngareye
<i>(do something)</i>		ceremonial food given	alyeye
<i>immediately</i>	+rrwene+	<i>at initiation</i>	apwelhe
immerse		<i>ceremonial ground</i>	althe, erlkwentye, waylpeye
<i>something in liquid</i>	antyert-antyertaylenke, artnnginenke	<i>ceremonial firestick</i>	ntingkare
impatient		<i>stages of</i>	errweleng-angkwerre, elkwelh-aylenke, erlkwantye
<i>be impatient</i>	awepareng-e-wanenye, elpere apewethe	dance (women's)	ertnwenke, ntyangkwelkarrenke, iler-ilerarrenke
impatiently	arrngarrnge	way of calling out	
impede	kwetnayinenke	<i>(by women)</i>	arrarrarrarenke
important	alkenhe, alkenhe, artelhe, erlkwe, impene, tyetyarte	<i>rub chests together</i>	
<i>business</i>	apewanenye	<i>at initiation</i>	errpalerrpetnhenke
<i>man</i>	artweye alkenhe, erltwe	<i>western end of ceremony</i>	
improper	kaylkwere	ground	arntwerr-arntwerre
improve	ahenarrenke	bush camp	akiwe
in, on SEE ALSO Appendix 3.....+le ¹ , +nge ² , -angkwerre ²	-theye		
<i>in (a language)</i>			
<i>in his, her day</i>	aherrke aytayayne		
in front	arrwekele		
in-laws	rtwaltye amerne		
inaccurate	rlwinteme, atheme, athem-atheme		
inappropriate	kaylkwere, nyerre		
including	-akerre, -apertame, -tyampe aperte, -tyampe		

<i>respectful way to refer to own initiation ground</i>ahaylenga [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>skewer to hold something shut</i>entelparrenke, limparrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>place where women and children camp at initiation ceremony</i>artetyerretyerre ²	<i>spear in woomera</i>amerrarle inenke
<i>words used to refer to men during and after initiation</i> ...alyeye	inside, inkwene, kwenele atheke
<i>respectful terms used between certain relatives</i>	<i>go inside</i>atnywenke
<i>of the initiate</i>ntyangkwelke, perlawerle, aylaperane, thamparteye [SOME SPEAKERS], akwitelinenge	<i>go inside (lots of people)</i>akatnywenke
<i>initiate at various stages</i>artnarenye, ntingkare, akngwerte, elkwelh- aylenkepenhe, arwekerte, aynaynte	<i>inside or hollow part</i> <i>of something</i>kwene
<i>become related to someone in a particular way through ceremony</i>ntyangkwelkarrenke, aylaperanarrenke, thamparteyarrenke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS], akwitelinengarrenke	insist <i>on having own way</i>elpathenge-wanenye
<i>ceremonial feathers</i>errwenye	insistentlykwperte
<i>put ceremonial feathers on mother-in-law at initiation</i> .akerlkenke	inspect (something)atywerr-arenke
<i>various roles at initiation ceremony</i>akiwarenye, aylaperane	intelligentkwerrnge ltywere
<i>various women's roles</i>ntyangkwelke, perlawerle	intendetelarenke
<i>various men's roles</i>tyelkathe, perlawerle	intenselyinteme
<i>'worker' role</i>aylaperane	interceptaylapertwenke, aylkenke
<i>perform a special role (women)</i>akerlkenke	interest <i>lose interest in something</i> ..arrkerenyarrenke
injection <i>give someone an injection</i> ..aytnenke	interfereaylapertwenke, aylkenke
injuredaletye, leme-leme <i>with an injured (body part) -akake</i>	interpretakngapetyinenke
<i>severely injure something</i> ...apekapinenke	interrupt <i>interrupt someone to get their attention</i>arrmathinenke, atnthakenke
inland children's python .ilpeletyewenhe	<i>make a noise, create a disturbance</i>arlke alarrenke, elpertaylenke
inland dottereltatarppe	<i>interrupt someone talking</i> ..angke lwethe rntwenke
inland tea-treeperetye ¹	<i>interrupt someone's sleep</i> ..altyerre rntwenke
innardsatne	intestine SEE ALSO guts <i>large intestines of people</i> ...naynewe
insaneakngwe	<i>small intestines</i>lyepe-lyepe, ilpenkenye, atneperrke
insectpayteye [BABY TALK] <i>flying stage of termite</i>namengayerre [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>large, of kangaroo</i>atnaltye
<i>type of tree bug</i>perretetye	<i>large, of emu or bush</i>
<i>type found in wild oranges</i> .tyerre	<i>turkey</i>atnwel-atnwele, arlte
<i>types of</i>rltmpengayerre [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>large, of marsupials</i>ayntwete ²
insect-riddenelkimpentye	<i>medicinal intestinal fluids</i> ..atne atherrke
insertakwenke	intoxicated <i>be</i>akngwarrenke
	introduce <i>someone</i>rlwewe aperinenke, lewarrenke
	<i>introduced things</i>alethange
	invent <i>be invented</i>erlwaytenke
	investigatealepetyenke
	invincible, toughelweye
	invitealewetnhenke
	invisible <i>type of invisible spirit</i>athamarenye, merlalpe
	<i>iris (of eye)</i>erlwae errpwelre
	<i>iron, sheet of</i>tyitepayne
	ironwoodathimpe

irritate

<i>edible grub in roots</i>	athimparenye atnyemayte	<i>jealousy</i>	arkampeye [OLDER SPEAKERS], artengepwite,
<i>edible gum on</i>	arelyerrtye, athimpengkwarle	<i>be jealous about</i> <i>your spouse</i>	arwelthe ¹ , arwelthe alkenhe
irritate			
<i>your skin</i>	ngkerrkaylenke		
<i>irritated</i>	pwerepe		
<i>feel irritated</i>	pwereparrenke		
is SEE ALSO be	anenke, ntarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>be jealous of someone who you think has run off with your spouse</i>	anngwenhenke, arwelthe anteyane, imaye angkerrane, aleme angkenke, twengk-arenke
<i>of things in a horizontal position</i>	enwenke	<i>be jealous because someone got something and you didn't</i>	ikwelaytnenke
<i>of things in a vertical position</i>	atnenke	<i>feel left out</i>	kapale arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>of hills</i>	altyanenke	<i>look at someone jealously</i>	arwelthele arenke, erlwelkarrenke
<i>of things that stretch out (e.g. creeks)</i>	alpeyenteyane	jeer at	lhangkenke
<i>Is it . . . ?</i>	+ange	jerk away	iler-ilerarrenke
<i>Is . . . ?</i>	-pange	jest, have fun	errwangerrarrenke
<i>Is that right?</i>	alewe, ahenganje	Jesus	Alkerarenye, enkarte
issue	angke ¹	jew lizard	apmwelye
it SEE ALSO Table 5, p. 813	re	Jingili <i>language or person</i>	Tyengele
<i>to it, for it</i>	kwere	jingle, make noise	Itare-Itarrenke
itch		job	warrke, enpetye
<i>an itch, twitch</i>	erltwatye	<i>go on a job</i>	enpetye apenke
<i>get itchy</i>	etnkelp-etnkenke, etnkenke, ingkerlengkarrenke	<i>work, do a job</i>	warrkarrenke
<i>scratch an itchy spot</i>	angenke rewenhe, errkenke	joey	atwetye
<i>itchy</i>	tetye-tetye	jog, run	artnpenke
<i>have an itchy nose</i>	elhe errkenke	<i>trot happily (animals)</i>	alyeyele artnpenke
<i>itchiness from scabies</i>	ingkerlengke	join	
<i>make someone itchy</i>	errkelh-errkelhe etnyenke	<i>joined</i>	enterr-enterre
itchy grub	ikngethe	<i>become joined</i>	pwitarrenke
<i>bag-shaped nest of itchy grubs</i>	ikngethe	<i>join things up</i>	pwitaylenke, intwerelh-aylenke, awenyerrinike
its	kwereyenge		
itself	rewenhe		

J j

jab	kerle aytnenke	joke	
jail		<i>a joke, fun</i>	rrkante, errwangerre
<i>put someone in jail</i>	akwerelh-aylenke	<i>joke, play around</i>	errwangerrarrenke, rrkantarrenke, errtywengepenke, rrkante arryenke, rrkante wenke
jammed close together	pwarne, pwerrethe-pwerrethe	<i>say something funny</i>	rrkante angkenke
Japanese	Tyapaneye	<i>funny, playful or amusing person</i>	rrkant-angkere, rrkant-rrkante, panipake
jawbone	rile ngkwerne	<i>play a joke on someone</i>	errtywengepenke, rrkante etnyenke
jealous		<i>tease people in the opposite generation</i>	nywerrpe angkenke
<i>jealous fight</i>	imayele	<i>make fun of someone</i>	rrkante elethnenke
<i>have a jealous fight</i>	imayele alarrenke	joyfully	rrkantatherre

juice		intestines atneperrke, ilpenkenye, from native currants ntywerre atnaltye from certain fruits arlkwerrnge ¹
juicy	green liquid in guts, bile anthwerrke, atnwerrke broken hind legs elwe ²
jump	cooked blood teweye worm in guts ngangkaye, erltwatye kangaroo-skin waterbag arrantye sleeping place etnmernte dog that hunts kangaroos weyatheke
<i>along</i>	kangaroo balls vine aherrarlwethe
<i>in fright</i>	kangaroo fat
<i>into something</i>	from kneecap and leg itelhe from lower tail and
<i>over something</i>	scrotal area aherretanke from kidney apele from lower stomach antere alkenhe
<i>up and down</i>	kangaroo grass parlparlpe, kwenteltye edible grub in roots kwenteltyayte
<i>jump out (of spark)</i>	karate practitioner thamathewe [SOME SPEAKERS]
jumpy		keep
<i>anxious, jumpy</i>	keep, have something arrtyenke ¹
<i>sensitive, touchy, jumpy</i>errngerrnge, pwerepe	keep something and
<i>be sensitive, touchy</i>		not give it away ayerrpinenke
<i>or jumpy</i> pwereparrenke, errngerrgarrenke	keep something for
Jupiter Elepelantyeye	someone else kenge arenke
just		keep away from wenngarrenke, ertwepe
<i>only</i> -arteyene, -aperte, +p-aperte, aparte	apenke, amwarenke
<i>for no particular purpose</i>	...ape, apange	keep for good alantye arrtyenke, arntarryyenke
<i>just then</i> rlengkelke, nyaperte	keep on at someone akwatnhenke, kwepertarrenke
<i>Just a minute!</i> alele, angkwetye, alelaperte	keep something secret akertemwengke keep someone awake atnkwe etnyenge- wanenye
justify yourself atnawerre artntwenke	keep to yourself, not
jutting out errkert-errkerte	humbug others atnwemwernte arenke keeping someone company errkwengele [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Kk

kalkardi (<i>plant</i>) elkerte	kestrel (<i>nankeen</i>) ankengarrete, eleterrekamekame
kalpari (<i>plant</i>) arrelange ¹ , kalpare	kick	
kangaroo		<i>someone or something</i> angketye elpatnhenke, <i>base of tail</i> atnwerrete	angketyele eletnhenke
<i>red kangaroo</i> aherre, tyantwerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>something into place</i> tnwetyenke	
<i>joey</i> atwetye	kidney karlekerte
<i>bluey coloured kangaroo</i> erwete	<i>kidney fat</i> apele
<i>young, adult male</i> anthetye	kill	
<i>big male kangaroo</i> mpelawerre	<i>kill someone or something</i>	.alarrenke, intemarte alarrenke
<i>grey coloured kangaroo</i> peleweye	<i>cause death, choke</i> ayerlinenke
<i>fat kangaroo</i> kantye kwertare	<i>kill by shooting</i> wenke ¹
<i>foreleg</i> atnwerrete	<i>kill by stepping on</i> atenke
<i>hip, rump</i> tyarlenye	<i>kill something by biting</i> atnhenke imewarle
<i>excretory organ</i> atnelkwe	<i>kill yourself</i> ayelinelp-inenke rewenhe
<i>guts</i> arrke ²		

kind

<i>kill little animals</i>	tyepetye alarrenke, tyepetye atrarenke
<i>kill meat but leave it for later</i>	thwepe wenke
<i>kill meat by knocking it against something</i>	ntyalpewenke
<i>kill something off</i>	aytnarrelh-aylenke
<i>'kill yourself' laughing</i>	rrkante ampwarrenke
kind	
<i>be kind or compassionate</i>	..atham-athame, tyamwerle
<i>kind of, not real</i>	-iperrenye
kindling	althwalthe, arwele ngkweltye, errtywerle
king brown snake	pwekerrenye
<i>large</i>	alhingke, atetherraynewene
kingfisher (red-backed)	rtwere
kinship system	altye amerne
kiss	awentyenke
kite (bird)	
<i>black kite</i>	etnkwele
<i>black-breasted buzzard</i>	twetime, tywerteke (?)
Kityarr language or person	Aketyarre
knead, mix	yenke
knee	errpe <i>back of knee</i> kwenpe
<i>kneecap</i>	karlale [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>of emu</i>	arekelperle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>kangaroo kneecap fat</i>	itelhe
<i>sit with knees bent</i>	karte atnenke
<i>supported on knees</i>	errpenge erretetye
kneel	arlemenye anenke, errpenge alenentye atnenke
knife	
<i>stone knife</i>	elperle, errke ¹ , nkwartetye
knob-tail gecko	arlwere
knock	
<i>knock accidentally</i>	terrpelh-aylenke, atetherrpaylenke
<i>knock on something</i>	ltare alarrenke
<i>knock something back</i>	mentyinenke, ertnwentenke
<i>knock something down</i>	ertwathenke, pwerrere alarrenke
<i>knock something in</i>	alalinke, tnwetenke
<i>knock someone over</i>	twete elethnenke, karte elethnenke, ertwathenke
<i>knock someone over</i>	
<i>the head</i>	lthewenke
<i>bump</i>	rerrkelh-aylenke
<i>knock off, finish work</i>	itetnhenke
knot	
<i>knot in wood</i>	pelpe, iterrke, arwele pelpe

knotted

matted or knotted hair ..aylep-aylepe, akaylep-
aylepe, akalangkw-
alangkwe

know

know how to do something kaltyarrenke, arrtyenke¹

know about someone

or somethingetelarenke

know someone wellperanngarrenke

know a place wellilpanteyane,
ilpewarlinenke

know something will

happenetwengertaylenke,
atneratyarrenke

know something bad

is going to happenangkwerrelthel-aytenke

know something

because of a dreamaltyerre ertntwenke

not know about something akwerppew-alantye

not know what to doetelarenge-wanenye,
arrpernkenke,
akwerrparrenke

I don't know!rwengkawe

recognise someonelwengk-arenke,
erlwarenke

recognise someone's voice ..lwengk-elpathenke

knowledge

from the Dreamtimeaknganentye

have knowledgearryenke¹

without knowledgealepale

knowledgeablekaltye, kwerrnge ltywere,
kaltyarenye, kaltye

someone who is good

at doing thingspenangkale, tyake

known

well-knownlwengkelareye

be knownerlwaytenke

kurapuka (wattle)ampweye

kurdaitcharlwaylpe, angketye

atnywenke, artweye,

angketye atnhe [OLDER
SPEAKERS], iwe [BABY TALK]

less dangerous kurdaitcha ..aylpatye ywekewene

feather shoes,

'kurdaitcha boot'atnhe

feeling that a kurdaitcha

is nearartepe ywekenke

put on feather shoes

(of kurdaitcha)angketye atnywenke

turn into a kurdaitcharlwaylparrenke

kurrajong

desert kurrajongpenge

northern kurrajongameyake

desert kurrajong nut,

ediblengkweyange

fur on seed pods.....ikngethe
get water from kurrajong
roots.....ayerlinenke
flowers.....arlpetharlpe [SOME SPEAKERS]

L

lacewing larvaekwatyarle ntyenyenye-
 -ntyenyenye, angkwerey-
 -angkwereye, mwete-
 -mwete, ntyenyenye
 -aywekert-aywekerte,
 -tyarlikwingkwinkge

ladpmerrke²

laden
tree laden with fruit.....twaylpaylpe, arlweteperte

ladybird beetlepatelayteye

lake
large expanse of water.....alaye¹, artnwepe

lamblame-lame

lamb's tail (plant)awerrek-alyeyalyeye

lamearinarre, leme-leme
go lame.....arinarrarrenke

landaherne
land on.....antethenenke, anter-
 -antethenenke [OLDER
 SPEAKERS], kwenarrenkerne

lanceerrwempere, napennnge

languageangke¹, ngkwerengke
 [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
Aboriginal languageangke¹
difficult languageangke elpertelhe
use sign language.....elye theye angkenke

lap
lapping sound.....pilpe-pilpe
drink, making a
lapping sound.....pilpe-pilpe kwathenke

lap
person's lapaympe, enwe
have someone sit in
your lapenwartele arrtyenke

lapwing (banded)tyelkatherathere

lardantere

largentyeltye, alkenhe
large amounts of.....antewangkarre

large intestines
of emu or bush turkeyatnwel-atnwele, arlte
of kangarooatnalyte
of marsupialsayntwete²
of people.....naynewe

larrkin
mischiefous or
promiscuous personkaylkwere, mpwekare

larva
ant larva, edibletyerrempe, tyerlpe [OLDER
 SPEAKERS]
of lacewing insectangkwerey-angkwereye,
 -kwatyarle ntyenyenye-
 -ntyenyenye, mwete-mwete,
 -ntyenyenye aywekert-
 -aywekerte

lashtail lizardkarlantye

last
behind.....antenge, antengetheye,
 -atnantenge theye
youngest child.....amethenhe,
 -atnantenge penhe
come last (in a game).....atnepethengarrenke
last resortlwete

late
get late in the day.....etnpey-alpenke
too late.....atnengkane
be too late for something ...atnengkanarrenke,
 -antenge apenke

latelyarlwetyere [OLDER SPEAKERS],
 -lywengkertenye [RESPECT
 LANGUAGE]
a recent thing.....arlwetyerepenhe

later
behind.....artenhe, atnantenge
 -theye, tneyele
later and laterarlengam-arlenge
bit later onarleng-arlenge, arlenge,
 -arlengewaty

laughrrkantarrenke
a laugh, funrrkante
laugh until you cry.....rrkantarrenke rlweltyewe
laugh loudlyarlatnarrenke
make someone laugh.....rrkante etnyenke
laugh uncontrollably.....rrkante ampwarrenke

Law
custom, tradition, rule.....Altyerre, Ihangkele,
 -tywerrenge
break the Lawmwekenharrenke

lawnatherrke

lay (an egg)arrenke¹, athenke

lay (something down or out)atntathel-aytenke,
 -arrenke¹, pantyarrenke,
 -atntathenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

layeredkwentyelrrpere

lazyanamewe, anenkeye,
 -pmerrkarenye
feel lazykwetnayarrenke,
 -atnhakertarrenke,
 -anenkeyarrenke

lead

<i>feel lazy after eating</i>nthatarrenke	
lead		
<i>someone</i>itarre aperinenke, yerl-aperinenke, ayweng-aywenge aperinenke, artenge aperinenke [SOME SPEAKERS], pwarnele aperinenke	
<i>someone downhill</i>ertwelh-aylenke	
<i>someone halfway</i>atewarrey-etynyenke	
<i>march someone with you</i>	...atnwenhenke	
<i>lead the way</i>arrwkelarrenke	
<i>go in the lead</i>yerlapenke	
leadertyertengkwe	
leaf, leavesalperre, pantye	
<i>of bush banana</i>enkwarnnge, altyeye	
<i>large leaf</i>paylpe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>leafy branch</i>arwele alperre	
<i>clump of leaves in bloodwood</i>arrkengeyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS], karrarrampe	
<i>leaves, debris</i>ntate	
leak outtaltye atnthenke	
<i>a leak, hole</i>altherrke	
<i>seep out (especially blood)</i>	..erretarrenke	
lean		
<i>lean against</i>mpewe anenke, amperantethenke, mpewe atnenke, mpewarrenke, alenentyarrenke, alenentye atnenke	
<i>stand leaning on something</i>mpewe atnarrenke	
<i>leaning</i>arlkarlkere	
<i>lean something on something else</i>alenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
lean (not fat)arlalkenhe	
<i>kangaroo</i>ampwe	
<i>emu</i>ntyerrmele	
learnkaltyarrenke, ilparlarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>by watching</i>arritarranty	
<i>someone who learns quickly</i>ake atnawerre	
learnedkaltye	
leather-leaved colony		
wattle and grubilanayte, pwentanengayte	
leave, goalpenke, apelapenke	
<i>leave</i>arrewarrenke, ntarrelp-arenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>quickly</i>anpatyarrenke, ertnterarrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	
<i>for good</i>inteme apenke	
<i>a particular place</i>arrel-aytenke, arrelpathenke, mentyintel-aytenke, antenginenke	
<i>to stay with other people</i>arrkerenyarrenke	
<i>because of something</i>		
<i>you don't like</i>arrevee apenke	
<i>be the last one to leave</i>aytnathel-aytenke	
<i>force someone to leave</i>atnamarrenke	
<i>want to leave</i>athamatenke	
<i>set off</i>ayterwenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>go out, exit</i>lwemanenke	
leave, resignitetnhenke	
leave		
<i>leave a mark, sign or tracks</i>amperlanenke, arrel-aytenke	
<i>leave lots of tracks</i>althe arrkwinenke	
<i>leave something for later</i>lwengerathenke, alelarrenke	
<i>leave something for someone</i>arnanginenke	
<i>leave something or someone behind</i>akakarrel-aytenke, thwepe etlnhenke, arrenke ¹ , arralpeletnhenke, etlnhel-aytenke	
<i>leave something behind</i>etlnhel-arrenke, alwengkinenke, arrelpathenke, mentyintel-aytenke, alantye apenke, alwengkel-arrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>leave something behind accidentally</i>elpertelh-aylenke	
<i>leave something somewhere for good</i>intemarte arrenke	
<i>leave someone out of something</i>akakarrenke, rengelle etnyenke, rrile-rrile	
<i>Leave it alone!</i>mentye, mentye anewene	
<i>leave nothing</i>alkeyinenke	
<i>leave someone or something alone</i>ayerrpinenke	
<i>leave something unfinished</i>itetnhenke, itetnhel-aytenke, akertewenke, akertarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS], akertarrel-aytenke, akertewel-aytenke	
leaves	SEE leaf	
ledgeenkwe	
<i>rock ledge</i>etnteye	

leech		<i>feel tired, sleepy</i>rlwatnk-atnthenke, atnhakertarrenke, kwetnayarrenke
<i>type of</i>parlalikwe		
left		<i>lie around feeling lazy</i> <i>or lethargic</i>anenkeyarrenke
<i>on its own</i>thwepengkarle rewenhe <i>without care or attention</i> ...thwepengkarle		
left-handthakwe		level
<i>with the left hand</i>thakwe angkwerre		<i>level, even, equal</i>lepele <i>level ground</i>marlere <i>make things level</i>pwitaylenke
leftoversampeny-ampenye, ampenye, etnpenhe, mentye-mentye, tyepetye ¹		lever something upalpwartenke
<i>food or drink</i>ngwike		liar
leg		<i>a liar, a lie</i>errtywalthe
<i>thigh</i>ilepere		licearreme, payteye entyarenge
<i>lower leg</i>kwenpe, rlterre ¹		lickawentyenke, impimpe kwathenke
<i>leg bone of emu</i>karrete, wetyenye		<i>part of self (such as</i> <i>fingers)</i>awentyenke rewenhe
<i>bow-legged</i>ilepere amper-ampere		lie
<i>kangaroo legs broken</i>		<i>lie down</i>entwetherenke <i>be lying down</i>enwenke, ntarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>in preparation for cooking</i> ..elwe ²		<i>on back</i>impalkerte entweyane, elperr-enwenke, alyarrentye enwenke
legendyarteye		<i>resting head on elbow</i>alkanye entweyane
lemon grass, nativearineng-arinenge ¹		<i>on your side</i>twapetye enwenke
lemonadekwelteringke		<i>resting against something</i> ..alenentye mpewenwenke, alenentye enwenke
lend		<i>with feet lower than</i> <i>your head</i>rreparle entweyane
<i>something to someone</i>arletnyenke, ape etnyenke		<i>with knees bent</i>arlemenye enwenke, karte anteyane, karte atnteyane, karte entweyane
<i>on loan</i>apertangkwerle		<i>with legs to one side</i>merlenye entweyane
lerp scale		<i>lie all over the place</i>alperrye entweyane, entwer-entwer-enyerrane
<i>on leaves of bloodwood</i>		<i>lie, be (of things that</i> <i>stretch out, e.g. creek)</i>alpeyenteyane
<i>tree</i>altyakwerre		lie
<i>on leaves of butterfly bush</i> .ntyerne		<i>tell lies</i>errtywarrenke, lyerrtye ampenke, ayntarrpinenke, errtywarr-artntwenke, errtywengepenke, angke arrkwinenke
<i>on leaves of Normanton</i>		<i>in anger</i>ntelhelepwenke, ntelh-anenke
<i>box</i>yerrkeyerre		<i>a liar, a lie</i>errtywalthe
<i>on leaves of river red gum</i> ..pereltye		life
lest-ketye		<i>alive</i>atnke
let		<i>still alive</i>atnkengaperte
<i>a let-down</i>rlwarrewathene		<i>bring back to life</i>alweninenke
<i>be let down, disappointed</i> ..aleme ilpwarrenke, ahentyele akenke		<i>lifeless</i>ime
<i>let go, let out</i>ywekenke, etntarenke, itetnhenke, aralkinenke		life-saver burrakeley-akeleye
<i>let people know about</i> <i>things</i>rlwarrinenke, angke elpathel-aytenke		
<i>let people know</i> (of animals).....atnakenke		
<i>let someone off</i>mentye angkenke, mentynenke		
<i>let someone have</i> <i>something</i>mentye etnyenke		
<i>not let up</i>kweperete angkenke		
<i>let something be</i>mentye		
<i>let's (do something)</i>+wene		
<i>Let's go!</i>mpe		
lethargickwetnaye, anenkeye		

lift

lift

<i>lift something up</i>	atnamilenke, ilale-rntwenke, alpwartenke
<i>prise something up</i>	alpwartelh-aylenke
<i>try unsuccessfully to lift something up</i>	aytnaninenke
<i>get someone to lift something</i>	arralkelh-aylenke
<i>remove restrictions after sorry business</i>	ilparrenke

light, daylight

<i>bright</i>	rlwenthe
<i>half-light</i>	antilakake, eltyem-eltyeme
<i>light in the sky</i>	parrye
<i>be just getting light</i>	tilpilparrenke, arlpank-arlpankarrenke, arlpankarrenke, arreyern-alpenke, tilpilpe-tilpilparrenke
<i>give off light</i>	ampenke, atntamparryenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>light shining in the night sky</i>	parryele arrytenke
<i>light up the sky</i>	arnewangke-wangkaylenke

light

<i>hair</i>	tyekwatyekwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>coloured</i>	arlter-arltere, arltere
<i>complexion</i>	nterparrepene, arelyerrye
light a fire	arrpenke, rlwenthinenke
<i>so people can see</i>	rlwewe pwenke
<i>by dragging a firestick</i>	
<i>behind</i>	ayweng-aywenge
<i>by rubbing sticks</i>	errmale wenke
light (of weight)	althwalthe, pipapenye, arrmaly-arrmalye, artaly-artalye, ararr-ararre, arapalye, arapeke

lightly

<i>walk lightly so as not to leave tracks</i>	thewilele, apenke errwelaperte
light-heartedly	ape
lightning	awely-awelye
<i>lightning strike</i>	awely-awelyele rlenke, arntwenge ilenke, awely-awelyele wenke, awely-awelyele ilenke
ignum	penngarte

like

<i>liking, wanting</i>	ahentye ¹
<i>want someone or something</i>	ahentyarrenke, ahentye anenke, erlwatnyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>fancy someone</i>	itenyarrenke

<i>be attracted to something</i>	erlwie ilenke
<i>like, respect someone</i>	lwengk-arenke
<i>be fond of</i>	peranngarrenke

like, similar to	-apenye
<i>two things that are like each other</i>	kwentyatherre
like that, thus	mpelarte, mpelaperte, mpele+, -mpele

lily

<i>desert fringed lily</i>	arrwelth-arrwelthe ²
<i>Sandover lily</i>	ilekkennge

limestone	erltwente
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limp

<i>limp along</i>	arinarre apenke, apekapre apenke
<i>limping</i>	thapele-thapele
<i>lame</i>	lerppe
<i>go lame</i>	arinarrarenke
<i>withered</i>	errweperte

line	iteye
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<i>straight line</i>	akerte atnawerre
<i>in a straight line</i>	antengethwerpe, ntwengatherre

<i>line up</i>	laynaparrenke, tyltyarrenke
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lined earless dragon	angket-angkete, tyeperneye
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lined fire-tailed skink	amenge errkweny-errkweny
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lines

<i>designs</i>	arlkenye
<i>in palm of hand</i>	artnatyerre, eltye kwerrme, arlkene
<i>on the ground</i>	impatye
<i>creases</i>	kwerrme
lips	rrimpimpe

<i>dry lips</i>	arraynterrke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
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liquid

<i>inside something</i>	therrtye
<i>watery stuff from kangaroo's stomach</i>	anthwerrke, atnwerke
<i>watery eyes</i>	rlweltye impentye
<i>liquid honey</i>	akampe [SOME SPEAKERS], akarre

lisp	alenye arlelpe, alenyne errpatye, alenyne thapele, arratnharlkwe
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listenelpathenke, ilparlarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	loanapertangkwerle
<i>listen out for something</i>ilpewe anenke, ilpewe atnenke	location, placeapmere
<i>listen secretly</i>tyerte theye elpathenke	lock	
<i>keep listening</i>kweperete elpathenke	<i>locked in</i>akertemwengke
<i>pay attention</i>ilpe ltywere	<i>lock something up</i>awaparrenke
<i>not listen properly</i>palapale elpathenke	locusttyarrarraye
<i>someone who never listens</i>ilpe akngwe	logarwele, ateye
<i>Hey listen!</i>alewertame	<i>big burning log</i>warekine
<i>listen over there</i>arreteme [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>hollow log</i>ilpere
littlekelye, +ng-anyimpe	<i>solid log</i>arwele atnperre
<i>very little</i>kelyamperle	loin clothpelye, nake [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>little bit</i>arerrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS]	lolly, sweetlaleye
little black cormorantatnker-atnkere ¹	lonelyalthere, arrakelakele
little button-quailkartelkwarre	<i>feel lonely, homesick</i>altherarrenke, athamarrenke
little corellaterekerre	loneralkwempe, ngarrparenye
little falconngimarre alarrewene, thangkerne aynewenhe	long	
live		<i>long, tall</i>etnkwelthe, etnkwelthitarre, alkenhe
<i>live somewhere for a while</i>	..anterwenenke	<i>long hair</i> [OLDER SPEAKERS]alparalye, alyalpere
<i>live off a certain food</i>alkenharrenke	<i>long things</i>etnkwelth-etnkwelthe
<i>live (in a place)</i>anenke	<i>from a long way</i>alkere aperte theye
<i>living in a particular</i>		long for, yearnaltherarrenke, athamarrenke, ahentye
<i>location or place</i>arenye		etarrenke, arawerrenge akake entweyane
<i>live (of many people/animals</i>		long haired ratkwetange
<i>in different places)</i>anter-anter-enyerrane	long pussy-tails (plant)atyew-atyewe, ilpwer- ilpwere
<i>be alive</i>atnkarrenke	long-leaved corkwoodntyarleyarle [OLDER SPEAKERS], ntyweye [SOME SPEAKERS]
livelyalthekalthe, errngerneye, etweke, ngampe-ngampe	long-snouted lashtailkarlantye
<i>feel lively</i>althekaltharrenke, errngerneyarrenke	long-tailed earless	
liveraleme	dragonangket-angkete, tyeperneye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>emu liver</i>elepe ²	long time	
livestockpweleke	<i>for a very long time</i>alethele
living, aliveatnke	<i>long time ago</i>ahernatherrele, awatnke, aherne entenyne
lizard SEE ALSO goanna, gecko		<i>not long ago</i>arlwetyere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>blue-tongue</i>kangkere, elparnkwere	<i>people from long ago</i>awatnkenye inenge
<i>Burton's snake-lizard</i>paripe ¹	<i>in the future</i>arlenge
<i>central netted dragon</i>		long way	
<i>(male)</i>arrpwayle	<i>a long way</i>arlenge, arlengarlentye
<i>skinks</i>ahalyepwenge, atnane, ikwarre	<i>the long way</i>arteperinte
<i>interior blind snake</i>ahaylengkilere	<i>take the long way</i>artengele apenke, ertwepakenke, ertwepe apenke
<i>knob-tail gecko</i>arlwere	<i>people going the long way</i>	..artengamerne
<i>lashtail lizard</i>karlantye	look SEE ALSO seearenke
<i>lined earless dragon,</i>		<i>look across</i>rrile-rrile arenke
<i>long-tailed earless dragon</i>	..angket-angkete	<i>look back</i>artep-arenke, alwene warle arenke
<i>pygmy mulga monitor</i>arine, elitne		
<i>ring-tailed dragon</i>ntekakarle, taltale ¹		
<i>ta-ta lizard</i>karlantye		
<i>types of small lizards</i>kaperle		
loaded (with food)manywene		
loaferankeyalthe, ankeyangkere, ankeye, pmerrkarenye		

look

<i>look behind</i>	intwemele arenke	<i>country</i>	arterpinenke, ilenke ¹
<i>look between two things</i>	atwapatherre arenke	<i>something sacred</i>	errngerrngele arrtyenke, Ihangkele arrtyenke
<i>look from behind</i>		look for	enthwenke
<i>something</i>	kert-arenke	<i>the right way</i>	ahererre arenke
<i>look from the side</i>	akwitakenke	<i>something by turning</i>	
<i>look everywhere</i>	alperrye enthwenke, palapale enthwenke	<i>things over</i>	ercketnhenke
<i>look inside</i>	kwene arenke	<i>in vain</i>	akathenke, akepe akathenke
<i>look sideways at someone</i>	erlwalpel-athnenke	<i>amongst things for</i>	
<i>look as if you don't know someone</i>		<i>something</i>	elketnhenke
<i>look at someone by mistake</i>	anywerrarrenke	loose	arawe, aralke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>look at something you're not supposed to</i>	kapale arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>looser</i>	arawapenyne
<i>look at yourself</i>	lyenty-arenke, elye arenke	<i>slack</i>	arawe, itewe, aralke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>look at someone without talking</i>	akerlitele arenke	<i>free</i>	arawe
<i>look in a way that shows you don't like someone</i>	anywerrarrenke	<i>get free</i>	aralkarrenke
<i>look to see if people are watching</i>	ngwenye-ngwenye arenke	<i>become loose</i>	itewarrenke, aralkarrenke
<i>look confidently</i>	kwete arenke	<i>let something free</i>	arawinenke
<i>look hard at something</i>	atywerr-arenke, erlwarenke, ertwarathenke	<i>make something loose</i>	itewinenke, alhilenke
<i>look jealously at someone</i>	erlwelkarrenke	lopsided	ywerrpe
<i>look someone in the eye</i>	erlwenge arenke	Lord	enkarte
<i>look with anger</i>	erlwelkelh-arenke, erlwelkenke	lose	
<i>look with desire</i>	kapale arenke	<i>hair</i>	akarlpankarrenke
<i>look with eyes wide open</i>	erlwelkarrenke	<i>your vision</i>	erlw errpatyarrenke
<i>look with narrow eyes</i>	erlw arenke kwenengenengele	<i>your way</i>	akapenke
<i>Look out!</i>	pwertaye, nthekeyarte	<i>something</i>	elpertaylenke, elpertelh- aylenke, alwengkinenke, alwengkel-arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be on the look-out</i>	tywerlele arenke, etak- etake anenke	<i>weight</i>	arapekarrenke
look, appear		<i>your memory</i>	akngwepangarrenke
<i>a certain way</i>	arenke	lose (a game)	antenge apenke, atnepethengarrenke
look after	arntartarenke, arryyenke ¹ , ahene arrtyenke	lose (a relative)	
<i>emu chicks (male emu)</i>	akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>a child, niece or nephew</i>	atnkerathekarrrenke
<i>someone</i>	akartryenke, akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS], aname arntarryenke, akepe arrtyenke	<i>a relative</i>	artentye apenke, alwengkinenke, alwengkel-arenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>an old person or baby</i>	atnwenhenke	<i>a sibling</i>	ngarrparrenke
<i>lots of animals or children</i>	kwetape arrtyenke	<i>a father</i>	Ihamparrenke
<i>someone's things</i>	akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>uncle or aunt (become bereaved)</i>	altyeleye Ihamparrenhe, atnkeleye Ihamparrenhe
		lost	
		<i>get lost</i>	akapenke
		lots	makwerle, apartaperte, arkwe, arlewenepe, twetheme, twetherrwetherre, yamenye, ayang-ayange, ayangaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]

<i>(plural marker)</i>inenge, -amerne, -angkere, -angketyarre	<i>get low down, crouch</i>arerrngarrenke, kwenarrenke
<i>of (people)</i>alkentherle [OLDER SPEAKERS], ilkentye	<i>get lower in pitch</i>kwenarrenke
<i>of food</i>manywene, kwentye, antewangkarre	<i>low, small</i>kelye
<i>of things all over the place</i>	..mentye-mentye entweyane, arwenth- arwenthе, ayamalke	<i>lower something</i>kwenaylenke
<i>of people doing something together</i>aperrpetnkenke	
<i>(of a quality), very</i>-arteyene, aparte	
<i>of times</i>makwerle-ngareye	
<i>become numerous</i>makwerlarrenke	
<i>have lots of food</i>antewangkenke	
loud		
<i>(of voice)</i>atayele, wentare	
<i>a loud voice</i>ahentye alkenhe	
<i>loud, forceful</i>artewentye	
<i>louder</i>alkerel-aperte, inteme, errwele	
<i>get louder</i>errwelarlarrenke	
<i>talk loudly</i>werrtye angkenke, atayele angkenke	
<i>(do something) that makes a loud noise</i>aywerre, Itare	
<i>make something loud</i>artewentyaylenke	
lousearreme	
<i>in underarm hair</i>petherre	
<i>found on clothes or hair</i>pweltake	
<i>eggs of</i>arreme arenge kwarte	
love		
<i>a child or close friend</i>atham-athame anenke	
<i>true love</i>ahentye alkenhe	
<i>look for love</i>itenyarle apenke, itenye alwenke	
<i>fall in love</i>aleme ywekenke, ahentye ywekenke, itenyarrenke	
<i>love someone</i>ahentyele arrtyenke	
<i>be lovesick</i>arawerrenge akake entweyane	
<i>love songs</i>ilpentye	
<i>love, sex</i>itenye, mpwenye	
loverahentyepenhe, itenyе, kalye-kalye, mite-mite	
<i>seeking a</i>mpwenyewe	
<i>lover boy</i>mpwenyarte-mpwenyarte	
<i>become sweethearts, lovers</i>mpwenyarranke	
lovelyarleyale, etntel- etntele, mamperle, mamperlengenye	
loving, caringatham-athame	
love grassesawertawe	
lowakwerrke, kwene-kwene, kwenenge	
<i>get low down, crouch</i>arerrngarrenke, kwenarrenke	
<i>get lower in pitch</i>kwenarrenke	
<i>low, small</i>kelye	
<i>lower something</i>kwenaylenke	
luck		
<i>bad luck</i>akwetyerre-tyerre	
<i>bad luck hunting</i>errpernpe	
<i>cause bad luck by doing something wrong</i>akwetyerrepene	
lukarrara (plant)akwetelhe	
lump		
<i>growth</i>pelpe	
<i>of earth</i>akarnte, twempere	
<i>of sweet liquid or sap</i>thwerine [OLDER SPEAKERS], thwerine-thwerine	
<i>lump, ball</i>karlwе	
lumpy		
<i>arlwerr-arlwerre,</i>		
<i>karlwе-karlwe,</i>		
<i>mpwerelhe-mpwerelhe,</i>		
<i>enteny-entenyе,</i>		
<i>pelpe-pelpe, tetye-tetye,</i>		
<i>twerrke-twerrke</i>		
<i>get lumpy</i>artntarrenke, kwake-kwakarrenke, pelpe-pelparrenke	
<i>go lumpy</i>ikngethetnkenke	
<i>make the ground lumpy</i>		
<i>(of cattle)</i>pwelyerreyerre aynenke	
lunch timeartenyele	
lungsrreltye	
Luritja language or person	..Alweratye	
lushangwarlpe	
lust		
<i>lust after someone</i>itenyarrenke, mpwenyarranke	
lymph nodeskwarte-kwarte	
M m		
machineartelhe	
mad		
<i>insane, crazy</i>akngwe, ilpe akngwe	
<i>naughty</i>ngkerte	
<i>go mad or crazy, be driven mad</i>ilpe akngwarrenke	
<i>make someone go mad or crazy</i>akngwinenke, ilpe akngwinenke	
Magellanic cloudsArrentye alkerarenye atherre	
maggottyerre	

magic

magic

use bad magic on someone	arraylentyinenke
bad magic	arraylentye
magpie	rrpwere, rrpwre alkenhe
magpie lark	rteye-rteye
Main's frog	karlarrangkerne
Maintain	
country	arterrpinenke
Major Mitchell's cockatoo	akngkwene, elekle [SOME SPEAKERS]
crest	akinte
make	
do	mpwarenke
build, create	arrenke ¹ , erntenke
make someone or something better	aheninenke, arterrpinenke
make someone do something	+lh-ayle+, +lh-...+lh-alperine+
make happen again and again	+lh-...+lh-ayle+
make amends	nyerre iparenke
make out, recognise	erlwarenke
make up, apologise	erlwatyne angkenke, pealtyarrenke
male	angwerretye, antewaretye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
teenager at initiation	akngwerte
malleable	
become	ikelharrenke
mallee	
blue mallee	erreve, lweperre [SOME SPEAKERS]
red-bud mallee	entyenye
Normanton box	alywelpe
man	artweye, antewaretye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
initiated	artweye
single	arnkentyarenye
married	relhewe artweye
with two or more wives	ararrkwe
middle-aged	arrewangampeye
old	erlkwe, erlkampenge, erlkwetyerkwe
young	angkalyeye, artweye akwerrke, arwekerte
good-looking	anthetye
important	artweye alkenhe
white	rlwampe ¹
in bush camp	akiwarenye, tyelkathe [SOME SPEAKERS]
recently initiated	ayleny-alkere
larrikin, womaniser	kaylkwere-kaylkwere
grow up into a young man	.pmerrkarrenke

manager	kwertengerle
mangy dog	aleke aynterrik
manna	
on leaves of bloodwood tree	altyakwerre
on leaves of butterfly bush	ntyerne
on leaves of Normanton box	yerrkeyerre
on leaves of river red gum	pereltye
manner	
in this manner	+ayethe
mantis	antyekantye
many	-amerne, apartaperte, antewangkarre, makwerle, nhangarte, aparte, yamenye, -angkere, arwenth-arwenthe, ayangaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
in many places	apmere apanpe
(people)	ilkentye
(people or animals)	alkentherle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
things everywhere	mentye-mentye entweyane, ayamalke, -akerre
be many	antewangkenke
become numerous	makwerlarrenke
many times	makwerle-ngareye
how many	arrenentye
march	
lead someone with you	atnwenhenke
march fly	errele, ilalthe [SOME SPEAKERS]
mark	
pattern, design	arlkenye
non-ceremonial mark	pwentye
mark on the ground	impatye
lots of marks	kwerrme-kwerrme, pwelyerrelyerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
leave a mark	amperlanenke
make a mark on something	ngkwenke
put a mark on baby's forehead and stomach	
for protection	rlwengkaye
married	arlwenthe, marlwenthe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
couple	anewarte, apmerangke, arlwenthe alkere, mpwerneye makwernte
woman	artweyewe artweye
man	relhewe artweye
couple (in same generation group as speaker)	arrkare nhenge atherre
with more than one wife	arlwenth-arlwenthe, ararrkwe

<i>couple married the wrong way</i>	iterrke, iterrke atherre, ikwe errpatye atherre, erlwe atherrk-atherrke, atne iterke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
marrow	pwetyerre
marry	arlwenthinenke
<i>marry someone of the wrong skin</i>	errpaty-errpatye atherre anteyane, palepale ilenke
<i>marry the right way</i>	atnawerre atherre anteyane
<i>marry a sibling of your sibling's spouse</i>	lwengereke-lwengere ilenke
<i>give someone in marriage</i>	atewarrenke
marsupial	iwere
<i>type of</i>	iwere
martial arts practitioner	thamathewe [SOME SPEAKERS]
martin	
<i>fairy martin</i>	tyrremperc
<i>tree martin</i>	artentengentenge (?)
mash	
<i>certain fruits with water</i>	ntywerr-arrtyenke
<i>mashed food</i>	atnwerrnge
<i>mash something up</i>	ipelhipaylenke
masked woodswallow	alpantywelle
mass	
<i>mass of something (e.g. seed, spinifex resin, tobacco or ear wax)</i>	ikelhe
massage	
<i>use healing massage</i>	angkewerr-elethnenke, angkerrewenke, atenke, rntwenke ²
mat	
<i>bed, blanket</i>	pantye
mat spurge (plant)	aylpaty-aylpaty, kwepe-kwepe
matches	rlwenthine, ware, lwethene, patelwetye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
mate (friend)	
<i>friend, age-mate</i>	atyewe ² , paltye, kwertenye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>my mate</i>	atyengepetye
<i>as mates, friends</i>	elkwatherre
mate	
<i>mating behaviour (of animals)</i>	rwerrpatherre
material	mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>that hasn't been sewn</i>	alparre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>worn in the olden days</i>	karlateye
matted (hair)	ikelh-ikelhe, akaylep-aylepe, aylepe, aylep-aylepe
matter	angke ¹
mature (of a person)	alkenhe
maybe	+ange, -apeke
<i>that might be so</i>	yapeke
me SEE ALSO Table 5, p. 813	ayenge, atyenge
<i>for me, to me, at me,</i>	
<i>on me</i>	atyenge
mean	iterrke
<i>be</i>	lhangkenke
meat	weye ¹ , atnwenthine, tyetye ² [BABY TALK]
meat	weyapele, atnwenthalyerre, tyetyayerre, weyalyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
canned	tenemite, tenpweleye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
nice tasting	kwemeye
<i>cooked meat blood</i>	karlkwerrnge
<i>flesh</i>	arlke
<i>pieces of cut-up meat</i>	rntwengenpenhe
<i>hunger for meat</i>	ankerrtye
<i>part of the meat removed from the main part</i>	entetherre
<i>smell of cooking meat</i>	entyementyerrke, entyerrm-entyerrme
<i>that cooks quickly</i>	thapake
<i>with lots of fat</i>	tharnnge
<i>with not much fat</i>	arlalkalenhe
meat ant	ngkwerneyewene
meat eater	atnwenthine aynewene
mediate	arrkngerte apenke
medicine	
<i>from beefwood</i>	karntape
<i>from termite mound</i>	akerrthe
<i>sap from bloodwood</i>	arrkipere
<i>sap from ghost gum</i>	arnanpe
<i>substance made by ants</i>	tyerrempe, tyerlpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>strong smelling plants</i>	inteng-intenge ²
<i>swallow medicinal liquid</i>	kwathenke
meet	
<i>meet for ceremonial activities</i>	pwitarrenke
<i>meet up with someone</i>	erlwelenke
<i>meet up with lots of people</i>	pwitatherrarenke
<i>go ahead to meet someone</i>	kwenengarrenke, lwenge-lwenge apenke
<i>run out to meet someone</i>	lwenge-lwenge artnpenke
<i>meet someone halfway</i>	erlwelenke
melody	ikwe
melon	paddy melon
	payemelane

melt

wild melon	kwelkarte	
melt	arntwarrenke, arrweltharrenke, aywerlarrenke, errngwarrenke	
<i>melt something</i>	arntwaylenke, errngwaylenke, arrwelthaylenke, ntywelh- aylenke	
memory		
bad memory.....	ilpewanenye	
good memory.....	ilpakake ¹	
get memory back	ilpetnkenke alwene	
remember about someone or something	ilpangkenke, ilpaytenke	
lose memory	akngwepangarrenke	
men	artweye inenge	
single men's camp	arkentye, tyangkaye	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
mend		
something	perrtyenke, mpwarenke, aheninenke	
mental		
mentally unwell	ake arntetye	
Merry Christmas	manywene aynewethe	
mesa	artnke	
mess		
dirty	artennge	
messy, tattered.....	alperry-alperrye, alperrye, alkempe	
messy hair.....	lthele-lthele	
become a mess, scattered	elpertelharrenke, alperry-alperryarrenke, alperryarrenke	
mess up tracks by walking all over	atnalthinenke	
mess things up.....	erretnhenke, alperryinenk	
message		
received in a dream	altyerre	
send a message	akngkenginenke, yangkenke	
give a message.....	angkarleparle etnyenke	
messenger	ngarte-ngarte, angkakake ¹	
messily (do something)	nthanane	
metal chisel	kanyengarre	
metamorphose		
turn into a moth or butterfly.....	artnkenke, ltware artnkenke	
miaow (of cats)	akenke	
mica	alim-alime	
midday	artenyele	
middle	elkwerre, elkwerrepene, mparnte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
across the middle	elkwerre theye	
in the middle	elkwerr-elkwerre, elkwerratherre	
put someone or something in between other things.....	elkwerrarle ilenke	
middle of the day	aherrke elkwerre	
middle-aged	werretyerre, rethennge	[SOME SPEAKERS]
midnight	atnkwerrentye	
become midnight	atnkwerrentyarrenke	
midst		
in the midst of something ..-	rare ²	
might	-apeke	
military dragon lizard	kwelparre	
milk	alpatye ¹	
milk an animal.....	alpatye yathenke	
milk guts	lyepe-lyepe	
milk vine	kwepe-kwepe	
milkweed	alpaty-alpatye	
Milky Way	Mwererre, elpaye, imererre	
mill around	arawarrenke	
millet, native	altywarte	
mind		
mind, brains.....	kwerrnge, rwentyerenge	
mind, look after		
animals.....	arryenke ¹	
someone	arntartarenke, akepe	
things	arryenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE] tywerlele anenke, akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
Never mind!	mentye	
mine, my SEE ALSO Table 5,		
p. 813	atyeyenge	
mine		
dig for something	thakenke	
miner, yellow-throated	aympaympe	
minerals	artnte ¹	
miniskirt	atnertewe	
minister		
priest	enkarte	
be ordained as a minister...	enkartarrenke	
mint bush	apmwere	
minute		
in a minute	angkwetyaperte, ale	
minyana (plant)	elerrenye	
mirage	aherrke ingke, enkakerte, elewarre [SOME SPEAKERS]	
see a mirage	enkakerte errwelaylenke	
mirror	kelathe	
misbehave	ngkertarrenke, arkwantyarrenke	

mischievous	kaylkwere, mpweicare	mix in	terrpenke, terrpinenke, etnpewenke
mislead	kwerentye angkenke	get mixed up	elpertelh-aylenke, elpertaylenke rewenhe
miss		mixed	intwerelhe
<i>miss catching something</i>	...atheme arntarryenke	moan	akenke, entinenke, ngitarrenke
<i>miss a target</i>	...atheme aytnenke, atheme wenke, atheme alarrenke		
<i>miss and hit the wrong target</i>	...amentyinenke	mock	
<i>(do inaccurately)</i>	...atheme	<i>tease or mock someone</i>	...weltyarrenke, errwangerrelinenke
miss, pine for		modern	rlengkenye
<i>miss someone or something</i>	altherarrenke, akepe etarrenke	<i>modern people</i>	rlengkenye-rlengkenye
miss out		mooty	SEE ALSO Table 5, p. 813; Figure 7, p. 811
<i>miss out on something</i>	errpanenke, arewe anenke, atheme ilenke	<i>people in same generation moiety</i>	...kweyakareye
<i>miss someone out</i>	rengele etnyenke	<i>people in opposite generation moiety</i>	...nywerpe
missing		<i>they (in same generation moiety)</i>	...elwanthe apakweye
<i>go missing</i>	akapenke	<i>we (in same generation moiety)</i>	...aylanthe apakweye, aylenanthe apakweye
mission	enpetye	<i>we (in same patrimoity)</i>	...aylenakakeye, aylakakeye
<i>go on a mission</i>	enpetye apenke	<i>they (in opposite patrimoity)</i>	...elwakakeye
<i>go on a mission to fight someone</i>	errwentere apenke	<i>you (in same patrimoity)</i>	
missionary	enkarte	<i>to me or us</i>	...mpwelakakeye
mist	arakake, artwante [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>tease people in other generation</i>	...nywerpe angkenke
mistake		moist	...apilk-apilke, arntwenpe, arrmaly-arrmalye, artnnge, aherenkng
<i>something for something else</i>	tharenke	<i>moisten something</i>	ahereknginenke, artnngingenke
<i>mistakenly</i>	alepale	<i>become moist</i>	aherekngarrenke
<i>not knowing what you are doing</i>	palepale	mole	pelpe
<i>make a mistake</i>	atetherrparrenke	money	artnte ¹ , maneye
<i>mistakenly think something</i>	-athene	<i>fifty dollar note</i>	arlewatyerre
mistletoe		<i>twenty dollar note</i>	rntere-rntere
<i>types of mistletoe</i>	aytakerne, ngkwerrme, pweralheme, amare	<i>one hundred dollar note</i>	atherrk-atherrke
<i>grub found on</i>	akwelyatyate	<i>small change</i>	ngkweltye
mistletoe bird	karlatwerreye (?)	monitor (type of lizard)	
mistreat		<i>black-headed monitor</i>	lpangwerre
<i>mistreated person</i>	erlwarbkentye [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>large Gould's monitor</i>	aremaye
<i>mistreated</i>	arrkentye, lharrkentye [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Gould's monitor</i>	arlewatyerre
misunderstand	palapale elpathenke	<i>Spencer's monitor</i>	kalawerre
mix		<i>pygmy mulga monitor</i>	arine, elitne
<i>mix something up</i>	elpertelh-aylenke, intwerelh-aylenke	<i>rusty desert monitor</i>	arteperrpente, errelalye
<i>mix something using an instrument</i>	yenke	<i>yellow spotted</i>	lerrperetye
<i>mix tobacco with ashes</i>	terrpenke	<i>ridge-tailed monitor</i>	kerre-kerre
<i>mix dry fruits with water</i>	ntywerr-arryenke	monster	arrentye, kwekwe [BABY TALK], kwerrkwerke ² [BABY TALK]
<i>mix or stir things together</i>	intwerelh-aylenke	<i>type of evil spirit</i>	pangkerlange
<i>mix things together</i>	pwitaylenke	<i>water-snake monster</i>	akwertitenge

month

month	
'moon'.....	arelpē
mood	
<i>be moody, sensitive</i>	errngerrngarrenke, pwereparrenke
<i>be in a bad mood</i>	ntywelh-aylenke
moon	arelpē, mweneye- mweneye [BABY TALK]
<i>full moon</i>	arelpē alkenhe
<i>half-moon</i>	enkaylte
<i>new crescent moon</i>	arelpē akwerrke, arelpē tylpe, tylpe, arelpē enkaylte
<i>waning moon</i>	arelpē awatnkenye
<i>hazy ring around moon</i>	katyerre, arlkerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be a ring around the moon</i>	arlkerre mpwarenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
moonlight	arelperewe
<i>in the</i>	arryternentye-ngareye [OLDER SPEAKERS], arelpē- ngareye
mopoke, southern boobook	pwlerrnge
more	-apertame
<i>of a quality</i>	-arteyene, -aytenye [OLDER SPEAKERS], -angkarrenye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>become more numerous</i>	arlippärrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>make more of something</i>	arrethinene
morning	ngwetyanpe
<i>early morning</i>	atanm-atanne, ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe, tilpilpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>before sunrise</i>	ngwetyanpe-ngwetyanpe
<i>this morning</i>	rlengke ngwetyanpe
<i>become morning</i>	ngwetyanparrenke
morning glory, native	atywert-atywerte, kalamp- atywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
morning star	Arwetnpenge, kwerralye, erltwe
mortar (lower grinding stone)	athere, parparle
mortuary SEE sorry business	
mosquito	ngilke
<i>type of small mosquito</i>	arntap-arntape, ngerleyerleye
moth	ntelyape-lyape
<i>stage of witchetty grub</i>	rlwaylpe
<i>from kangaroo grass</i>	kwenteltyayte
<i>just about at the flying stage</i>	akwererrererre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>turn into a moth</i>	rlwaylparrenke
	<i>larval stage of bag-shelter moth</i>ikngethe
mother	arrengkwe
<i>mother</i>	ameye [BABY TALK, OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>mother (yours, his, her)</i>	arlampane [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>(of animal)</i>	areperke
<i>mother and child</i>	amenhenge
<i>mother and children</i>	menhenge
<i>mother's country</i>	altyerre
<i>be related through</i>	
<i>your mother</i>	aympenye entweyane [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>have no mother</i>	amathenge
<i>lose your mother</i>	amatengarrenke
<i>mother of an avoidance</i>	
<i>relative</i>	artnmane ² [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
mother-in-law	
<i>man's</i>	rtwaltye, ayletyeye, ampeyampe, mpertaltye [RESPECT LANGUAGE], meye-meye [BABY TALK]
<i>woman's</i>	anherreye, ayletyeye
<i>man's young</i>	
<i>mother-in-law</i>	akwetyerre, ngkwnererpe
<i>become mother-in-law or son-in-law to someone</i>	rtwaltyarrenke
motionless	ankwetye
<i>immobile, frozen to the spot</i>	arlelpē ²
motor car	mweteke
mould	
<i>go mouldy</i>	atherrk-atherkarrenke, atherkimpelarrenke
mound	
<i>of dirt</i>	twempere, arlelpē ¹
<i>termite mound or antbed</i>	awerr-awerre ²
<i>flat termite mound</i>	akerrthe
<i>tall termite mound</i>	ngkwepeye, pwenterenge
mount	
<i>something such as</i>	
<i>a horse or bicycle</i>	atntheyatenke
mountain	artnte ¹
<i>range</i>	artnte artnke
<i>flat-topped mountain</i>	artnke
mountain devil	arkerrthe, inerre
mourn SEE sorry business	
mouse	ilkwennge
<i>fat-tailed antechinus</i>	alepeye (?)
<i>fat-tailed dunnart</i>	aherraty-atnywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS], elyeme (?)
<i>spinifex hopping mouse, desert mouse</i>	mpwenyelpe

<i>type of marsupial mouse</i>aherraty-atnywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
moustachepentyengeye-ngeye, rrwete	
<i>first signs of</i>arrepwenge-pwenge	
moutharre ¹	
<i>wide mouthed</i>arrelperr-elperre	
<i>mouth off</i>Itywere angkenke	
<i>make someone open</i>		
<i>their mouth</i>arrilpenke	
moveapenke, ntarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>move around</i>arawarrenke	
<i>move away</i>arlengarrenke	
<i>move out of the way</i>arnangarrenke, atnamarrenke	
<i>move quickly</i>artnpenke	
<i>move sideways</i>rwemenyarrenke	
<i>move something away</i>arlenginenke, arnanginenke	
<i>move towards</i>		
<i>(the speaker)</i>apenkerne	
<i>wobble, shake</i>akngwakarrenke, akngap- akngaparrenke	
<i>move all together</i>		
<i>(lots of things)</i>aperrpetnkenke	
<i>make something move</i>akngwakelh-aylenke	
<i>make things move about</i>arawelhilenke	
<i>someone who moves</i>		
<i>around a lot</i>atnngwapewene	
<i>move over</i>arnangarrenke	
<i>stop moving</i>ankwetaryarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
moviealtyerre	
mozziengilke	
much, a lot ofamerne, alkenhe, -inenge	
<i>not much</i>arerrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS], arerrnge apenye	
muck		
<i>muck things up</i>elpertelh-aylenke	
<i>muck about</i>ngkertarrenke	
mucuskangkale	
<i>dried mucus</i>ike	
muderrhwe	
<i>muddy</i>arlparleye	
<i>make into mud</i>ertwaylenke	
<i>dirty water</i>lherretye, alhwerrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>get dirty or muddy (of water)</i>lherretyarrenke, alhwerrkinenke, apilk- apilkarrenke	
<i>make water muddy or dirty</i>alhwerrkinenke	
muddle things upakngwepangarrenke	
mudlarkrteye-rteye	
mulemeyewale	
mulgaartetye	
<i>(broad leaf variety)</i>arntepetyarre	
<i>edible gum on</i>arlperlampe, artetye- ngkwarie, arlperle [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>blue mulga</i>arntep-arntepe	
<i>hill mulga</i>arleth-arlethe	
<i>thick mulga scrub</i>ernwanthe	
<i>mulga country</i>artety-artetye	
<i>mulga flood-out</i>artetyentyere	
mulga appleartetyarenye, talyakwerle	
<i>bitter-tasting coating</i>tepwerle	
mulga beanwerre	
mulga fuchsiakwenkenayte [OLDER SPEAKERS], kwenkarte [SOME SPEAKERS]	
mulga native currantngkwernatilpe, wampere-wampere [SOME SPEAKERS]	
mulga parrotrimperimpe	
mulga snakepwekerrenye, alhingke	
mulgaraampwerte ¹ , artiwe (?), arnathe (?)	
mulla-mulla	SEE lamb's tail	
multiply		
	<i>become more numerous</i>makwerlarrenke, arlpimparrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
mulyati (<i>plant</i>)etnwinte	
mumps		
	<i>get mumps</i>mpwerelhe- mpwerelharrenke	
munchaynenke	
munyeroo (<i>plant</i>)ilawe	
murder <i>someone</i>alarrenke	
<i>murderer</i>awayawe tyerlenga, merrinte	
murky wateratwempe [SOME SPEAKERS]	
musclesalwerrnge	
<i>aching muscles</i>twerrke-twerke	
<i>muscly</i>arlkawarre	
 mushyapilk-apilke, arntwenpe, armaly-armalye, artnnge, karlwerrke, alyemp-alyempe	
<i>become</i>artnngarrenke, armaly- armalyarrenke	
music stickstwererre	
musselmarlengarre [SOME SPEAKERS]	
must+wene	
mustard busharrematyte rlteye-rlteye	
musterkarrinenke, apernineneke	
muteakertere	

my, mine SEE ALSO Table 5,

- p. 813 atyeyenge
- my (of body parts)** ayenge, atyenge
- my family or relation** atyeyenge inenge
- my relation** +ye¹
- myself** atyewenhe

Nn

- nail (finger, toe)** ingke, ngkelthele
- naked** tyalye, nekete
- nalgoor** SEE ALSO bush onion...erreyakwerre, yerrakwerre
- name** arritne, etne
- (general term) ikwe
- give something a name arrel-aytenke, etnewenke
- skin name (general term)...ikwe
- substitute name for a person or thing whose name cannot be said kwementiyaye
- substitute name for a place whose name cannot be said.....ahaylenge
- nankeen kestrel** ankengarrete, eleterrekamekame
- nanna**
 - mother's mother aypmenhey, aypmerre, nyanye¹
 - father's mother aperleye
- nap**
 - have a atnkwe enterwenenke
- nape of neck** inte, athhwerte
- narrate** ampilenke
- narrow** pwarne, tyete
- get narrow or tight pwarnarrenke, tyetarrenke
- narrow-leaf bumble** angerterke, iwerrarrkwe
[OLDER SPEAKERS]
- narrow-leaved goodenia**.anelyapwete
- narrow-leaf native currant** yernte, ngkwernatilpe, wampere-wampere [SOME SPEAKERS]
- narrow-leaf wattle** elerrenye
- nasty** arleyale, awelengke
- say nasty things to someone errwarenke, Itywere angkenke
- native** pwetye arenye
- native bee** SEE sugarbag
- native cat** atyerte
- native cucumber** kwelkarte
- native currant, native citrus** ahakeye

- flower of elkwe
- green unripe fruit anthwerrke
- newly ripened fruit aketnpe, artapalye
- covered in ripe fruit ingwe¹
- drink made from fruit.....akarre, arlkwerrnge¹, ntwyerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
- top of plant akampampe
- seed inside fruit ntewerke
- respectful word for fruit.....amile
- ripen akenparrenke
- caterpillar on.....nakwelkelayte
- fruit that has fallen
- to the ground kwenemarnte
- to flower elkwarrenke
- native currant (narrow-leaf varieties) yernte, wampere-wampere [SOME SPEAKERS]
- native gooseberry** kwelkarte
- native hen**
 - black-tailed native hen karlayteng-aytenge
- native honey** SEE ALSO sugarbag ilperalke
- native lemon grass** arineng-arinenge¹
- native millet** altywarte
- native morning glory** atywert-atywerte, kalampatywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
- native oat grass** ilentye
- grub from kwenteltyaye
- native pear** antye
- native pine** pmikwe
- native poplar** arlkemale
- edible grub in roots and branches arlkemalayte
- native tobacco** SEE tobacco
- native tomato** alperrantyeye, alpenkeye [SOME SPEAKERS]
- native truffle** errkwenngje [SOME SPEAKERS]
- native walnut** marrawatye
- native willow** arrngernangkere, aylpatye², eltwerreye, weltarre
- naughty** arleyale, ngkerte
- be naughty arnkwantyarrenke, ngkertarrenke
- nauseous** erlkweth-erlkweth
- anteyane, erlkwetharrenke
- feel nauseous aleme alyelkarrenke
- navel, belly button** tyelepe-tyelepe, enenhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
- near** arrere¹, atyewarrere, arlewampe [OLDER SPEAKERS], arlewente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

nearerarrerentye, mwernenyenye	on the groundantywere
<i>bring something nearer</i>arrerinenenke	<i>of the itchy grub</i>ikngethe
nearly (<i>did something</i>).....+weth-anenhe	<i>hive made by native bees</i> ...ilperalke
neckahentye ¹ , atnentye ¹	neverpeyake
<i>and shoulder area</i>inte	<i>Never mind!</i>mentye, alkaperte mentye
<i>of emu</i>arwentyeyeye	newarlkarle, rlengkenye
<i>neck bone, lower part</i>	<i>fresh place</i>akngjenpe
<i>of the back of neck</i>rtennge	<i>fresh, unopened</i>ampwerrke
<i>break someone's neck</i>atnentye rntwenke	New Holland rattlepodarrematyte riteye-rlteye
neckband	new moonarelpe rlengkenye
<i>made of hairstring</i>etepenhe	newborn babyakwerrkepenhe,
necklacenekelethe	ampwerte ¹ , ilkere, rlrente
nectarngkwarle, akampe [SOME SPEAKERS]	newcomeralethange
<i>from corkwood tree</i>ntyeyampe, ntywewe [SOME SPEAKERS]	newsangke ¹
<i>from honey grevillea</i>tharrkarre	<i>spread news</i>angke alkenhinene
<i>from turkey bush.</i>therrpere	next+lke, +lke-rtame
<i>from red-bud mallee</i>entyenye, entyenyengkwarle	<i>next time</i>thapake kngwere- kngwere
<i>sweet black nectar from flowers of certain plants</i>akarre	<i>next to</i>arrkerarre
<i>inedible nectar from flowers of certain plants</i>akampe [SOME SPEAKERS]	nicemalangke, mamperle, mamperlengeny, ahene, tyamwerle
<i>flower empty of nectar</i>etnthe	<i>nice belongings</i>aynewene
need (<i>someone or something</i>).....ahentye etarrenke, ahentye anenke	niece
needlenile	<i>brother's child</i>artemperreye, rrwetepenhe, artnwenge
needlebush, needlewood elpeye	<i>sister's child</i>alemepenhe, enwepenhe ¹ , artwaley
needle-leaf wattleelerrenye	<i>younger brother's child</i>arnawerre
negative	nightatnkwarenge, ingwe ¹ , ingwe atwemengke
<i>be negative about something</i>ahentye-waneny-arenke	<i>become night, get dark</i>atnkwarengarrenke, ingwarrenke
neglect <i>someone</i>athaminenke	<i>middle of the night</i>atnkwerrentye
<i>neglected person</i>arrkentye, atham- athamewaney, Iharrkentye, erlwarnkentye	<i>in the night, all through the night</i>atnkwertene
[SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>last night</i>rlengke atnkwarengel
negotiate a disputearlperrepentye angkenke	<i>night animals</i>atnkwarengelaw-arelhe
[OLDER SPEAKERS]	nightjar
nephew	<i>Australian owlet nightjar</i> ...arrthwarthe, thwetherraye
<i>brother's child</i>rrwetepenhe, artemperreye, artnwenge	<i>spotted nightjar</i>kwerte-kwerte
<i>sister's child</i>artwaley, alempenhe, enwepenhe ¹	nightmareenwepenhe ²
<i>younger brother's child</i>arnawerre	nippers
nervouspwerepe	<i>on an insect</i>errtywerne
<i>feel nervous</i>aleme ngarrete	nippleaylpatyelhe, aylpatye ¹
	nits (eggs of lice)arreme areng kware, entyarenge
nestantywe, ntyarlkw, antharlkw [OLDER SPEAKERS]	nopeyake
<i>entrance</i>ahe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>no</i>apeye [BABY TALK]
<i>at the end of a barrow</i>alhwenge	<i>no thanks</i>alkaperte
	<i>no more</i>wanenyapertame
	<i>no other</i>peyakele ... kngwere
	<i>say no to something</i>erntwentenke
	<i>for no reason</i>apepange, aparle

no good

no good	errpatye	<i>lerp from</i>	...yerrkeyerre
no-name		north	...ayerrere, aywelenite [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>substitute name for a person or thing whose name cannot be said</i>kwementiyaye	<i>far north</i>	...aywerrelepenhe
<i>substitute name for a place the name of which cannot be said</i>ahaylenge	<i>in the north</i>	...ayerrerake
no-one	peyake	<i>north-east</i>	...ayerrer-ayerrere, ayerrere-kngerrake
<i>place without people</i>ngkerrkare	<i>north-west</i>	...altweleny-altwelenye, ayerrer-ayerrere, ayerrere-ltemarle
nocturnal	atnkwarengelaw-arelhe	<i>on the north side</i>	...ayelenenye
nocturnal desert skinkikwarre	<i>north wind</i>	...aretharre
nod		northern burrowing frog	mpwekenhe
<i>up and down</i>akngwakarrenke	northern corkwood	SEE corkwood
<i>off to sleep</i>atnkwe rlwatnkarrenke, rlwatnk-atnthenke, rlwatnkarrenke	northern kurrajongameyake
noise		northern wanderrieperlangkarre
<i>be noisy</i>werrtyarrenke	northern wild orangeakarletye
<i>rustling, scraping sound</i>rerrke-rerrke	noseelhe
<i>make a rustling noise</i>rerrkarrenke	<i>pointy</i>elhe arrilpe
<i>cause things to make a rustling noise</i>rerrke-rerrkinenke	<i>short</i>elhe karntenge
<i>stop making noise</i>atnangke anenke	<i>round</i>elhe ntwale
<i>noise that babies make</i>kwerlkarrenke	<i>red</i>elhe rntere-rntere
<i>noise made by babies</i>		<i>turned up</i>elhe errwelaperte
<i>learning to talk</i>athathatharrenke	<i>flat nose</i>elhe metye, elhe elperr-elperre, elhe tyelperre
<i>noise of footsteps, thumping</i>			[SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
<i>or thudding noise</i>atnenty-atnentye	piercedelhalkere, errengarnte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>make a clanking noise</i>lterpparrenke	snottyelhe artennge
<i>make noise taking off</i>		blockedelhe kwenparre, elhe nthate, elhe twempe, twempe
(ibirds)arawarrenke	tip ofelhe kantye
<i>make a banging noise</i>ltware artnkenke	bridge ofelhe ngkwerne, ntyerrnge-ntyerrnge
<i>make a humming, singing sound</i>arnwerarrenke	inside part, sinusentyeng-entyele
<i>make a whirring, whooshing</i>		get a blocked noseelhe nthatarrenke, elhe awaparrenke, elhe anthimaylenke, elhe weyangkenge-wanenye
<i>or rumbling noise</i>aywerre anenke, aywerre angkenke	blow one's noseelhe errkwenke
<i>make their usual noise</i>		pick your noseelhe atnywenke
(iof animals)angkenke	break someone's noseelhe tyarrpinenke
<i>noise emus make</i>twerrp-angkenke	nasal mucus, snotkangkale
noisily	aywerre, werrtye	nose pegelhalkere, rite, errengarnte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>walk noisily</i>werrtye apenke, werrtye anenke	nostrilelhaltywere, elhe ltywere
(i.do something)werrtye-werrtye	not-wanenye, peyake, -twene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
non-Aboriginal	rlwampe ¹ , wapeye [BABY TALK]	<i>not any more</i>-wanenye apertame
<i>non-Aboriginal woman</i>methethe	<i>not any other</i>peyakele ... kngwere
non-native	alethange, rlwampe arenge	<i>not yet</i>peyakaperte
none	peyake	<i>not allowed to</i>ayerrpinenke
nook, corner	kwertakwere	nothingpeyake, yapeye, apeye [BABY TALK]
noon	artenyele, aherrke errwele		
<i>become</i>artenyelarrenke		
Normanton box	alywelpe		

<i>have nothing</i>apelke, ampenye
<i>nothing left</i>ilpwe
<i>have nothing left</i>yapeyarrenke
<i>pretend to have nothing</i>etnpelp-etnpenke
<i>with nothing</i>eltyante
<i>Nothing much!</i>ape
notice	
<i>give someone notice</i>	
<i>that you are going</i>angkelpathenke
<i>take notice of</i>lwengk-arenke, ilparlarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>someone who takes</i>	
<i>notice of others</i>ilpe ltywere
<i>take no notice</i>ilpewe atnenge-wanenye
<i>someone who takes</i>	
<i>no notice</i>ilpe akarnte
noviceaylepelengkwe
now+lke, nyarte, rlengke, tyapelarte
<i>right now</i>rlengkelke, rlengkenye
<i>nowadays</i>rlengke-rlengke, rlengke
nudge	
<i>someone</i>ertntwerwenenke
nuisancerweketherweke
<i>make a nuisance of self</i>ngkertarrenke
nulla-nullakwetere
numbarlelpe ²
<i>go numb</i>arrapertarrenke, arlelparrenke
<i>make you go numb</i>arlelpinenke
number	
<i>a lot of times</i>makwerle
<i>this/that many, this/that</i>	
<i>much (while showing</i>	
<i>how many)</i>arrenentye
number 7 boomerangilke ¹
numerous	
<i>become numerous</i>arrkarrenke, ayeyarrenke, areyarrenke
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>make more of</i>arrethineneke
nursethethe, ngangkaye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>nurse a sick person</i>akartryenke
nut	
<i>of desert kurrajong, edible</i>ngkweyange
nut bushkarleyakwerre

O O

oak, desert oakerrkepe
obedientilpetye
obeyelpathenke
object, thingarne, ampwale
object to somethinglwerapmenke, ertnwentenke
obliviousatneratyte, thwepengkarle
obscure	
<i>obscure something</i>aylkenke
observeerlwanty-anenke
obstruct	
<i>someone or something</i>arntarryenke
<i>block the way</i>arrkngerte anenke
<i>be stopped from doing</i>	
<i>something</i>amwarenke
<i>obstructing</i>arrkngerte
obvious, plain to seeaynaynte
<i>(do something) obviously</i>	...rlwewethe-rlwewe
<i>make something obvious</i>aynayntinenke
<i>make yourself obvious</i>rlwewe anenke
obviously-akwele
occasion	
<i>one time, one day</i>thapake
occasionally, sometimes	..rlengke ampenhe
occupy	
<i>someone with something</i>	...anngwannginenke
<i>be busy</i>akikngwerarrerrane, errkwapenke
oceanalaye ¹ , ipmangkwere, kare
ochre	
<i>black</i>arake
<i>red</i>atnme ¹
<i>yellow</i>arrkite, marlalperre, karntawarre
<i>white (from creeks)</i>ngtwentye-ngtwentye
<i>white (from hills)</i>aytwelke
off	
<i>get off</i>ertwenke
<i>turn something off</i>ayerlinenke
<i>off, out of</i>-theye, -wethewe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]
off, badkwapeke, alyelke
<i>go off, rot</i>elparrenke ¹ , kngwapekarrenke
offendedikwele
offensive, rudeerrpatye
offeringtyenkarre
oftenelapenyte, intemaperte, erlteye
Oh no!yekaye, werterre

Oh yeah?

Oh yeah?	alewe	<i>once again</i>	apertame
oil		one	
<i>fat, grease</i>	antere	<i>one, alone</i>	ngarrpe
oilgrass		<i>one more</i>	awenyerre penhe
<i>scented oilgrass</i>	arineng-arinenge ¹	<i>one night or one day</i>	awenyerre penhe
okay		<i>one another</i>	-atherre, +l-atherre <small>SEE ALSO reflexive pronouns in Appendix 2</small>
<i>yes, alright</i>	ahenaperte, ahene		
<i>recovered</i>	angwerle		
<i>finished</i>	alkaperte	<i>one at a time</i>	kelyam-akelye
<i>Is this okay?</i>	ahenange	<i>one by one</i>	awenyerram-awenyerrame, ntwengatherre, antengethwerrpe, arntewarnt-arntewarnte
old		<i>only one</i>	awenyerre
<i>animal or person</i>	erlkwe, erlkwetyerkwe	one-eyed	erlwae awenyerrele angene
<i>person</i>	erlkwemperlkwe, erlkwerlkwenye, ngkwnernerpe- ngkwnernerpe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	one hundred dollar noteatherrke
man	erlkwe, erlkwampenge, erlkwetyerkwe	one-sided	
woman	enterrkeketye, elkwemene	<i>on one side</i>	awenyerrele angene
<i>get old (people)</i>	erlkwampenke, erlkwarrenke, werreyerrarrenke	<i>being one-sided, not</i>	
<i>get old (man)</i>	ngkwnernerparrenke	<i>sharing things with others</i>	ankeye
<i>get old (woman)</i>	atnemakak-arrenke	onion, bush onion	erreyakwerre, yerrakwerre
<i>wrinkled</i>	altyek-altyeke	only	
<i>senior, important</i>	erltwe	<i>exclusively</i>	-aperte
<i>old matter</i>	awatnkenye akake	<i>(this many)</i>	-arteyene
<i>olden, from before</i>	awatnkakerrenye, awatnkenye, atnakakerrenye	<i>in this location or place</i>	-artetye ²
<i>olden days</i>	awatnkakerre	<i>this and nothing else</i>	aparte
<i>thin, old person</i>	ampwetyampe	<i>only, just</i>	+p-aperte
<i>faded, dull object</i>	arelyt-arelyte	onto	-warle ²
<i>tattered</i>	apaw-apawe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	Oops!	ngalalaye
rotten	pweke	opaline quartz	artnterrke
older	arrwekele, kelyepenhe	open	
<i>make someone an older sibling by having another child</i>	aletharrinenke	<i>open place, clear place</i>	arlpanke
oldest	alkenhengenye, arrwekelenye	<i>open (not closed)</i>	Itywere
<i>brother or sister</i>	arrwekelepenhe	<i>open your eyes</i>	atnngaympelhe errwelarrenke, erlwelkenke, erlwenge arlpawrenke
old-man saltbush	arrale [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>open itself up (flower or fruit)</i>	eltenke
omen		<i>open its eyes (newborn animal)</i>	erlwakak-arrenke, erlwae tyarrparrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>bad omen</i>	matyawanke, mawennge	<i>open up (eyes, flowers)</i>	arlpawrenke
<i>be an omen of death</i>	reltyewe arenke	<i>open up or out</i>	Itywerarrenke
on <small>SEE ALSO Table 7, p. 816</small>	+le ¹ , +nge ²	<i>opening of honeyant's nest</i> .ahentye ²	
<i>turn something on</i>	arenke ¹	<i>opening of door</i>	Itywere, arreyewe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
on the other side		<i>come open</i>	Ihaytenke, Itywerarrenke
<i>(of something)</i>	mpelerlenye, nthenaynenpenhe, mwernakeletheye	<i>open something</i>	arlpawinenke, Itywerewenke, Itywerinenke, Iwemelh-aylenke
once	awenyerre-rwenge	<i>open a door or bonnet</i>	arralkelatnharrenke

get someone to open something	arralkelh-aylenke	(do something) in the open	rlwewe
open (in the open)	aynaynte, atnngatherre	<i>make something go out</i>	ayerlinenke
<i>put something in the open</i>	aynayntinenke	outgoing	alhewere
<i>open up a taboo area</i>	ilparrenke	<i>be</i>	alhewerarrenke
open country	alkwerilpe, arlpawē	outside	anwengere, arlanpane, errwelenge
opinion		<i>on the outside of something</i>	anwengere angkwerre, ngkwethe
<i>have an opinion about something</i>	etarrenke	outskirts	enke
opposite		outspoken	errtywalth-errtywalthe, etntel-etntele
<i>direction</i>	intwemele, rlwinteme, rlwinteme atheke, rwenge ¹	oval-leaved cassia	manatwerpe
<i>branches growing in opposite direction</i>	arntalkwatherre	over	
oppress someone	arlkarlarrenke	<i>(step) over (something)</i>	-angkwerre ²
or	-apeke, +awe ²	<i>(do something, e.g. fight) over someone or something</i>	
<i>or else (something bad will happen)</i>	amengele	<i>something over-hanging</i>	-angene, -arlenge ² , -penhe
orange, wild	atwakeye	<i>far over there</i>	twenere
<i>gidgee wild orange</i>	angerterke	<i>way over there</i>	arrenye, arretye+, arrenyakerre
<i>northern wild orange</i>	akarletye	<i>from way over there</i>	arrenye penhe
orange-naped snake	perlape-perlape, arnewety-arnewetye, arnwekety-arnweketye	overbearing	awelengke
order		overcooked	aynterrkarrenke
<i>order someone about</i>	pwaytengarrenke	<i>overcook something</i>	aynterrkinenke
<i>makes a verb into an order</i>	+ne, +wene	overcast	
<i>don't (do verb action)</i>	+ntyele	<i>cloudy sky after rain</i>	enewarre-mankwere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
originate		overflow	lherppe-lherppe, yalpe- yalparrenke, yalpe-yalpe
<i>come from (a place)</i>	aknganenhe	overnight	enwekele
Orion's belt (star constellation)	Arnkentye	owe	atneratyinenke
orphan	amathenge, errwelenge, artentye [SOME SPEAKERS], lhampé [SOME SPEAKERS]	owl	
<i>become an orphan</i>	lhamparrenke	<i>barn owl</i>	arrkarre
other	kngwere	<i>southern boobook</i>	kwerrkwerre ¹
<i>direction</i>	kngwere angkwerre	own (possess)	
<i>way</i>	kngwerelayethe	<i>owned by</i>	-arenge
<i>side</i>	nthenayne	<i>own something</i>	-artweye ² , altye
<i>end, side of</i>	rlwinteme	<i>owner of father's father's country and Dreamings</i>	altye
<i>on the other side</i>	mwernakeletheye, nthenaynenhe	<i>privately owned</i>	lwempe
<i>others</i>	kngwere inenge, kngwerentyenge	own, oneself	+wenhe
Ouch!	yekaye	<i>on its own</i>	raperte
ought		<i>alone</i>	arrakelakele
<i>ought to do</i>	+wene	<i>on your own</i>	ngarpparenye, ngarppre, thalpe, ngketharrpe
our, ours	SEE Table 5, p. 814		[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
Our Lord	enkarte	own up	
	aynewantheyenge	<i>not own up to something that you've done</i>	erlwatyte angkenge-wanenye
out			
<i>get out</i>	ertwenke		

Owner

owner

<i>of country</i>	apmerew-artweye
<i>of something</i>	-artweye ²
oyster	marlengarre [SOME SPEAKERS]

Pp

Pacific black duck	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe
pacify	akerlitinenke, akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
pack	
<i>things up</i>	ahenentye arrel-aytenke, karrinenke
<i>unpack things carelessly</i>	kenge arrenke
pack (of dogs)	aleke inenge
pad	
<i>path made by animals</i>	althe
paddle (along)	kalyeyampele apenke
paddock	parreke
paddy melon	payemelane
pain	
<i>be in pain</i>	artnweyenenke, aherrentyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be in serious pain</i>	arlwerrentyenke
<i>have stomach pain</i>	aleme rntwenke
<i>cause pain</i>	aytnenke, aynenke, rntwenke ¹
<i>relieve someone of pain</i>	arlepinenke
<i>cry out in pain</i>	entinenke
<i>a cramp, a pain</i>	arllep ²
paint	
<i>a person with designs</i>	rntwenke ²
<i>(man) with ceremonial designs</i>	ikngethelewenke
<i>(woman) with ceremonial designs</i>	eletnhenke, arlkenye arrenke
<i>decorate, paint designs</i>	ertnkwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arlkene ertnkwenke
<i>get painted up for a ceremony</i>	antethe artnkenke
<i>get painted up for sorry business</i>	aytwelkarrenke, aytwelkelinenke
<i>paint something (non-ceremonial)</i>	mpwarenke
<i>painted up with ceremonial designs</i>	nkwenharlepenhe, wetyerrpe-tyerrpe

pairs, in pairs	atherram-atherrame
pale	arlter-arlttere, arlttere
<i>light-complexion</i>	arelyerrtye
<i>go pale</i>	arlterarrenke
<i>make something pale</i>	arlteraylenke
pallid cuckoo	lkwarrer-arrpwernenhe
palm	
<i>of hand</i>	elpay-elpaye, eltye atnertengie, eltye elperr-elperre, eltye tyilperre, eltye aleme [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>lines on palm of hand</i>	arlkenye
pancreas	arengkalenyne
panic, native (plant)	altywarte
pannikin	tyampete, panikene
pant	
<i>(of dog)</i>	ilpantharrenke
<i>breathe heavily</i>	weyangkenke
<i>be out of breath</i>	elper-elpere weyangkenke
panther skink	alyalkarre
pants	terawetye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
paper	alperre, pipe
paperbark	peretye ¹
parakeelya (broad-leaf)	arrwelth-arrwelthe ² , parrakelye
paralyse	
<i>someone</i>	arlepinenke
<i>paralysed</i>	arlelke ² , ime
pardalote	
<i>red-browed pardalote</i>	kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye, tyenyepenye
parent, grown-up	artelhe, artnwenge angketyarre
<i>who has lost a child</i>	tyekertattheke
park (a car)	atnarrexp-arrrenke
parkinsonia (plant)	arlketyerre
parrot	
<i>budgerigar</i>	atetherre
<i>cockatiel</i>	karnawilkere
<i>mulga parrot</i>	rimperimpe
<i>ringneck parrot</i>	arlpatye
parry	aylkenke
part (of something)	lwethange, arlke
partially	akerte
party	tyenkarre
paspalidium, bunch	
<i>(grass)</i>	tyaynte
pass	
<i>pass something on</i>	
<i>to someone</i>	arletnyenke
<i>pass by</i>	etntyarrexp-arrrenke, antenginenke [SOME SPEAKERS]

pass through somewhere	...eletnhelp-ethnenke	arlperrepentye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
pass by (of time)aytnarrenke		
pass away			
(<i>people or animals</i>)ayenke ¹ , ayerlarrenke, aytnarrenke, elpertaylenke, erlwe ayelp-ayenke, peyakelarrenke		
(<i>polite language</i>)atnkwatnthenke intemaperte		
(<i>relative</i>)alwengkinenke, artentye apenke		
(<i>mother</i>)amathengarrenke		
(<i>animals</i>)imarrenke		
passed, acrossrrile-rrile		
<i>go passed</i>alpeyenteyane		
passionfruit			
<i>split-jack (type of tree)</i>alwerre		
past (time)	SEE ALSO		
Appendix 3+nhe, +yayne		
pastor			
<i>study to become a</i>enkartarrenke		
patchy (of shade)errkerllerke		
path, pathwayiteye		
<i>right path</i>ahererre		
patient			
<i>be patient</i>aweparenke		
<i>patiently</i>katate		
patternedarlkeny-arlkenye, intetyeng-intetye		
paunch			
<i>large paunch or belly</i>aympe		
paw			
<i>back hooves or paws</i>			
<i>of animal</i>angketye		
<i>front hooves or paws</i>			
<i>of animal</i>eltye		
paw			
<i>of child or dog to get</i>			
<i>someone's attention</i>eltyenge apmenke		
pay			
<i>attention</i>erlwanty-anenke		
<i>off a debt, repay someone</i>	..iparenke, nyerre iparenke, lwengereke-lwengere etnyenke		
payback			
<i>hit someone back,</i>			
<i>pay them back</i>akngwinenke		
<i>someone who avoids</i>			
<i>payback</i>merrinte		
<i>submit yourself for payback</i>			
<i>or traditional punishment</i>	..erlwatyeh apenke		
peacefulahene, anike		
peaceful dovekwerlekweke		
peacemakerarlperrepentye [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
peakakerte		
pear, nativeantye		
pebble bushkarleyakwerre		
peer			
<i>something</i>perrnyilenke		
<i>something off</i>eltenke, rengilenke		
peep			
<i>something</i>akwitakenke, kert-arenke, tyerte arenke		
peer			
<i>between things</i>atwapatherre arenke		
pee wee			
piece			
<i>of wood chipped off a tree</i>	..arryte		
<i>cut emu into pieces</i>arrkwinenke [SOME SPEAKERS]		
pelicanwalaymperre		
pelvic bone, pelvistyererre		
pencil yam			
apite, arlatyeye [SOME SPEAKERS]		
narrow-leaf varietyatnwelarre, katywartnerre [SOME SPEAKERS]		
type ofarnampe		
seedarratweke		
pendant, men'slangke-langke		
penis			
people	SEE person		
peregrine falconaleraperapere (?)		
parentie			
atywetnpe		
	<i>tail meat of</i>ralyarre	
perforation			
ltywere		
perhaps			
<i>maybe</i>+ange, -apeke		
<i>that might be so</i>yapeke		
perishingntyerrakwe		
permanent			
intemaperte		
permanently			
apmelerre, aletherrenye		
permission			
angke ¹		
<i>give</i>angkarleparle etnyenke		
<i>not give</i>ayerrpinenke		
permit			
<i>someone to return after</i>			
<i>sorry business</i>ilparrenke		
persistent			
<i>be persistent about</i>			
<i>something</i>arletyarrenke		
person, people			
iterrtye		
<i>Aboriginal</i>iterrtye, artweye		
<i>non-Aboriginal</i>rlwampe ¹ , waylpale, wapeye [BABY TALK]		
<i>of mixed descent</i>apekathe		
<i>Kriol-speaking</i>metylape		
<i>middle-aged</i>werretyerre		
<i>in same skin group</i>aylenengenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]		

perspire

<i>from a long time ago</i>	arrwekelenye, nterrparepenhatherre	<i>cut into lots of pieces</i>	arkwentyinenke
<i>from all over</i>	alkere apanpe	pied butcherbird	rrpwere
<i>old person, with grey hair</i>	erlkwemperlkwe, erlkwerlkwenye	piedish beetle	akwerr-akwerre, arekeny- arekenye, arlengarr- arlengarre
<i>people who have passed away</i>	ilwekeranthelke	pierce	arltwerrparrenke, aytnenke, errkerrkewenke, kerle aytnenke
<i>invisible person, spirit</i>		<i>nose</i>	elhalkere
<i>of a country</i>	athamarenye	<i>something so it falls apart</i>	lwethe aytnenke
<i>white boss</i>	mayethe [SOME SPEAKERS]	pig	elhanenhe, wayngke- wayngke
perspire, sweat	antyey-apenke	<i>not fully grown</i>	alakarre
<i>perspiration, sweat</i>	antyeye	pigeon	
persuade	kweperete angkenke, peranngaylenke, ranngaylenke	<i>common bronze-wing</i>	arntepe
pester	imew-imewinenke, akwatnhenke	<i>crested pigeon</i>	pelkere
pestle (top grinding stone)	tyenge, lyere	<i>flock bronze-wing</i>	arwekarre
pet	peltye, peranngae	<i>rock pigeon, plumed pigeon, spinifex pigeon</i>	ayntwerretete
petal	alperre	<i>type of</i>	mayngayne [SOME SPEAKERS] (?)
<i>used in ceremonies</i>	errwenye	<i>pigeon's crop</i>	kwertare
peter out (of foothills)	lhaytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	pigeon-toed	eletetherpe, arntayle
petrol	antere	piggyback someone	artepele aperinenke
petticoat	petikwete	pigweed	ilawe
phasmid striped gecko	nyarle	slender	anekwarre
phlegm	etnkwerre, kangkale	pile	yamenye, ayangaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
pick		<i>of food (not meat)</i>	kwentye
<i>pick fruit or seeds</i>		<i>of dirt left after digging</i>	enngwe
<i>off a plant</i>	rntwenke ¹	pile things up	mpwerilenke, akwethinenke, makwerlaylenke
<i>pick up things off the ground</i>	kwetyenke	<i>things up in one spot</i>	kenge arrenke
<i>pick up things as you go</i>	ilel-ilel-arrenke	pillow	twetherrwetherre
<i>pick up bits and pieces</i>	tyepetye ilenke	pimple	
<i>pick something up</i>	ilenke ¹ , ilel-aytenke	pincers	kwerengkwerne, ngkerrke
<i>pick your nose</i>	elhe atnywenke	pinch (with fingers)	errtywerne
<i>pick off the good bits</i>	rengele rntwenke	pine	etelepwenke
<i>pick off a scab</i>	ngkerrke alhilene	<i>for someone or for something</i>	arawerrenge akake entweyane
<i>pick out</i>	akngakenke, angwarenke, rengele ilenke	pine, native	pmikwe
<i>pick out the good ones</i>	elketnhenke	pink bindweed	atywert-atywerte, kalamp-
pick on someone	arrkentyinenke, errwarenke, lhangkenke, warewarrenke, lharrkentyinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], kwarte etnyenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]		atywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>someone who is picked on</i>	lharrkentye [SOME SPEAKERS]	pink mulla-mulla	awerrekk-alyeyalyeye
pick, a fighting tool	alanye	pins	
pie melon	payemelane	<i>get pins and needles</i>	arraparterrenke
piebald	errparte, intetyeng-intetye	pintye-pintye (plant)	inteng-intenge ²
piece	tyilpe, ngkweltye, tyilpe- tyilpe	pipit, Australian	
<i>pieces of cut-up meat</i>	rntwengepenhe	<i>(Richard's)</i>	kaperle-kaperle ¹
<i>make into pieces</i>	kelye-kelyinenke	pipe	payepe

clay pipe	tyakelepayepaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	plants	atherrke
<i>vertical shaft</i>	.ahentye ²	<i>plant something</i>	akwenke, aytelh-aylenke
pipeclay, white		plastic	
<i>from creeks</i>	ngwentye-ngwentye	<i>drink container</i>	rape
<i>from hills</i>	aytwelke	platform	<i>for storing food in a tree</i> ...alite, wale
pirraru (plant)	perrare	plateau	artnte elperr-elperre
piss, urine	mpwe	play	
<i>have a piss</i>	arntwepenhe anenke, mpwe athenke, mpwenge rlenke	<i>play something with others</i>	rrkantinenke, ilatnhenke
<i>piss off, go away</i>	ertnterarrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	<i>play a game, compete</i>	aynenke atewehanthe
pitch black	atwemengke	<i>play an instrument</i>	alarrenke
pituri	tyanywenge	<i>play in water</i>	errpenke
<i>rock pituri</i>	npernpe	<i>play a trick</i>	errtywengepenke
<i>sandhill pituri</i>	tyanywenge atherrke	<i>(play in a game) against</i>	antenginterr-aperinenke
pity		<i>have fun</i>	rrkantarrenke, rrkante aytnenke
<i>talk in a way to make people feel pity for you</i>	ilwekerewe angkenke	<i>children's play area</i>	nyetyepe
placate	ilpetynenke	playing cards	karte ² , alperre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
place	apmere	playful	rrkante
<i>deserted</i>	apmere awatnkenye, apmerengkenye	playmate (his, her, its)	kweremite
<i>restricted</i>	apmere ayntenge, ikemike, amek-ameke, amew-amewe	plaything	rrkantarenge
<i>hard to find</i>	ilpenh-ilpenhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	play up	arnkwantyarrrenke, ngkertarrenke
<i>where someone who passed away used to live</i>	...arrkwetyetye	plead innocence	aytnathenke
<i>with lots of bush food</i>	ngayelakake, akngenpe	pleasant	ahene
<i>with lots of tracks and no food</i>	atnalthe	pleased	
<i>own place, home</i>	lwempe	<i>to see someone</i>	arrparrenke, altyarrenke ¹
<i>lots of places</i>	apmere apanpe	<i>feel pleased</i>	tangkenke
place, put down	atnarrenke, ertntwenke	Pleiades	
placenta	apamarre, yepe	<i>Seven Sisters</i>	Enterre, Arlwekere, Thakwe
plague locust	tyarrarraye	plentiful, plenty	ayamalke, twetherwetherre
plague rat	kwetange	<i>be plentiful</i>	antewangkenke, mentye- mentye entweyane, arrkwarrenke, areyarrenke
plain	arlpanke		[OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>area with no trees</i>	parretete, arteterre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>make trees plentiful</i>	
plains turkey		<i>with fruit</i>	atnmarnmerelh-aylenke
<i>(bush turkey)</i>	arwengerre	<i>be plentiful (country)</i>	anenke . . +we
plan, arrange	angkenke, akngkengenke, angkarre apenke	plover, banded lapwing	..tyelkatherathere
<i>(to do something)</i>	angkarre	pluck	feathers from a bird ..althenke, kwertewenke
<i>to tell someone</i>	angkarre artntwenke	plug tobacco	ikelhe
plant	arwele, ateye	plum bush	nkwerleye
<i>fresh, green</i>	arwele artnngae, arwele atherrkenye	<i>native currant, citrus</i>	ahakeye
<i>stem</i>	arle	plumed whistling duck	tyepelyakwe (?), pelyakwe (?)
<i>flowers used in ceremonies</i>	martekwre	plump	
		<i>(of person)</i>	aweke
		<i>(of animal)</i>	antere
		<i>get plump</i>	awekarrenke, marlerarrenke
		plural	-inenge, -amerne

point

point (*indicate*)

<i>to a person or a thing</i>	tywengerlenke
<i>a bone at someone</i>	atarrenke
<i>signal with hands</i>	eltyarrenke
<i>pointing bone</i>	tywerrkarle, ntyarle
point (<i>end</i>)	arrilpe
<i>of spear</i>	errtyarte arrilpe
<i>pointy nose</i>	elhe arrilpe
<i>pointy breasts</i>	werrpe-werppre
<i>become pointy</i>	werrpe-werrparrenke
points, score	arlkenye
poison	ampwale, ethwakake, ethwe
<i>wallflower poison bush</i>	kilpangkwerle ¹
<i>from sorcery</i>	ntyarle
poisonous	awelengke, ethwakake
<i>creature</i>	apmwe
<i>poisonous string that only traditional healers can see</i>	enngwerre ²
poke	
<i>poke yourself in the eye</i>	elpenke ¹
<i>poke quickly</i>	kerle aytnenke
<i>poke into something</i>	aytnenke
<i>poke into a burrow</i>	thakenke
<i>with crowbar</i>	
<i>poke into the ground with digging stick or crowbar</i>	metyaytnenke, tyerewenke
<i>poke stick or crowbar into sand (to test for water)</i>	iler-ilerewenke
<i>poke out tongue</i>	alenyenpekwenke
<i>poke head out and look out for something</i>	kert-arenke
poke fun <i>at someone</i>	rkante elethnenke
police	eltyemwerneye
pollen	atherrke
<i>put pollen in native bee</i>	
<i>nest (of native bee)</i>	ngkwarl akenke
ponder	akem-akeme anenke, etarrenke
pony	pwenenge-pwenenge
poo	atne
<i>animal droppings</i>	atnwere
Poor thing!	ilwekere, ilwekere atyeyenge, ilwekere kelye (<i>endings meaning 'poor thing'</i>)
	-angwene, -angwen- angwene
pop	
<i>pop something open</i>	ntyelpinenke
<i>make a popping noise</i>	ltarrenke, ltare aytnenke
<i>pop out</i>	ltware artnkenke
<i>make something pop by pressing on it</i>	ltware atenke
poplar, desert	arlkemale

popular

<i>become</i>	ayeyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
porcupine (<i>echidna</i>)	
SEE ALSO echidna	enape
<i>back of porcupine, meat</i>	angkwere
porcupine grass	aywerte
Port Lincoln parrot	arlpatye
portion	lwethange
possess (<i>something</i>)	arryenke, -artweye ²
possessions	tnwanentye, mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], alhengkweltye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>belonging to someone else</i>	ayntenge, errngerrnge
<i>belonging to deceased</i>	
<i>person</i>	ampenye
<i>carried with you</i>	arlwenthe
<i>prized possessions</i>	aynewen-aynewene
<i>without possessions</i>	eltyante
possum	wampere
potato SEE ALSO <i>yam</i>	
<i>dark mature bush</i>	
<i>potato tuber</i>	akngwerte
<i>pencil yam</i>	apite, arlatyeye [SOME SPEAKERS], arnampe
<i>pencil yam, narrow-leaf variety</i>	atnwelarre, katywertarre [SOME SPEAKERS],
<i>giant sweet potato</i>	antyalkenhe
potato bush	
<i>bush potato, native</i>	
<i>tomato</i>	alperrantyeye, alpenkeye [SOME SPEAKERS]
potent, be	awelengkarrenke
pouch (<i>of animals</i>)	aympe, akwelherre
<i>carry baby animal</i>	
<i>in a pouch</i>	akwelherrele aperinenke
pound	
<i>crush or smash</i>	
<i>something up</i>	anthimaylenke, tnwetyenke
pour	
<i>liquid out of or into</i>	erretinenke, yathenke, yamenye yalpinenke, yalpinenke, yamenye arrenke
<i>rain heavily</i>	arntwenge aynenke, arntwenge alarrenke
powdery	elpe ¹ , althwalthe
<i>go</i>	elparrenke ¹
power	arawerrenge
<i>associated with persons or objects that have been sung</i>	arraylentye

strength, forcearawerrenge	pretending (to do something)tywenge-tywenge
<i>take someone's power away</i>arawerrenge ilpakenke	<i>trick someone</i>errtywarrenke
powerfularlkawarre	<i>lie to someone</i>ntelh-anenke
praise	<i>a pretend thing</i>-arrpanteye, -apartentye
<i>someone or something</i>tnakenke	<i>pretend, not real</i>+ng-anyimpe
prayangkenke errwelarlatheke	prettyahene malangke, malangke
praying mantisantyekantye	<i>girl</i>relhe malangke
preciousimpene	<i>face</i>enngerre malangke
predict SEE ALSO premonition	<i>(of things)</i>aynewene
<i>death or sickness</i>rrelyewe arenke	preventaylapertenwenke
pregnantaleme kwarte-kwarte, atnert-atnerte, marle tyampe, alem-aleme [SOME SPEAKERS], eltyantewaneny [RESPECT LANGUAGE], kwarte-kwarte, alemaarntwe [SOME SPEAKERS]	previousarrwekele, arrwekeleneye
<i>be pregnant</i>alemele arrtyenke	previously-tangkwerie
premature	prey
<i>baby</i>arrkaye ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>an animal's prey</i>atnwenthe, weye ¹ , enye
premonition	prickleileke
<i>that someone is coming</i>elharle errpel-arenke, elhe errkenke	<i>prickly</i>ilek-ileke
<i>that a family member is coming</i>elkwenke	prickle plants (types of)
<i>that something bad is going to happen</i>arralty-anenke, aleme tyarrparrenke	<i>edible grub in roots</i>ileke arenye kayte
<i>that something is wrong</i>aleme aytnane etarrerrane	<i>cartwheel burr</i>atetherr-atetherre
<i>from a feeling in your nose</i>erltwatayarrenke, elhenge errpengarenke	<i>teddy bear's arsehole</i>akeley-akeleye
<i>have a premonition</i>aleme ampenke, altyerrele artntwenke, alemele arenke, angkerrelthel-aytenke, altyerre arenke, altyerre ertntwenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>type of</i>thenkarre
preoccupiedaytnane etarrenke	pride
prepare	<i>swell with</i>arlwar-atnenke
<i>something</i>mpwarenke	priestenkarte
<i>yourself for something</i>atyenarrenke	<i>become a priest</i>enkartarrenke
<i>in preparation for</i>-athathe	prime moverelhe karntenge
present (the present time) ..+nke	princess parrotrimperimpe (?)
present (ceremonial payment)tyenkarre	prise
press	<i>something up</i>atnamilenke, ilale-rntwenke, alpwartenke
<i>on</i>atenke, errwatenke	pristineakngenpe, apmere atnakeny
<i>against</i>errkerrkewenke	private
<i>down on something</i>errwatenke	<i>restricted</i>ikemike, amek-ameke, amew-amewe
<i>put pressure on</i>rwelharrenke	<i>own, personal or private possession</i>lwempe
<i>pressing in on, tight</i>tyete	<i>private (conversation)</i>ngarrpe, thalpe
pretend	prized possessionsaynewen-aynewene
<i>to do something</i>errtywengenpenke	probablyapeke
	problematictikeleye
	processionary caterpillar ikngethe nest.....ikngethe
	promiscuous personkaylkwere, mpwekare, mpwenye
	promiseenkartelarenke, atneratyinenke, welarenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
	<i>break a promise</i>atneweleltyenke, errtywengenpenke
	pronounce
	<i>things properly</i>atnawerre angkenke

prop

prop	
<i>something up on something else</i>alenentyinenke, alenentye atnarrenke
proper	
<i>correct or true</i>atnawerre, ahene, angwerrme
<i>(doing something)</i>	
<i>proper way</i>maranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>carefully or properly</i>ahenentye, inteme, ahenaperte
<i>(doing something) not properly, improperly</i>atheme, palapale, alepale
protect	
<i>place something in front of yourself for protection</i>aylkenke
protrudelwemanenke, alenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>(of body part)</i>mpwere
proud	
<i>be proud of someone</i>tnakenke, altyarrenke ¹
prove	
<i>you are innocent</i>erlwatyey angkenke
provoke	
<i>a fight</i>ahe pwitinene, ahewinenke, ahetnyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
pubic coveringmatyarte, pelye
pubic hairatnanke, entalte, atnwanthele [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
public	
<i>in public</i>atnngatherre, aynaynte, aynaynte aperte
<i>make something public</i>aynayntinenke
puddleparewe, arlparyetye
<i>break up into puddles</i>arntenke
puffball	
<i>stalked puffball</i>alyelyempe, awerrek- alveyalyeye, pwepe
puffed uparlwar-arlware, arlware
<i>(of eye)</i>alhwenke, alhwer-alhwere
<i>puff up</i>mpweranenke
<i>puff up (parts of body)</i>amarrenke
pull	
<i>pull along, drag</i>itarre aperinenke, artenge ilenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>pull cooked animal apart</i>	...rengèle ilenke, rengilenke
<i>pull back</i>atharrenke
<i>pull off</i>alhilene
<i>pull something down</i>ertwelh-aylenke
<i>pull something out</i>ilel-aytenke, ilpilenke, itarre ilenke
<i>pull things off with both hands</i>pwaltyewenke
pulseetntyaytenke
pulverisealthwalthaylenke, ngkweltye alarrenke, ngkweltyewenke, twetnhenke
<i>using a stone</i>elpaylenke
<i>crush something up</i>ngkweltyaylenke
pulverisedelpe ¹
pump	
<i>an accelerator</i>artewentyaylenke
<i>something up</i>arlwarelh-aylenke, arlwarinenke
punch	
<i>someone or something</i>elpatnhenke
puncture	
<i>hole, perforation</i>ltywere
<i>something</i>aytnenke
punish	
<i>receive punishment</i>warewarrenke
<i>refrain from punishing</i>katye atnteyane
<i>someone</i>amwarenenke
<i>someone who avoids punishment</i>merrinte
pup, puppyaleke akwerke
pupil (of eye)erlwé errpwerle, kwarte errpwerle, pwerrke-pwerrke
pure, cleanerlwate
pursepewatye
purpleatnmapenyey, atnm-atnme [SOME SPEAKERS]
purple-necked rock-wallabyratneye
purslane (plant)ilawe
pus, pussyerrkwe ² , lthenpe, pweke
pushertntwenke, kwerelh- aylelp-aylenke
<i>push out of the way</i>karte eletnhenke, ertwathenke
<i>push a car</i>twete eletnhenke
<i>push someone so they hit the ground</i>twete eletnhenke
<i>push up through ground</i>twepewenke
pussy tail (plant)ilpwer-ilpwere, awerrekalyeyalyeye
pussycaterlwé atherrke, mangwe
put	
<i>put together, construct</i>erntenke, arrenke ¹ , atnarrenke
<i>put out a fire</i>ayerlinenke
<i>put a stop to something</i>rntwenke ¹
<i>put someone off</i>arlke alarrenke
<i>put something off</i>wantarrenke
<i>feel put out</i>arlke alarrenke

put on

<i>ceremonial designs</i>	arlenye arrenke, arlkeny-arlenyenlenke, arlkenyaylenke
<i>ceremonial decorations</i>	ertnkwerke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>hat, scarf, roof</i>	arrenke ¹ , altyarrenke ²
<i>clothes</i>	atnywenke
put, place	arrenke ¹ , inenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>put (sympathetic way of talking)</i>	akepe arrenke
<i>back</i>	alwene arrenke
<i>aside</i>	arrenke ¹ , lwethe arrenke, kenge arenke, enwenke
<i>aside food</i>	manywene arrtyenke
<i>down, set down</i>	ertntwenke, atntathel- aytenke, atrnarrenke, arrenke ¹
<i>underneath</i>	kwenenge arrenke
<i>inside</i>	akwenke, kwene akwenke, akwelp-akwenke, etyenke
<i>clothes on someone</i>	akwerelh-aylenke
<i>weight on something</i>	atenke
<i>away for later</i>	thwepe eletnhenke
<i>in water</i>	errpenke
<i>in one location</i>	kenge arrenke
<i>in the sun to dry</i>	aherrke eletnhenke
<i>into a container to fill it up</i>	arrkertinenke
<i>fruits in ground to</i>	
<i>keep fresh</i>	kenge anenke
<i>something or someone</i>	
<i>on your hips</i>	amarrkele ilenke
<i>something across</i>	
<i>your shoulders</i>	atnhwete ilenke
<i>someone in someone</i>	
<i>else's care</i>	arrenke ¹
<i>things down carelessly</i>	nthanane arrenke
<i>an issue to one side</i>	
<i>to avoid conflict</i>	anngenyanngelle arenke
<i>bad things to one side</i>	elketnhenke
<i>force inside</i>	akwerelh-aylenke
pygmy mulga monitor	arine, elitne
python	
<i>black-headed python</i>	rrepwerle
<i>Centralian carpet python</i> ...	antetherreke
<i>inland children's python,</i>	
<i>Stimson's python</i>	ilpeleyewenhe
<i>woma, sandhill python</i>	ahenenye, etnweye
<i>type of</i>	mantekarre [SOME SPEAKERS]

Q q

quail

<i>button quail</i>	kartelkwarre
<i>stubble quail</i>	kweyepeye
quarrión	karnawilkere
quartz	artnte arltore
<i>quartzite</i>	artnterrke
queasy	
<i>feel</i>	aleme alyelkarrenke
queen (ant, bee)	
<i>honeyant</i>	yerrampe
<i>sugarbag bee</i>	ngarntate alkenhe
quench thirst	anthwengarrenke
question (makes	
<i>a question)</i>	-rteye
quick, quickly	elpere, aware, apapenye, arrengkere, elper-elpere, elperam-elperame
<i>(do something)</i>	kerle, pwerrtye, -angkelh- ayle+, +rrwene+, pwerrethe
<i>(talk)</i>	alyarnpapenye
<i>move quickly (of person)</i>	erlpetye
<i>move quickly (of person or spear)</i>	twelyarrenke
<i>make something</i>	
<i>move quickly</i>	twelyaylenke
<i>go inside quickly</i>	pwerretharrenke
quicker	awerapenye, arrengkerapenye, elperewatye, elperapenye, elpere aperte, aware aperte
quiet	akerlite, akertere
<i>reserved</i>	nyerre
<i>be quiet</i>	akerlitarrenke
<i>go quiet</i>	akerterarrenke
<i>keep quiet about something</i>	etnpenke, akertemwengke
<i>make someone quiet</i>	akerlitinenke
<i>quiet, no wind</i>	atnangke
<i>quieter someone down</i>	akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]
quietly	akerlit-akerlite
quinine bush	kwertamerle
quit a job	itetnhenke
quiver, shake	anthwerrenge anenke, atywatyarrenke
quoll, western	atyerte

Rr

rabbit	.thethaperte, rapete
<i>flattened grass where rabbits sleep</i>	alitarre
rabbit-eared bandicoot	artnangke
race, compete	antenginterr-aperinenke
radio	walethe
rag	rake
ragged, raggedy	errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke, pwerrke-pwerrkele aynenke
<i>become</i>	apaw-apawarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
rain	arntwe
<i>heavy</i>	arntwe alkenhe, tikale, apangwe
<i>light</i>	taltye, tyetye ¹ , kwetengarre, lyelyawe
<i>soft, steady</i>	perlere
<i>steady cold-weather</i>	kwelenge
<i>distant</i>	tye
<i>final rain of a storm</i>	arakake
<i>drizzle</i>	ngelyawelyawe
rainwater	arntwe alkerarenye
rainy season	arntwengareye, tyengareye, arntwekeltherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>smell of first rain</i>	mpwengimpe
<i>types of rain clouds</i>	akwelye, arntwe mataye, rlwetnperre, kwetnpaye
<i>walk in the rain</i>	arntwe warle atnywenke
rain (to rain)	atnthenke, rlenke, arntwenge rlenke
<i>briefly</i>	rlelpe-rlenke
<i>heavily</i>	arntwenge aynenke, arntwenge alarrenke
<i>lightly</i>	tyetyele wenke
<i>steadily</i>	thawelarrenke
<i>in one place for some time</i>	.perlerarrenke
<i>make rain through</i>	
<i>ceremony</i>	apangwinenke
<i>start to rain</i>	rley-etnyenke
<i>stop raining</i>	wanantelp-antenke
<i>heavy with rain</i>	atnharlarrenke
<i>clouds (of sky)</i>	
rainbow	mpwelarre
rainbow bee-eater	kwelinterr-interre
rainbow snake	akwertitenge
raindrop	ipmerre, taltye

rainwater	.arntwe alkerarenye, parewe
raise	
<i>a child</i>	alkenhaylenke
<i>a child or animal</i>	eltyenge alkenhineneke
<i>children who have</i>	
<i>no mother</i>	amathenge ilenke
<i>step-children (of father)</i>	aylkewatnarrenke
raise, lift	
<i>a gun ready to shoot</i>	angkarre wenke
<i>a weapon to hit someone</i>	kwanth-arrtyenke
<i>lift something up</i>	errwelaylenke, atnamilenke
<i>raised area of ground</i>	twempere
rake, sweep	althenke
raisin SEE ALSO <i>desert raisin</i>arlkerre [OLDER SPEAKERS], katyerre	
rape	errpatyineneke
rapidly SEE ALSO <i>quick</i>	elpere, aware
rare, half-cooked	arlety-arletye, awengawe, mare-mare [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>half-cook something</i>	awengawinenke, mare- maraylenke
rascal	arleyale
rash	mwenthe-mwenthe, ngkerrke
<i>get a rash</i>	ilek-ilekarrenke, ikngethetnkenke
<i>cause a rash</i>	ngkerrkaylenke
rat	
<i>native rat</i>	arnathe (?)
<i>plague rat</i>	kwetange
rat tails (plant)	arrelange ¹ , kalpare
rather	-apeny, +watye
rations	ayangaye [OLDER SPEAKERS], ayang-ayange, ratyene
rattle	
<i>a rattling noise</i>	lterpe
<i>make a rattling noise</i>	ltare-ltararrenke, lterparrenke
<i>make a rattling noise</i>	
<i>moving</i>	errkarrenke
<i>cause something to rattle</i> ...lterrapaylenke, lterrpelh- arryenke, lterpelh- aylenke	
rattlepod	
<i>grevillea</i>	aywerle, errpenyere
<i>New Holland</i>	arrematyte rlteye-rlteye
rattling frog	mpwekenhe
raven, Australian	kwayekwaye
raw	arletye ¹
rays (of the sun)	aherrke ingke, atneme
read	ritemaylenke
<i>signs in the bush to know what will happen</i>	etwengertaylenke

ready		<i>not recognise someone</i>lhew-arenke
<i>to leave</i>alethewathathe	
<i>Ready?</i>keye, aperteye, yaye ²	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
real-nyayne, angwerme,	reconcilepeiltyarrenke
	atnngatherre, iterrtye,	recountampilenke
	erlwe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	recover (<i>get better</i>)ahenarrenke,
<i>not real</i>-arrpanteyeye, -apartentye	alyelkarrenke,
realiseetelarenke	angwerlarrenke,
really-arteyene, ape, -aperte,	ertnwentenke
	kngwere, -mpele	
<i>very, extremely</i>	+inge, aparte, aparte	ahenelke, alyelk-alyelke
	kngwere, tewematyeye	
<i>truly</i>	rlwarre	rectumnywertape
<i>definitely, of course</i>	-mpange, -kwange,	redrntere-rntere,
	-akwele	arrngapenyeye
<i>really (do something),</i>		<i>coals</i>intelpe
<i>do something intensively</i>inteme		<i>go red</i>rntere-rnterarrenke
<i>Really!</i>	rlwarre, alewe	<i>make something red</i>rntere-rnteraylenke,
<i>Really?</i>	alewe	rntere-rntere wenke
rear, behindantengetheye,	red-backed kingfisherrtwere
	atnantenge	red-browed pardalotekwarpatelk-alyelkelye,
rear, raise SEE ALSO raise	alkenhaylenke	tyenyepenyeye
reason		red-bud malleeentyenyeye
<i>some reason, what reason</i> ..wantepenhe		<i>dry gumnut</i>entyenyeye aywekert-
<i>(doing something) for</i>		aywekerte
<i>no particular reason</i>ape		<i>honey of</i>entyenyengkwarie
<i>(doing something)</i>		red-capped robinkarlatwerreye (?)
<i>without reason</i>apartaperte, aparte, ape		red dragonflyrapimperre,
<i>for that reason</i>renhele angene		rewantyenantye
rebukearpwenke	red goannaartepperpente, errelalye
rebuttal		red-kneed dottereltyelkatherathere
<i>a dream</i>altyerre arntarryenke		red ochreatnme ¹
<i>something from the past</i>ilpangkenke		<i>red-ochre men</i>tyelkathe
<i>try to recall something</i>enthwenke, aherr-		red poverty bushkentheye
aharrarrenke		red-tailed black
<i>remember something</i>	ilpaytenke, ilpenge ilenke	<i>cockatoo</i>ilekaynewene, errante
recent	rlengkenye, rlengke,	[SOME SPEAKERS]
	kwenyele	red wattlepatwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>a recent thing</i>arlwetyerepenhe,		refereearlperrepentye [OLDER
rlengkenye		SPEAKERS]
<i>recently</i>	kwennyele-kwenyele,	reflectionelye
	arlwetyere [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>look at your reflection</i>elye arenke, lyenty-arenke
<i>very recently</i>rlengkenye,		refuse
	lywengkertenye [RESPECT	<i>something or someone</i>mentyinenke
	LANGUAGE]	<i>to do something</i>elpathenge-wanenye
reckon, apparentlyamarrate	<i>to go</i>kwperte anenke
<i>supposedly, I think</i>-akwene, -mpele		regarding-penhe, +we
<i>reckon (you are</i>		regardlessalantye ¹
<i>something)</i>errtywalth-errtywalthe,		regionaherne
etntel-enttele		<i>area, vicinity</i>-ampenye ² , -angkwerre ²
recogniseetelarenke	registration
<i>a sound or voice</i>	rlwewe elpathenke,	<i>run out of registration</i>
	lwengk-elpathenke	
<i>by sight</i>	lwengk-arenke	<i>(of motor vehicle)</i>rlwaylparrenke
		regularlymaranye [OLDER SPEAKERS],
		erlteye
		reheat (meat)tewarrenke

reject

reject

<i>dislike</i>	tywekerarrenke, errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>reject something</i>	ikwelele arenke, lwerapmenke, athaminenke
<i>rejected</i>	atham-athamewanenye <i>someone or something</i>
<i>rejected</i>	ntweperte
<i>someone rejected</i>	arrkentye, erlwarrkentye [SOME SPEAKERS], lharrkentye
rejuvenate (country)	akngenparrenke
relate	artntwenke
relation	peltye, apmeraltye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>in a broad sense</i>	altye
<i>my</i>	atyeyenge, atyeyenge inenye
<i>distant</i>	enkepenhe
<i>deceased</i>	awayawee
<i>on father's side</i>	aynekakeyenge, aynekangkeyenge
<i>step-relation</i>	enkepenhe
<i>relations</i>	altye amerne, altye inenye
<i>lose a relation</i>	tyekertarrenke
<i>avoid particular relations</i>	
<i>as a sign of respect</i>	ikanenke
<i>having a particular close</i>	
<i>kin relation (still alive)</i>	-ankethene
<i>respectful word used</i>	
<i>for relation who has</i>	
<i>passed away</i>	+nge ⁻⁷ , -angwene, -angwen-angwene
<i>call someone a</i>	
<i>particular relation</i>	artntwenke
relax	angwerlarrenke, arlkarlarrenke, karntayarrenke
<i>relaxed</i>	aleme arlkarle, katate, arlkarle
relative	apmeraltye [OLDER SPEAKERS], altye
release	
<i>someone (from jail)</i>	itetnhenke
<i>something, undo</i>	alhilenke, aralkinenke
<i>from social restrictions</i>	ilparrenke
<i>released from social</i>	
<i>restrictions</i>	alkeye
<i>released from punishment</i>	mentye
relentlessly	kwpertete
<i>do something relentlessly</i> ...kwpertarrenke	
relieve	
<i>someone from pain</i>	arlepinenke

relieved

<i>of pain</i>	angwerle
<i>when something bad</i>	
<i>happens to someone else</i> ...weltyarrenke	
<i>to see someone you</i>	
<i>have been worrying about</i> ..aleme erwatenke	
religion	
<i>follow a</i>	arryenke ¹
<i>religious studies</i>	pipe
remain	
<i>remain at home</i>	artenye anenke
<i>remainders</i>	ampenyeye, tyepetye ¹
<i>remaining behind</i>	artenye
remember	
<i>something</i>	etelarenke, ilpenge ilenke, ilpenge arrtyenke, ipaytenke
<i>things after being sick</i>	ilparle Itywere angkenke, ilpe Itywerarrenke
<i>to do something</i>	etelarenke atyewenhe
<i>try to remember</i>	
<i>something</i>	enthwenke, aherr- aherrarrenke
remind	
<i>someone about something</i> .rlwarrinenke,	
	ipaytelhewarre anenke, ipaytelhewenke
<i>yourself about something</i> ...etelarenke atyewenhe	
reminisce	ipangkenke
remove	alhilenke
<i>and throw away</i>	eletnhenke
<i>hair from animal by</i>	
<i>scraping</i>	kwertewenke
<i>seeds off grass by</i>	
<i>twisting it</i>	awerrkenke
<i>something by gouging</i>	
<i>it out</i>	angenke
<i>removed section of meat</i> ...entetherre	
renew	iletaylenke
repay	iparenke, nyerre iparenke <i>food as repayment</i>kweye ¹
repeat	
<i>action is repeated or</i>	
<i>keeps happening</i>	-apertame
reply, answer back	arramilenke
reportedly	
<i>'So they say'</i>	amerrarte, -akwene
reprimand	ahenge ipmarrenke, arrpwenke, erlwalpenke, ipmarrenke, nyerrewepenke, errpeltharrenke

resemble	<i>be like, be similar to or resemble someone or something</i>	-apenye	<i>resting place</i>	amele, etmrernte
resent	<i>resentful</i>	aleme errpatye	rest (remainder)	<i>the remainder of something</i>
	<i>resentful, sulky</i>	ikwele		ampeny-ampenye
	<i>get sulky or angry</i>	ikwelarrenke	restless	errkawe
	<i>take resentment out on</i>	erlwe artnkelyarrenke		<i>nervous, unsettled</i>
reserved	<i>shy</i>	nyerralthe, nyerre		ngarrete, pale
	<i>saved food</i>	impene		<i>agitated, angry</i>
resign	<i>take name off paper</i>	angkelpathenke, itetnhenke		pwerepe
resin SEE ALSO gum	<i>from acacia bush</i>	arlepampwe		<i>feel nervous and restless</i>
	<i>from Georgina gidgee</i>	kikarre		aleme ngarrete angkenke, aleme pale anteyane
	<i>from mulga</i>	arlperlamp		<i>feel agitated, angry</i>
	<i>spinifex wax or resin</i>	atnkere ¹ , tyalangke		pwereparrenke
resort	<i>as a last resort</i>	lwete	make someone restless	errkawaylenke
respect	<i>rules associated with respect for particular relations, a person who follows the rules</i>	alkeyewanenye, ikerrentye, alkeyawarre [SOME SPEAKERS]	restore	<i>make fresh again</i>
	<i>observe rules associated with respect for particular relations</i>	ikanenke		iletaylenke
	<i>behaving with the appropriate degree of respect, or showing good manners in terms of Aboriginal Law</i>	nyerre	restricted	<i>because relations that a person should avoid are there</i>
	<i>talk using respect language</i>	ikerrentye angkenke		alkeyewanenye, ikerrentye, alkeyawarre [SOME SPEAKERS]
	<i>(marker of respect language)</i>	-angkwere ²		<i>something of a sensitive or restricted nature</i>
	<i>something to be treated with respect and care</i>	errngerrnge		errngerrnge
respond	<i>answer someone</i>	arramilenke		<i>sacred, restricted to certain people</i>
	<i>not answer someone</i>	mentye elpathenke		amek-ameke, amewe, ikemike, tywerrenge
responsible	<i>be responsible for</i>	kwertengerle, -artweye ²		<i>belonging to someone else.. without social restrictions..</i>
rest	<i>a rest, spell</i>	angwerle		alkeye
	<i>have a rest</i>	angwerlarrenke, anterwenenke		<i>not feeling restricted</i>
	<i>rest before going again</i>	atnter-aytenke	restricted, tight	alhewere
	<i>let someone rest</i>	angwerlinenke		tight
	<i>lean against (something)</i>	mpewe anenke		pwarne, tyete, nthate
				hard to breath
				nthatarrenke, arrkayarrenke
			resuscitate	ilparle ltywerinenke
			retaliate	akngwinenke
			reticent	nyerralthe, nyerre
			retired	atnhakerte
			retreat	atharrenke
			retrieve	ilpakenke
			return	alpenke, alpeyaytenke, alpenkerne, ayepelarenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE], ntarrey-alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
				after sorry business
				ilparrenke
				by car or bus
				anter-alperrane
				early
				atheme anenke
				empty-handed
				aparte alpenke
				together
				errkwengele alpenke
				the same way
				alwenarrenke
				to a place you know
				ilpalpenke, ilpalpenke, ilpangapenke
				and stay
				aney-alpenke, antetheney-alpenke
				and stay (of lots of people)
				anteth-anteth-aney-alpenke

reveal

make someone return	athinenke	rinse	<i>rinse something out</i>
<i>want to return</i>	alethew-atnenke		<i>to clean it</i>errkwenke
<i>(do something) on the return</i>	alwene	rip	<i>something</i>pwelyerrellyerraylenke, tyarppinenke
<i>in return</i>	lwengere, lwengereke- lwengere		<i>into meat with teeth</i>lwethange aynenke <i>into someone</i>artethetherre rntwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], angkerretnhenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], tyetyimperre aperinenke
reveal			<i>into something until</i>
<i>to someone</i>	katye rlwarrinenke		<i>it is half dead</i>imew-imewe atnhenke
<i>a hiding place</i>	rlwarrinenke		<i>shred</i>mwerlpe-mwerlpaynenke
<i>show something special</i>	apiwarrenke		<i>tear</i>tyarpparenke
revenge			ripentingke, intenge, ampenge ² [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>want revenge</i>	aleme tarrenyarrenke		<i>nearly</i>arlety-arletye
reverse			<i>newly ripe currant</i>aketnpe
<i>go backwards</i>	atnepethengarrenke		<i>ripen</i>ampenke, ntingkarrenke (native currants)
<i>reverse a car</i>	atnepethenginenke		twelharrenke, akenparrenke
revive			<i>soft fruit</i>tywerlperre
<i>revive someone</i>	atnke arrtyenke, alweninenke, atnkinenke		<i>soft, well-cooked</i>anthwele
<i>revive someone by blowing in their ears</i>	ilpe ltywerewenke		<i>wild orange fruit</i>kwenemarnte
<i>be revived</i>	atnkarrenke		rippedtyarre-tyarpe
ribbon grass	amenge-mweyaytenke, ilayempilaye [SOME SPEAKERS]		rise upaytenke ¹ , errwelarlarrenke
ribs	ngkerralye		(bread or damper).....arlwar-atnenke
Richard's (Australian)			(dust or dirt).....elphethaytenke, akewentyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
pipit	kaperle-kaperle ¹		<i>make dust rise up</i>aherne atnamilenke
ricocheting			<i>(smoke) rise in the</i>
<i>sound of something</i>			<i>distance</i>arlwar-anenke
<i>bouncing or ricocheting</i>	tarewanenke		<i>rise, come up</i>twepewenke, lwemanenke, aytenke ¹
rid			<i>get up</i>atneyaytenke
<i>get rid of something</i>	arralpeletnhenke, arrelpathenke, eletnhenke		rise, a rise
<i>(do something) to be rid of it</i>	pelarre		<i>sharp hump or rise</i>
ride			<i>in a road</i>twempere
<i>a horse, bike, etc.</i>	atntheyaytenke		risk (take a risk).....pwelethnenke
ridge-tailed monitor	kerre-kerre		riverelpaye, ngkewaye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
ridicule someone.....	arrkentyinenke, lharrkentyinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]		<i>river sand</i>eler
rifle	makete, artnte ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS], warekite, wenge- wenge [RESPECT LANGUAGE]		river banktwempere, tharrkere, itanperre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
right			river red gumaylpele
<i>correct</i>	atnawerre		<i>seed capsules</i>pelkarleye, perrperale
<i>in the right manner</i>	maranyelayethe		<i>grub from the root</i>kartawarrarenye
<i>right here</i>	nyaperte		<i>grub from the branch</i>aylpelatye
<i>Is that right?</i>	alewe		<i>honey from under the bark</i>aperengelengle
right hand	atnawerre		<i>white substance on leaf</i>
rind	rlwene perrnye		<i>made by lerp scale insect</i>pereltye
ring			roaditeye
<i>give a ringing sound</i>	ltengke-ltengkarrenke		
<i>make something ring</i>	ltengke-ltengkaylenke		
ringneck parrot	arpalpatye		
ring-tailed dragon	taltale ¹		

sealed roadpetyemane	rootkartawarre
<i>wide road</i>iteye arlpawe	<i>of bush banana (edible)</i>atnetye
<i>ritual road</i>altyerrepentye	<i>of smooth spiderbush</i>arrngerne
roast		<i>of yam</i>erremale
<i>be roasting</i>ampenke	<i>of young bean tree</i>tyweretye akwerke
<i>be roasting (emu)</i>ertntwere ampenke,	rope (hairstring)rlterre ²
ertntwerarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	rotten	
<i>roast meat</i>ntingkaylenke	<i>(meat)</i>alyelke, pweke, rlwene errpatye
<i>roast emu</i>ertntwerelh-aylenke	<i>(wood)</i>althwalthe
robberankeye, ankeyalthe	<i>go off, become rotten</i>atherrk-atherrkarrenke, atherrkimpelarrenke,
robin (red-capped)karlatwerreye (?)		elparrenke ¹ , pwekarrenke
rock, stoneartnte ¹	<i>make something rot</i>atherrk-atherrkaylenke, pwekinenke
<i>flat</i>artnte elperr-elperre, artnte parlparle		
<i>sharp</i>artnte arrilpe	rough	
<i>small</i>artnterrke	<i>rough, lumpy</i>ilek-ileke, enteny-enteny, arlwerr-arlwerre, iterke, mwenthe-mwenthe
<i>smooth</i>artnte alyelke	<i>rough (of a road)</i>kwake-kwake
<i>small holes in</i>etnteye	<i>go rough or lumpy</i>	
<i>rock ledge</i>ilele, etnteye	<i>(of skin)</i>ikngethetnkenke
<i>rocky country</i>tyenge-tyenge, erretne, artntimpentye	<i>make</i>kwakininke
rock (to sleep)arrarrarrenke, akngwakaylenke	rough templetoriaparipe ²
rock face		rough-tailed goannakerre-kerre
<i>steep rock face or cliff</i>artnke	round	
rockholearnerre	<i>in shape</i>karlw, karlw-karlw
rock isotomenterimpe	<i>round and flat</i>karlw tyelperre
rock pigeonayntwerretete	<i>make something round</i>karlwinenke
rock piturinpernpe	<i>round and round</i>ertwep-ertwepe, rrertwepertwepe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
rock-slideartnte parlparle	<i>go round and round</i>ertwep-ertweparrenke
roll		<i>go the long way round</i>artengele apenke, ertwepakenke
<i>against something</i>parlerrpeletnhenke	round templetoriaparipe ²
<i>back</i>twete-twete aneyern- alpenke	round up	
<i>over</i>ywerrparrenke	<i>an animal</i>akwerelh-aylenke, rrertwepertepaylenke
<i>back and forth</i>awerrkenke		[OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>in the dirt</i>terrpenke	<i>cattle to put in a yard</i>yatmaylenke
<i>something up</i>twapetyinenke, warenke	route, wayahererre
<i>bouncing along</i>twete-twete artnpenke, twete-twetarrenke	row	
<i>desert raisins on the</i>		<i>in a row</i>tyaltyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>ground to clean them</i>pwerretnenke	<i>in a row (behind each</i>	
<i>fur or hair into string</i>wenke ²	<i>other)</i>ntwengatherre
rolled upartapere	<i>of yams</i>antharle
rollingankerte	<i>dance in a row</i>lerranenke
poly-poly (buckbush)ileke	rub	
romanceitenye, mpwenye	<i>rub something on or</i>	
room		<i>into something</i>terrpenke, terrpinenke, rntwenke ²
<i>room to go</i>alkeye	<i>something out</i>iparenke
<i>take up room</i>arrngerte atntheyaytenke	<i>things together</i>rewerrewenke
<i>no room</i>iteye ketye, alkeyewanenye		
<i>leave no room for others</i>arrnginenke		
roostertyweke-tyweke		

rubbish

<i>things against each other to get stuff off</i>	awerrkenke
<i>yourself in or on something</i>	errakeretnyenke, parlerrpelethnenke, terrpenke
<i>your eyes</i>	iller-ilerewenke
<i>chests together (at particular ceremonies)</i>	errpalerrpetnhenke
<i>skin off fruit</i>	perrnyilenke
<i>desert raisins on the ground to remove sticky, bitter-tasting coating</i>	pwerretnenke
<i>someone after you have had a bad dream about them</i>	arlerinenke
<i>someone to make them better</i>	angkwerr-eletnhenke, angkerrewenke
<i>chafe or scratch something</i>	etenke, perrylenke
<i>rub out son-in-law's tracks</i>	thwerremparrenke
<i>rub together (of trees)</i>	nterrparewenke
<i>rub in bad news</i>	weltyarrenke
rubbish	rapetye, alperre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>things of no use</i>	ampeny-ampeny, ampenye, ilelthe, ntweperete
<i>debris left by floodwater</i>	ntate, ntyere
<i>rubbish or ridicule someone</i>	lhanganke, anywerrarrenke, arrkentyinenke, errpatye arntwenke, lharrkentyinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
rubbishy	errpaty-errpatye, antyarrkarle, aynterrk-aynterrke, errkerlerrk-errkerlerrke, apaw-apawe [OLDER SPEAKERS], arleyale
ruby saltbush	ntyemene
rude	
<i>foul mouthed</i>	arraynterrke, arrarletye [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
<i>mean, rude</i>	ngkerte
<i>be rude or mean</i>	lhanganke
<i>be rude to someone, give them a dirty look</i>	erlwerlkelh-arenke
rufous whistler	aleterrpetterpe
rule	
<i>the way things should be done</i>	maranyelayethe

rumble (<i>thunder</i>)	arntwe twelarrenkerne, akwelye angkenke
<i>(do something) that makes a whirring or rumbling noise</i>	aywerre
<i>make a rumbling noise</i>	aywerre angkenke
rumour	
<i>spread a</i>	tyerte-tyerte angkenke, angke arrkwinenke
rump	kwetethe
<i>of emu</i>	pwerakerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>of kangaroo</i>	anenye, artepimperrenge, antywantye
run	artnpenke
<i>run away, run off</i>	artnper-aytenke, lerrthanenke, lherppe-lherppe, anpatyarrenke
<i>run away in secret</i>	tyerte artnpenke
<i>run quickly and lightly</i>	akertety-akertetye artnpenke
<i>run back quickly</i>	artnperremp-alpenke
<i>run through the middle</i>	lwematnelp-atnenke, tharrkwarrkwarrenke
<i>run through water</i>	pwelpe artnpenke
<i>run off with something</i>	ilpakel-aytenke, ilel-aytenke
<i>run off after something</i>	artenhe anter-aytenke
<i>run into someone, meet someone</i>	erlwalenke
<i>run to a place you know</i>	ilpartnpenke
<i>run to meet someone</i>	lwenge-lwenge artnpenke
<i>run towards the speaker</i>	artnpenkerne
<i>run past (something)</i>	alantye artnpenke
<i>make something or someone run</i>	kalapemaylenke
<i>(water)</i>	erretarrenke, alenyte atnthenke, tharrarrarrenke, arntwe artnpenke
<i>run off (of water)</i>	arlerarrenke
run down	
<i>someone, rubbish</i>	errpatye artntwenke, errtywarrenke, lhanganke, anywerrarrenke, ketyel-angkenke, tyepteye angkenke
<i>someone</i>	
run (<i>of engine or motor</i>)	aywerre angkenke, aywerre anenke
run out	
<i>get used up</i>	aytnarrenke, yapeyarrenke

<i>nearly run out of something</i>	arerrngarrenke, aytnathenke, kelyarrenke, peyakelarrenke	men's restricted area.....lhangkele restricted placeamew-amewe, mwekenhe, amek-ameke, ikemike, errwelenge
<i>become empty</i>	arlwarrenke, ilpwarrenke, aytnarrenke, aytnarrelp-arenke, aytnep-aytnarrenke	sacred, dangerous, potent.....arrentye
	[OLDER SPEAKERS], aytnelp-aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	sacred objectstywerrenge, lhangkele
<i>run out of time</i>	ertwampenke	sadaleme errpatye, alpwelye, amperrnge, ntame-ntame
<i>run out, stop working</i>	rlwarre ayenke	feel sadamperngrarrenke, athamarrenke, aleme errpatyarrenke, errpatye atyewenhe elpatherrantye, ikwele rntwenke
run over something	atelp-atenke, atntheyaytelp-aytenke, errwatelp-atenke, therrtye atenke	safe
		feeling safe or protected from somethingahene, tyamwerle, katye-katye
runners		sag
<i>of main bush potato plant</i>	lyelyerre	get wrinkled, (of skin)altyek-altyekarrenke
running water	alenye ²	saladrlwene atherrke
runny		salivailkerrtye
<i>sweet, runny liquid</i>	akarre, akampe [SOME SPEAKERS]	salt
<i>runny dough</i>	errngwe	on ground surfacearrantyetyantyenge
<i>runny nose</i>	elhe artennge	saltthalte
<i>liquid or sloppy mixture</i>	apilk-apilke	salty, bitter, sour-tastingtyekerte
<i>go watery or runny</i>	apilk-apilkarrenke	salt lakeelewarre
<i>make something go runny</i>	apilk-apilkaylenke	saltbush
rush		old-man saltbusharralle [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>around</i>	arrparrenke	ruby saltbushntyemenye
<i>in to something</i>	aweparenge-wanenye	same
<i>around and create a disturbance</i>	tharremapaylenke	something that is the same as something else,
<i>go quickly</i>	elpere apewethe	the same thingawenyerre aperte
rustle		the same old thing,
<i>scraping sound</i>	rerrke-rerrke	same as alwaysmaranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>make a rustling noise</i>		in the same waymaranyelayethe, wenhe maranye
<i>by moving</i>	rerrkarrenke, twelarrenke	similar to-apenyne, -aperte, awenyerre
rusty	pweke	two the same or similarrenhetherraperte
rusty desert monitor	artepperpente, errelalye	samphireakwely-akwelye
rye beetle grass	tatyeyatyey	sand
		red sandaherne elere
		river sandelpaye elere
		sand goanna (Gould's)arlewatyerre
		sandalwoodnkwerleye
		sandhillrtwerrpe, twempere
		sandhill canegrassilentye, karrapenng
		sandhill grevilleaaywerle, errpenyere
		sandhill piturityanywenge atherrke
		sandhill tea-treeperetye ¹
		Sandover lilyilekkennge

Ss

sack

sack, bagyakwethe
sack someonelwerapmenke

sacred

Dreaming trackaltyerrepentye
from the Dreamingaltyerrepene
importanterlkwe, tyetyarte
knowledge from the Dreamingaknganentye

Sap

sap SEE ALSO gum	
from <i>desert bloodwood</i>arrkipere	
from <i>ghost gum</i>arnanpe	
sweet <i>sap, liquid</i>thwerine [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
saplingarwele kelye	
satisfied	
<i>feeling satisfied</i>	
(<i>from eating</i>).....arrme, atnew-atnewe, alemarle arrenke	
<i>feel satisfied from eating</i>atnewarrenke	
<i>satisfied, happy</i>atneraty, karrmathe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>satisfy someone</i>ilpetyinenke	
Saucepan, the	
(<i>constellation</i>).....Arnkentye	
savageawelengke	
save	
<i>save food</i>manyweninenke	
<i>save someone</i>ayerrpinenke	
<i>save things up</i>impenarrenke	
<i>save something for someone</i>arnanginenke, kenge arenke, anparrenke	
<i>save something for later</i>alelarrenke, arrenke ¹	
<i>revive someone</i>atnke arrytenke, alweninenke	
<i>saved things</i>anpew-anpewe	
say	
<i>angkenke, artntwenke,</i> ngkwerengkarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>say bad things</i>lyerrye ampenke, keteyl angkenke, weltyarrenke, lhangkenke	
<i>say good things about something or someone</i>tnakenke	
<i>say loudly</i>werrtye angkenke	
<i>say silly things</i>aylkwaylk angkenke	
<i>say something that isn't true</i>aytarrpinenke, errtywengenpenke	
<i>say something that's not necessarily true</i>palepale angkenke	
<i>say something wrong</i>atetherp-angkenke, atetherparrenke	
<i>say something you didn't mean to</i>thapele-thapele angkenke	
<i>say to yourself</i>atyewenhe arntwenke	
<i>say truthfully, swear upon</i> ..welarenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
scabike	
scabiestwerrke-twerre	
scalp	
<i>scalp something</i>perrnyilenke	
scarkwerrme	
<i>on women</i>kwenparre, amarre	
<i>decorative vertical scars</i>akwaltye	
scar over	arterrparrenke, kwerrmarrenke
make something scar over	kwerrmaylenke
lots of scars	kwerrme-kwerrme
scare	
<i>scare someone</i>	arrngampenyaylenke, ateretnyenke, elkwelh- aylenke, ywekenke
<i>scare someone by making lots of noise</i>	rreltyewe ampenyaylenke
<i>scared</i>	atere, aleme atere, ateralthe, mwenyente
<i>very scared</i>	arrngampenye, rreltyewe ampenye
<i>get scared</i>	aterarrenke, apmwernarrenke, aterel- arenke, aleme aterarrenke
<i>be scared stiff</i>	ilekarr-anenke, ater-antethenenke, angkwerrelthel-aytenke, rreltyewe ampenyarrenke
scaredy-cat, coward	atne atere [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
scary	aterelerreye
scarf	ayengketye
scatter	
<i>scatter things</i>	alperrtyinenke, elpertelh- aylenke
<i>in all directions</i>	alperrtyarrenke, alperrtyarrel-aytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>become scattered</i>	elpertelharrenke, entyerrenenke, arntewarntarrenke
<i>scattered</i>	alperrtye
<i>scattered (of children)</i>	aretherr-aretherre
scent	
<i>a person's or animal's scent</i>	ikwe
<i>strong scent</i>	ikwe alkenhe
<i>give off a scent</i>	itnenke
scented oilgrass	arineng-arinenge ¹
school	thekwele
<i>schoolteacher</i>	kweltetye
scissors	nipe-nipe, thethethe
scoff	lhangkenke
scold	ipmarrenke
scoop SEE ALSO coolamon	
<i>a wooden scoop</i>	amware, arekenye, panthe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>a pan for cooking</i>	tyerrkere
<i>dig</i>	angenke, apmenke
<i>scoop out water</i>	lhakwenke
score (of a game)	arlkenye
scorpion	kakitatherre

scrape		lwethange, tylipe, arlke
with a tool.....	errkenke	
something to make it		
smooth.....	arrilpinenke	sedge (plant).....anker-ankere, akwetelhe
off fur, skin or covering	althenke, wenke ²	seduce
out unwanted bits	ipenke	chat someone up.....angkew-angkewinenke
out vegetable flesh.....	alyweketnhenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], alyweletnhenke	be seduced by something...erlwe ilenke
[OLDER SPEAKERS]		see SEE ALSO look.....arenke, arrempelarrenke
make a scraping sound	twelarrenke	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
dig the surface	angenke	see someone comingerlwarenke
scraper (stone)	alyweke, alywele	see someone off.....atharrenke, lwenge-
scraps	ampeny-ampenye, ampenye	lwengarrenke, artenge
food scraps	etnpenhe	intarenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
scratch		see something disappear ...intarenke
dig.....	angenke, apmenke	see something go that
itch.....	atelp-atenke, errkenke, etenke	you want.....ilkerryenpele intarenke
scratch against		see something and think
something else.....	terrpenke	it is something else
lots of marks or scratches	pwelyerrelreyerre	tharenke, arenke athene
make a scratching sound...twelarrenke		see something by mistake..alepalele arenke
scream	arlatnarrenke	see something in a dream
screw		which will come true
twist something's neck.....	awerrkenke	erntwere arenke
scrub	artne, atherrke artne, ipmerlime, artne werke, artnekwene	see something you like.....angwarenke
thick mulga scrub	ertnwanthe	see something or someone
scrub wattle	ampweye	but not care about it
scruffy	alkwempe	thwepe arenke
scrunch		see things that aren't there.aharr-aharrele arenke
something up	awerrkenke, arlemenayalenke	see tracks
something up to get		amperlarenke
seeds out	ayterewenke	be unable to see,
sea	alaye ¹ , ipmangkwere, kare	see only a bit
search	enthwenke	aytnane arenke, tharenke, arelty-areltyarrenke, areltyinenke,
in vain.....	aytnane enthwenke	alyepe arenke, alyepe pwengarrenke, areltyarrenke,
through a house or place....	elketnhenke	erlwe errpatyarrenke
season		see for a long way
when plants bloom	atherrkimpele, atherrkenye-ngareye	alkwerilpe arenke
rainy season	arntwengareye, arntwekeltherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	catch sight of
seat		erlwarenke
sit yourself down	arrenke ¹	See you later!.....atyene areye apertame, areye apertame
secret		see-through
not public.....	akertemwengke	light-weight (of clothing) ...alim-alimarenke, amperrkenke
sacred	tywerrenge [SOME SPEAKERS]	seed
keep something secret.....	tyerte etnpenke, elpertaylenke rewenhe	nterrenge, erlwe ¹ , anne
secretly.....	tyerte-tyerte, tyerte	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
		edible.....nterrenge
		edible, with aril attached ...marle
		edible, with aril removed....angwerretye
		seed cake.....antaperwenge
		seed paste
		errngwe
		of bean tree (decorative)tyweretye, mpetyane- mpetyane, enente [SOME SPEAKERS]
		of top-end trees
		(decorative).....nyamperle
		of bunch paspalidium.....tyaynte
		of dogwood.....errkertatyte, ntyerrme, apale, pilale, aylwre
		of native currant fruit
		ntewerrke

Seedlings

<i>of solanum fruit (inedible)</i> ..karrnge	
<i>of coolibah tree</i>aleye	
<i>of desert kurrajong</i>ngkweyange	
<i>types of edible grass seed</i> ...altywarte, akwetelhe,	
anekwarrre, arlepenhe, arrelange ¹ , awertawe, ilawe, kalpare, alyatywerenge, ngkwiteke, thwethe, tyaynte	
<i>types of edible wattle seeds</i>alhepalhe, ampweye, antywelenye, arlepe, arleperlterre, arntep- arntepe, artetye, atnyeme, elerrenye, elkerte, etnwinte, marntepale, arntepetyarre, mwerllerre, perrare, pileye, rawelarre, patwerte	
<i>winnow dirt from seeds</i>	
<i>in a coolamon</i>aympenke	
seedlings	akwerrke
seedpods	
<i>of kurrajong</i>ngkweyange	
<i>of dogwood tree</i>twengarre	
<i>empty seedpods</i>ikeye	
<i>empty bloodwood</i>	
<i>seed capsule</i>mernperre	
<i>seed capsule of bloodwood</i> .kwentewale	
<i>seed capsule of river</i>	
<i>red gum</i>pelkarleye, perrperale	
seek	enthwenke
<i>something or someone out</i> .alwenke	
seep	erretarrenke
<i>ooze out (sweet liquid)</i>therrenye-therrenye anenke	
segment	lwethange, tylpe
seize	arraylpethekilenke, ilpakenke, ilpilpakenke
select	rengele ilenke
<i>pick out the good ones</i>elketnhenke, erlweralkenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>select things for yourself</i>arrngarrngelh-aylenke	
self	
<i>alone</i>	ngarpre
<i>(goes on pronouns to show that someone or something is doing the action to themselves)</i>+wenhe	
self-assurederrtywalth-errtywalth, etntel-etntele	
self-raising flour	arlware
selfish	anenkeye, ankeye, atnertntere, atne ilperterre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE], ipmengewanenye
<i>be selfish</i>	arrentyarranke
semitrailer	ayepayte
send	ethwenke, ntaylelp- aylenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>a message</i>	angke ethwenke, akngkingenenke, yangkenke
<i>someone away</i>	ywekenke
<i>something to someone</i>arletnyenke	
senile	
<i>a bit senile; stupid</i>	ilpe akngwe
<i>go senile</i>	ilpe akngwarrenke
senior person	erltwe, erlkwe, tyetyarte
senna (various types)	pwerethe, pwetne [OLDER SPEAKERS], kwaratetherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
sensitive	errngerrnge
<i>feel sensitive</i>	pwereparrenke, errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
separate, apart	arntewarnte
separate, divide	
<i>something</i>	ngarrpinenke, akngakenke, itetnhenke
<i>things or people</i>	arntewarntaylenke
<i>fur, hair or wool</i>	errenty-ethnenke
<i>good things from bad</i>	rengele arrenke
<i>parts of a cooked animal</i> ...rengele ilenke, rengilenke	
<i>separated section of meat</i> ...entetherre	
<i>get spread out</i>	arntewarntarrenke
separate, divorce	eletnhenke
separately	arntewarnt-arntewarnte, lwempeke-lwempe, ngarpre, ngarpre-ngarpre
septum	entyeng-entyele
serious	
<i>serious law or business</i>	
<i>(something that can't be played around with)</i>	apewanenye, errngerrnge
set (sun or moon)	aherrke atnywenke, aherrke atnywelp- atnywenke
<i>about to set</i>	aherrke aylpare anenke
set	
<i>set free</i>	mentye
<i>set down</i>	arrenke ¹ , atnarrenke
<i>set off</i>	apelapenke, arrel-aytenke, aytenke ² , ayterwenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>set off in a group</i>	pwepelarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]

set up campantethenenke	shake legs when preparing for a fight (women)ararrparrenke, antyartale apenke
<i>set alight to something</i>pwenke	make something shakeakngwakaylenke, akngwakelh-aylenke
<i>set fire to something</i>lyerrtyinenke, lywekenke	<i>feel shaken up</i>arawerrenge ilenke
<i>set dogs onto something</i>artarrenke	<i>tremble</i>atywatyarrenke
settle		shaky, wobblyywerrpe-ywerrpe
<i>settle down (in a place)</i>aney-alpenke	<i>feel</i>pwereparrenke
<i>settle down after an argument</i>ahenarrenke, arkarlarrenke	shallow	
<i>settle someone down</i>erlwaperinenke, ankwetyinenke, anngwangninginake, katatinenke, kwenaylenke, peranngaylenke, ranngaylenke	<i>shallow water</i>antarrkerte
Seven Sisters		<i>just below the surface</i>arrere ¹ , errwelaperte
<i>(constellation)</i>Arlwekere, Thakwe, Enterke	shame, shamefulnyerreshamefully
several-amerne, arrkwentye	<i>someone who does not observe social rules</i>ikerrentyewanenye, nyerrarrenke
<i>several times</i>arrkwentye-rwenge	<i>someone who acts</i>	
sew, mendaytnenke, aytnelp- aytnenke	<i>shamefully</i>artepewenyerre
<i>hold together with a skewer</i>entelparrenke, limparrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>person who is ashamed or embarrassed</i>nyerralthe, nyerre-nyerre (causing) shame or embarrassment
sexitenye, mpwenye	<i>be ashamed, feel shy or shamed</i>nyerreleor shamed
<i>have sex</i>arlwenthe enwenke, etnenke	<i>without feeling shamed</i>alhewere
<i>look for sex</i>mpwenye apenke	shanghai, catapulttyangare
<i>person who always chases people of the opposite sex</i>mpwenye alkenhe, atnaperte, iteny alkenhe	share	
shadeelye	<i>generous, sharing</i>ipmenge, atham-athame
<i>good solid shade</i>angwarlpe	<i>be generous, share</i>amperngrarrenke
<i>sparse or patchy shade</i>errkerlerrke	<i>share things out</i>arntewarntaylenke, lewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>shading eyes with hand</i>erlwenginarele	<i>(do something) fairly, sharing</i>	
shadowelye	<i>not share things</i>ayerrpinenke, kweyele etnyenge-wanenye
shaggyerrpwerte, lthele-lthele	<i>not share food</i>ankeyele aynenke, lhertewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
shake		<i>someone who doesn't share</i>ipmengewanenye
<i>shake someone or something</i>elperlperewenke, iler- ilerarrenke	sharparrilpe, arrilp-arrilpe
<i>shake back and forth</i>akngwak-akngwakarrenke	<i>sharpen something</i>arrilpinenke, errkenke
<i>shake with cold or fear</i>anthwerrengarrenke, anthwerrenge anenke	<i>sharpen by rubbing</i>	
<i>shake your head in dislike</i>	..elperlperewenke	<i>on a stone</i>rewerrewenke
<i>shake a tree to get fruit</i>elperlperewenke	shatter	
<i>shake off feathers</i>errwenye althenke	<i>something</i>piltenke
<i>shake off things such as dirt</i>anpanpetnhenke, tete- rlenke	<i>glass</i>eltenke
<i>shake something off quickly</i>tet-angkelh-aylenke	shave (have a)errkenke
		shaved headakarpanke
		shere
		shed (bark or skin)perrnyilenke rewenhe, perrnyey-aytenke
		shed (building)warleye, warle

sheep

sheep	ipipe
sheet of iron	tyitepayne
shelf		
in a cave or hole	enkwe
in a tree	alite, wale
shell	ike, kwarte ike
shell an egg	perrnyilenke
shell pendant	langke-langke
shelter	antywe
shade shelter	elye
shepherd		
herd goats or sheep	typetemaylenke
shield	kalarte, arengarlengèle
		[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
handle of a shield	erwe
pretend shield, toy shield	...	kalartenge-kalarte
shield yourself with		
something	aylkenke
shift		
out of the way	arnangarrenke,
		atnamarrenke
something	arnanginenke,
		arlenginenke
shimmer	alim-alimarrenke,
		amperrkenke, arraly-
		arrayarrenke
shin	rlterre ¹
shine		
glisten	alim-alimarrenke,
		amperkenke, arraly-
		arrayarrenke, erkenke,
		arlitarrenke
in the darkness	parryenke
on something	arrenkerne, arryenke ² ,
		arenke, atntamparryenke
		[OLDER SPEAKERS]
shine a light (on		
something)	arryenke
something that lights		
up the sky	parryele arryenke
shiny		
sparkly	alim-alime
look shiny from being		
covered in fat or liquid	aywerlarrenke, atnyenke ²
shiny-leaved wattle	perrare
shirt	tyate
short sleeved	arlkertewe,
		tyarlenyertewe
shit	atne
animal shit	atnwere
have a shit	atne athenke,
		pwepeyarrenke [BABY TALK]
shiver		
from cold or fear	anthwerrengarrenke,
		anthwerrente anenke
from cold	apmwernarrenke
from fear	ltheletnkenke
a shiver	anthwerrente
shock		
get a	elkweyenene
shocked	errennge
give someone a shock	ateretyenke
shoe	pwete
kurdaitcha's feather shoes	..	angkeye atnhe [OLDER SPEAKERS], atnhe
shoo		
something away	lwerapmenke
dogs away	arrangalthenke
shooing motion to		
keep flies away	amenge atyew-atyewe
shoot		
something	wenke ¹ , elterawenke
		[OLDER SPEAKERS]
accurately	rlwarre wenke
an animal but leave		
it for later	thwepe wenke
fire a gun	ltware wenke,
		atnentye wenke
(spark) shoot out	nwanpenke
shoot (of plants)	palpalpe
of bush potatoes	lyelyerre
shooting star	kwerralyele atynenke,
		kwerralye atnhenke
shop, store	thewe
shopping		
go shopping	erlkwenke
short		
distance	akwerterrpe, arrere
short hair	akertewe
short, stump	karntenge, mwate,
		ahernarparre,
		ahernelapenyé, akwerre
a short time	angkwetye, akwerterrpe,
		akerte, rlengke angkwerre
short cut	akwerterre
take a short cut (while		
doing an action)	taperre
short-sighted		
be	areltyarrenke,
		erlwé errpatyarrenke
short-tempered	pwereparrenke
shorts	karntenge
shot		
good shot	erlwé ahene,
		erlwé kwelarte
should	+tange, +wene, +wethe ²
shouldn't (do something)	...	peyake
shoulder		
		aretye
nape, top of shoulder	inte, pwerlepe

<i>carry something on the top of the shoulder</i>intenge aperinenke	<i>shriveled up</i>alyemp-antethenenke, anthaylpenngarrenke, kelyarrenke
shoulderbladekwatye-kwatye, kalarte-kalarte, angke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>shriveled up (desert raisin)</i>elharrenke
shoutaharlaytnenke	shrubarwele, ateye
<i>rudely</i>arrangalthenke	shrug
<i>to let people know about something</i>aharlel-arrenke	<i>shrug shoulders in ignorance</i>aretye akngwakarrelp-arrenke
<i>to warn about danger</i>artwerinenke	
shoveertntwerwenenke, kwerelh-aylelp-aylenke	
shovel	shuffle
<i>small wooden shovel</i>	<i>your feet</i>thwerremparrenke, thwerrempe apenke
<i>or scoop</i>arekenye	shutakertemwengke
shovel spearerrwempere	<i>shut something</i>pwarninene
show	<i>shut your eye</i>erlwwe ngwemerntarrenke
<i>show someone how to do something</i>rlwewaylenke	<i>shut yourself in</i>erlwelthe arrenke
<i>show someone something</i> ..lewerl-aytenke, tywengerlenke	<i>become shut</i>metyarrenke
<i>show someone where something is</i>ilparrenke, katye ilparrenke	<i>be blocked off, shut</i>
<i>show someone the way</i>tywengerlenke, ahererre arntwenke	<i>or closed</i>awap-anenke, awaparrenke
<i>show something special</i>apiwarrenke	shyarrewanenye, nyerre, wennge
<i>show something to someone</i>katye rlwarrinenke, lewarrenke, rlwewe arenke	<i>act shy</i>apmwernarrenke, nyerrarrenke, nyerre apenke
<i>set something down</i>	<i>look shyly at someone</i>anywellarrenke
<i>to show</i>rlwewe atnarrenke	shy away
<i>show that you are there</i>rlwewe apenke, rlwewe anenke, rlwewe atnenke	<i>shy away from something you've had a bad experience with</i>wenngarrenke
show-off	shy nightshademwanyeme, ngkwarlemaynteye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>show-off</i>apenke errwelaperte, kalyarte, kemparle, mamperle-mamperlarrenke, mpwekarrenke, ntelhanenke	
<i>a show-off</i>mamperle-mamperle, errtywalth-errtywalthe, kaylkwere, rlwewethe-rlwewe, etntel-etntele, kalyarte-kalyarte	
<i>flirt</i>itenyewe mpwarenke	sibling
shower	<i>eldest</i>aletharre
<i>have a shower</i>pwelparrenke	<i>be the eldest sibling</i>artep-arenke
<i>a shower SEE ALSO rain</i>lyelyawe, taltye	<i>make someone an older sibling by having another child</i>aletharinene
shredtyetyimperre aperinenke	<i>middle sibling</i>arlwetyerepenhe
shrinkpwarnarrenke	<i>younger</i>atyerreye
shrivelledalyemp-alyempe	<i>have no siblings left</i>awelethe, erlkerrtye
	sickarntetye, errpaty-errpaty, mime [RESPECT LANGUAGE, BABY TALK]
	<i>feel unable to think properly</i>etelarenge-wanenye
	<i>very sick</i>erlwintinte, imepenhe
	<i>sick and weak (of people)</i>alyemp-alyempe
	<i>injured body part</i>-akake
	<i>be sick</i>arntetyarrenke, aleme errpatyarrenke, errwepartarrenke

Sickness

<i>fall sick</i>	arntetye atnthenke, errpatyarrenke, errpatye atyewenhe elpatherrantye	<i>use hand signs</i>	eltyarrenke, eltye theye angkenke, akertere theye angkenke
<i>fall sick suddenly</i>	arntetyele alarrenke	signal	
<i>feel nauseous</i>	aleme alyelkarrenke, elparrenke ¹ , erlkweth- erlkwethe anteyane	<i>by hand</i>	eltyarrenke
<i>look sick</i>	erlwilperarenke, arrwelye arrwelye	<i>to each other with eyes</i>	erlwenge alewetnhenke
<i>make someone sick</i>	arntetye mpwarenke, arntetyinenke, errpatyinenke	significant	alkenhe
<i>get sick</i>	mimarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	silent	akerlite, akertere
<i>sick and tired of something</i>	kwetnayarrenke, arnkwanenyarrenke, tywekerarrenke	<i>sulky</i>	ikwele
sickness	lwenge-lwenge ¹	<i>in a huff</i>	arnkelye
<i>caused by sorcery</i>	ntyarle	<i>be silent (of people)</i>	akerterarrenke
<i>incurable</i>	ethwe	<i>be silent (before a storm)</i> ...atnangke atrnarenke	
sickle-leaved wattles	elkerte	<i>silently</i>	akerlit-akerlite
<i>edible grub in roots</i>	elkertayte	silky browntop (grass)	parlparlpe
side	arlentye, enke, errkere ² , ngkwethethe, rrule-rrile	silky pear SEE bush banana	
<i>of something</i>	impalthe, arrkerarre	silly	ilpewanenye
<i>go on the side</i>	arryalkere apenke	<i>do silly things</i>	ilpewanenyarrenke
<i>on each side</i>	ngkwethethe atherre, ngkwethethe atherre	silver cassia	pwerethe
<i>on its side</i>	arlkarlkere	silver wattle	elkerte
<i>on one side</i>	awenyerrele angene	silver witchetty	pileye
<i>on the side</i>	-angene, enkenge, -ampenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	similar	
<i>on the other side</i>	nthenayne	<i>similar to</i>	-apenye, -aperte
<i>(lie, sit) on your side</i>	alkanye	<i>things that are similar</i>	arrerenty-arrerentye, arrerew-arrere
<i>opposite side</i>	rlwinteme	<i>two things that are similar</i> .kwentyatherre	
<i>side by side</i>	kwentyatherre	since, from	-theye, +arle-watye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>take sides with someone</i>		sinew	alwerrnge
<i>in a fight</i>	rlwampe aytanke	sing	
sideways	enkangkwerre, ywerrpe, arryalkere	<i>sing a song or ceremony</i> ...aylenke	
<i>go in sideways</i>	ywerrpe atnywenke, arryalkere apenke	<i>sing confidently</i>	kwete aylenke
<i>look sideways at someone</i>	enkenge arenke	<i>sing correctly</i>	akerte atnawerrinenke
sight		<i>sing ceremonial songs</i>	
<i>catch sight of</i>	erlwarenke	<i>more than once (the proper way)</i>	pantyarrenke
<i>go out of sight</i>	arrkarrenke	<i>sing for someone else</i>	katye aylenke
<i>in sight</i>	angwerrme, erlwe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>sing while clapping</i>	
<i>poor eyesight</i>	erlwe ilwel-ilwele, erlwe errpatye, areltye	<i>thigh (of women)</i>	pwarryele arleng aylenke
sign		<i>sing someone to make them sick</i>	ethwenge aylenke
<i>leave a mark or sign</i>	amperlanenke	<i>sing someone to make them healthy</i>	awekaylenke
<i>sign one's name</i>	etne arrenke	<i>sound of singing in the distance</i>	arnwerarrenke
singer		<i>start singing</i>	ilelp-ilenke
		<i>women's singalong</i>	ilpentye impentye
sing (of birds)		sing	angkenke
singer		<i>of love songs</i>	ilpentyakake
		<i>someone who knows</i>	
		<i>many songs</i>	ilpentyawarre
		<i>singers</i>	ayleng-aylenga
sing out		sing out	
		<i>with good news</i>	tnakenke

<i>to let someone know about something</i>aharlel-arrenke, aharlaytnenke	<i>sit in water</i>karanenke, pwelpe anenke
<i>at initiation ceremony</i>arrarrarrenke	<i>sit in the open</i>rlwewe anenke, katye anteyane
<i>yell out</i>aharlaytnenke	<i>sit on a chair</i>atnaympelayethe anenke
singing honeyeateraherrk-akwewene, arrakwerakwere, arrtyel- arryele	<i>sit leaning against something</i>alenentye mpewanenke
singe		<i>sit with one leg over the other</i>karte anteyane
<i>fur, hair or scales off an animal</i>elpatinenke	<i>sit with folded arms</i>tyarlenye twapetye anteyane
single		<i>sit with head resting on elbows</i>alkanye anteyane
<i>man</i>arkentyarenye	<i>sit with legs straight out</i>rlterre anteyane
<i>men's camp</i>arkentye	<i>(of lots of people)</i>alayterane
<i>woman</i>arlwekerarenye	<i>(of cows, horses, camels)</i>altyantethenenke
<i>women's camp</i>arlwekere	<i>(of things spread out)</i>anter-anter-enyerrane
singletarlkertewe, tyarlenyertewe	<i>make someone sit</i>altyarrenke ²
sinusentyeng-entyele	<i>sit someone up</i>akemarrenke
sip (something)impimpe kwathenke, kwathenke, peyenke	sit-down money weekmalewike
sister		siteapmere
<i>younger sister</i>atyerrye	sitting bonesarlentye
<i>older sister</i>arrereye, kayaye [OLDER SPEAKERS], yaye ¹ [BABY TALK]	sizzlingtyelyelyarrenke
<i>man's older sister</i>arrereye, angalthene [OLDER SPEAKERS]	skeletonanngerrentye
<i>health sister (nurse)</i>thethe, ngangkaye	skeleton fan-flowerkwenpaye [SOME SPEAKERS]
sister-in-law		skewer	<i>used for closing the belly cavity of animals before cooking</i>
<i>husband's sister</i>arntengeye	ente, entelpe
<i>wife's sister</i>mpwerneye, kalye-kalye		<i>mulga skewer</i>
<i>husband's brother's wife</i>kayaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	entake
sitanenke, ntarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]		<i>use a skewer to close animal's guts</i>
<i>sit down</i>antethenenke, anter- antethenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	entelparrenke, limparrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>sit down (of lots of people)</i>	..lwerrem-pantethenenke	skidalyelkarrenke
<i>sit yourself down</i>arrenke ¹	skilledetnngenye, ilenpenye, tyake
<i>sit alone</i>akemanenke, akepe anenke, akem-akeme anenke	skin	
<i>sit beside someone</i>ngkwethele anenke		<i>of person, animal or fruit</i> ...perrnye
<i>sit bent over</i>altyanenke, amperanenke		<i>on heel of foot</i>
<i>sit close together</i>amaltyanenke	atnike
<i>sit cross-legged, knees bent</i>merlenye anteyane, arlemenye anenke, twapetye anenke, aymparrke anenke		<i>shed its skin</i>
<i>sit still</i>katate anenke	perrnyilenke rewenhe
<i>sit up</i>akemanenke		<i>shed skin</i>
		ike
			<i>cause bad skin</i>
		ngkerrkaylenke
			<i>skin something</i>
		perrnyilenke
		skin, light-colouredarelyerrtye, apekathe
		skin and boneanngerrentye
		skin nameikwe
			<i>people in same skin group</i> ..aylenengenye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
		skin names	GO TO Table 3, p. 809
			<i>have no skin name</i>
		skinkalyelke
			<i>desert skink</i>
		ahalyepwenge
			<i>great desert skink</i>
		atnane, ikwarre (?)
			<i>nocturnal desert skink</i>
		ikwarre (?)
			<i>lined fire-tailed skink</i>
		amenge errkweny- errkwenye

skinny

<i>shaded-litter</i>		<i>sleep all day</i>	entweyane intemaperte
<i>rainbow-skink</i>	amenge errkweny-errkwenye	<i>put someone to sleep</i>	atnkwathenke, atntathenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>panther skink</i>	alyalkarre	<i>rock a baby to sleep</i>	arrarrarrarrenke
skinny (person or animal)	ampwe, mpweyampe, ngkwerne-ngkwerne, ntyale-ntyale	<i>go to sleep (of body part)</i>	arrapertarrenke
<i>skinny person</i>	ampap-ampape, pwarne-pwarne, ngkwerne	<i>be unable to sleep</i>	atnkwanenyarrenke, erkawarrenke
	mpweyampe, Ityeltyerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>stop someone from sleeping</i>	
<i>become skinny</i>	mpweyamparrenke, alyemp-alyemparrenke		atnkwe etnyenge-wanenye
<i>make someone lose weight</i>	.mpweyampinenke	<i>break someone's sleep</i>	altyerre rntwenke
<i>tight (of clothes)</i>	pwarne	<i>sleep in eye, pus</i>	erkwe ² , Ithempe
skip		<i>sleep-talk</i>	altyerr-altyerre angkenke
<i>someone or something</i>	arwee etnyenke, errpanenke	sleepless	erkawe, atnkwertene
<i>along</i>	antyerr-antyerr-enyerrane	sleepy	atnkwatnthenke, atnkweewe
<i>over</i>	akertetye apenke	<i>become sleepy</i>	rlwatnkarrenke, atnkwenge atenke, atnkwe rlwatnkarrenke, rlwatnk-atnthenke
skirt		slender	lyerrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>women's hairstring skirt</i>	ngatywelarre	<i>make something thin</i>	lyerrerinenke
skite, brag	artepe artntwenke, tnakenke atyewenhe	slender pigweed (plant)	anekwarre, ngkwiteke
skull	akarnnge, ake ngkwerne	slice	
<i>base of</i>	rtennge	<i>a slice, slices</i>	tyilpe, tyilpe-tyilpe
<i>top part of</i>	elperl-elperle, ilpwerr-ilpwerre, atek [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>slice something up</i>	tyilpe-tyilpaylenke
sky	alkere	slide (on something)	alyelkarrenke
<i>clear sky</i>	alkere, alkere ngkwerne [SOME SPEAKERS]	slime	atherrkampwe, arntatherrke
<i>clear up</i>	alkerarrenke	<i>slimy</i>	alyelk-alyelke, alyelke
slack		slingshot	tyangare
<i>loose</i>	itewe	slip	
<i>go slack or loose</i>	itewarrenke	<i>slip over</i>	arlerarrenke, alyelkarrenke, atetherrparrenke
slander		<i>a slip, rockslide</i>	artnte parparle
<i>bardmouth someone</i>	ketyl-angkenke	slippery	alyelke, arler-arlere, marlere
slap	alarrenke	<i>get slippery</i>	alyelkarrenke
<i>knee to let people know that you're there</i>	pwarryenke	<i>make something slippery</i>	arlerinenke
slash (grass)	artenke	slit, small gap	kwenengenenge
sleep		slobbery	ilkerrty-ilkerrtye
<i>asleep</i>	atnkwe ¹ paye-paye [BABY TALK]	<i>slobber</i>	ilkerrty-ilkerrtye aytenke
<i>a deep sleep</i>	alete, atnkwe alkenhe, atnkwe alete	slope	
<i>go to sleep</i>	atnkwe enwenke, kenge anenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>of a hill, etc.</i>	erreparle
<i>sleep deeply</i>	atnkwe alkenhe entweyane, alete enwenke	<i>slope downwards</i>	kwenele atheke
<i>have a nap</i>	atnkwe enterwenenke	sloppy	
<i>have a sleep halfway</i>	atnkwatnhelp-atnthenke	<i>watery or runny</i>	apilk-apilke, arntwenpe, armaly-armalye
<i>someone who sleeps a lot</i>	erlwintinte	<i>liquid or sloppy mixture</i>	artnnge
		<i>go sloppy</i>	armaly-armalyarrenke, artnngarrenke, apilk-apilkarrenke
		<i>make something go watery, sloppy or runny</i>	apilk-apilkaylenke

slosh		
<i>sloshing sound</i>	pilpe-pilpe	
slouch	amperanenke	
slow	atnhakerte, katate	
(<i>do something</i>) <i>slowly</i>	katate-katate	
<i>go slow</i>	katatarrenke	
<i>slow down</i>	kwenarrenke	
<i>slow someone down</i>	katatinenke	
<i>take things easy</i>	aweparenke	
slower	katatapenye	
slowly	alyepe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
slump over	altyanenke	
slurp		
<i>slurp up runny food</i>		
<i>or drink</i>	awentyenke, impimpe	
	kwathenke, npernpe	
	kwathenke, peyenke	
smack		
<i>give someone a smack</i>	alarrenke	
small	kelye, +ng-anyimpe, tyete	
<i>small person or animal</i>	kelyamperle	
<i>small things</i>	kelye-kelye, pwarne-	
	pwarne, arelye kelye-	
	kelye	
<i>small amount</i>	arerrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>young (of person or</i>		
<i>animal)</i>	akwerrke	
<i>get smaller</i>	kelyarrenke	
<i>make something smaller</i>	kelyinenke	
<i>left-over bits</i>	ampeny-ampenye	
small intestines	lyepe-lyepe	
small stones	arryepeyarrtye [OLDER	
	SPEAKERS]	
smallest	kelyengeny	
small of the back	kwetethe	
smart	ahenakake, ake atnawerre,	
	karlakwerte, kwerrnge	
	Itywere, tyake, tyengkarle	
<i>smart arse</i>	kalyarte	
<i>look flash</i>	arlkarle	
smash		
<i>smash open</i>	eltenke	
<i>smash into pieces</i>	ngkweltyarrenke	
<i>smash something</i>		
<i>by hitting it</i>	ngkweltye alarrenke,	
	ngkweltyewenke,	
	ngkweltyaylenke	
<i>smash using a stone</i>	elpaylenke	
<i>crush, break</i>	anthimaylenke,	
	twetnhenke,	
	atnperrinenke, piltenke,	
	werrmernaylenke	
<i>smashed, in pieces</i>	ipelhipe, ngkweltye-	
	ngkweltye	
<i>be crushed or smashed</i>	enmwelyarrenke	
smear	rntwenke ²	
smell		
<i>scent</i>	ikwe	
<i>of fat</i>	ethwarre,	
	entyementyerke,	
	entyerrm-entyerrme	
<i>of first rain</i>	mpwengimpe	
<i>bad smell</i>	ikwakake	
<i>strong smell</i>	ikwe alkenhe	
<i>give off a scent, smell</i>	itntenke	
<i>give off a bad smell</i>	pweke itntenke,	
	ikwe alkenharrenke	
<i>smell something</i>	itntenke	
<i>smelly person, breath</i>	ikwintenge	
smile	altyarrenke ¹ , rrkantarrenke	
smoke	elpalhe	
<i>smoky in colour</i>	ware elpalhapenye	
<i>smoke billow out</i>	elpalhe aytnenke,	
	elpalhakak-arrenke	
<i>rise in the distance</i>		
(<i>of smoke</i>)	arlwar-anenke	
<i>smoke or burn (from</i>		
<i>cooking)</i>	pwelharrenke	
<i>smoke side of fire</i>	yarryte	
<i>perform healing</i>		
<i>ceremonies with smoke</i>	elpalhelewenke	
smokes, cigarettes	elpalhe, wenmeretye	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>smoke a cigarette</i>	kwathenke,	
	elpalhawarre arrtyenke	
smoky	elpalh-elpalhe	
smooth	alyelk-alyelk, alyelke,	
	marlere, parlparle,	
	parretete	
<i>flat, level</i>	arterrepe	
<i>make something smooth</i>	alyelkinenke,	
	arterppinenke,	
	marlerinenke	
smooth spiderbush	arrngerne, anngey-	
	annegey (?)	
snack, a snack	thapake	
snake SEE ALSO <i>python</i>	apmwe	
<i>venom</i>	ethwe	
<i>fierce snake, inland taipan</i>	antywempe, erlwilpere	
<i>interior blind snake</i>	ahaylengkilere	
<i>king brown</i>	pwekerrenye	
<i>large king brown</i>	atetherraynewene,	
	alhingke	
<i>orange-naped snake</i>	perlape-perlape,	
	arnewety-arnewetye,	
	arnwekety-arnweketye	
<i>rainbow serpent</i>	akwertitenge	
<i>ringed brown snake</i>	arwel-arwele, aylpenty-	
	aylpentye, arineng-	
	arinenge ² [SOME SPEAKERS]	

Snakebite

<i>western brown snake</i>tharrkarre-tharrkarre	<i>dig a soakage</i>arnwengkarrenke
<i>yellow-faced whip snake</i>aylpel-aylpele	soakedanthwek-anthweke,
<i>other types of</i>	etnwint-etnwinte, athenge ilpel-ilpele, erltwent-erltwente	<i>get</i>	antyert-antyerte, antyerte
snakebiteapmwepenhe	soap, soap powder	antyert-antyertarrenke
snake vinerratherrke	soberlkwerpeiterrkarrenke, nthatarrenke
<i>snake vine grub</i>rratherrkayte	soft	
snaphtetyarrenke, arntenke	<i>to the touch</i>karlwerrke, artarr-artarre, elpe ¹
<i>make a snapping sound</i>htetye rntwenke	<i>ripe fruit</i>tywerlperre, anthwele
snappy gumarlkethe	<i>faint voice</i>ahentye kwene, kwenapenye, kelye, kwene-kwene, arelty- areltye, kwelke, alyepapenye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
snarlawelengkarrenke, errtywerne erlkenke, iterrkenyarle anenke, iterrkenyarle arrtyenke	<i>soft, sensitive feet</i>angketye karlwerrke
snatch (something)ilpakenke, ilpilpakenke	<i>get ripe and soft</i>anthwelarrenke
sneak		<i>of certain types of fruit</i>arrwelthe
<i>a look</i>kert-arenke	<i>become soft</i>arrweltharrenke, artnngarrenke, armaly- armalyarrenke, elparrenke ¹ , alyemp- antethenenke
<i>away</i>tyerte apenke, tyerte artnpenke	<i>soften something</i>arntwaylenke, arrwelthaylenke, ikelhaylenke
<i>back</i>tyerte alpenke	<i>become soft and moist</i>aherekngarrenke
<i>up on</i>arremmarrarenke, kengkarrenke	<i>make something soft</i>	
<i>sneakily</i>apwer-apwere, erlwalperarre, rlwaylpe- rlwaylpe, tyerte, tyerte- tyerte	<i>and wet</i>ahereknginenke, artnngingenke
sneezentyarrengaytnenke	<i>walk softly</i>apenke errwelaperre
sniff (of dog)alekele itntenke	soft drinkkwelteringke
snobbyartnkelye	soft spinifexalatyite
snorepwerrketnhenke, entininke	soldier birdaympaympe
snotetnkwerre, kangkale	soggyarntwenpe, artnnge, anthwele
<i>get rid of snot</i>kangkale rwelhe arrenke	<i>get</i>apilk-apilkarrenke
snotty gobble (fruit)ngkwerrme	<i>make something soggy</i>apilk-apilkaylenke
snoutarre ¹ , elhe	soilaherne
snowaherrile	sole (of the foot)angketye kwenenge, angketye atnerte [SOME SPEAKERS]
sowele		
soak		solid	
<i>soak certain foods in water</i>	arntwenginenke	<i>tree or log</i>arwele atnperre
<i>soak something</i>antyert-antyertaylenke, terpenke	<i>hard, thick</i>arlerrke, atnperre, elperterre, mwate
<i>soak yourself in shallow water</i>karanenke	<i>make something go solid</i>anngentaylenke
soakagengentye	<i>person with solid build</i>arlalkenhe
<i>in creek</i>ahalhwerrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>solidify</i>arlerrkarrenke, artnttarrenke
<i>in hard ground</i>artnwepe	solitaryngarrparenye
<i>with only clay, no water</i>ntarrkerte	some, small portionlwethange
<i>dried up soakage</i>ikere, errkere ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]		
<i>nearly dry soakage</i>arntarrkerte		
<i>first water from a soakage</i>amel-amele, ahalhwerrnge [OLDER SPEAKERS]		

some	<i>'some' as opposed to 'others'</i>	kngwerentyenge, kngwerame-kngwerame, -akerre, kngwere angkwerre	<i>each small song in ceremonies</i>akerte
	<i>some, an unspecified amount</i>	-akerre, -rteye	<i>love song</i>ilpentye
somebody, someone	<i>somebody (else)</i>	atnhante, kngwere kngwere, kngwerentye	<i>traditional girls' song</i>marlek-alyeyalyeye
	<i>someone or something mentioned before</i>	nkharte	<i>body designs and songs associated with women's ceremonies</i>awelye
something	<i>unknown thing</i>	rwengke, wante	song lark (brown)peretye-peretye (?), tyelyaperetye-aperetye (?)
	<i>some sort of thing</i>	wanterteye, wantakerrertetye	
	<i>when trying to remember something</i>	wanterteyange, wantempange, wante	sook
something else	<i>(this thing) and something else as well</i>	-tyampe	<i>a sook</i>akeyalthe, anthwele, ngkerte-ngkerte
somewhat		+watye	<i>get sooky</i>ikwelarrenke
somewhere	<i>somewhere round there</i>	rwengke	sool, incite
	<i>far away</i>	tyangkwerre	<i>set a dog onto someone or something</i>artarrenke
son	<i>man's child</i>	rwengke angkwerre	soonalele, arrerewatyne
		artemperreye, artnwenge, rrwetepenhe	<i>very soon, in a moment, sooner than you think</i>arlengewe athene
	<i>woman's child</i>	artwaleye, alempenhe, enwepenhe ¹	<i>by and by</i>rlengkepenhe
	<i>special word used by a mother to refer to her teenage son</i>	pwaye	<i>sometime soon</i>alele
son-in-law	<i>man's son-in-law</i>	ahanterre	sorceryarraylentye, arrentye, ethwakake, ethwe
	<i>woman's son-in-law</i>	rtwaltye, ayletyeye, meye- meye [BABY TALK]	<i>perform sorcery</i>arraylentyinenke, artarrenke
	<i>woman's son-in-law</i>	atangke angkwere [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
	<i>woman's son-in-law</i>	antawaretye, ampeyampe, ngkwererrpayerre, mpertaltye, ateyarrpe [SOME SPEAKERS] [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	sore
	<i>woman's young son-in-law</i>	akwetyerre, ngkwererrpe	<i>a sore, rash</i>ngkerrke
	<i>son-in-law and wife</i>	tantye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>having sores or ringworm</i>mwenthe, errkentye
	<i>my (woman's) son-in-law</i>		<i>head of a boil or sore</i>ngkerrke arreyewe
	<i>(who is your husband)</i>	ngkengwarre	<i>sore (part of the body)</i>-akake, -wethewe ¹
	<i>become mother-in-law/</i>		<i>feeling sore</i>artnweyenene, aherrentyenke
	<i>son-in-law for someone</i>	rtwaltyarrenke	<i>get sores</i>ngkerrkarrenke
	<i>rub out son-in-law's tracks with your feet</i>		<i>get a sore throat</i>ahentye twerrke- twerrkarrenke
song		thwerremparrenke	<i>have sore muscles</i>alwerrngentyenke, twerrke-twerrkarrenke
			<i>feel sore or tender</i>pwereparrenke
			<i>make skin sore</i>ngkerrkaylenke
			sorry SEE ALSO sad
			<i>feel sorry for someone or something</i>athamarrenke, nyerrarrenke, aleme athamarrenke
			<i>say sorry, apologise</i>erlwatyne angkenke, erlwatyne apenke
			sorry businessmalemale
			<i>sorry camp</i>malemale, temptye [RESPECT LANGUAGE], ampenyakake, tempetyakake
			<i>go for sorry business</i>malemale pwitarrenke, ampenye alwenke, tempetye alwenke
			<i>grieving</i>mente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]

Sort

<i>cry in mourning</i>	akayele akenke, kwetyarenke	sort
<i>be in mourning</i>	pwetnkenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>sort things out, pick something out</i>akngakenke, arrngarrngaylenke, rengele ilenke, erretnhenke
<i>cut yourself in sorrow (of men)</i>	aletye, aletye rntwenke, ikwele rntwenke	<i>sort through things to find something</i>elketnhenke
<i>hit yourself in sorrow (of women)</i>	alarrenke, ikwele rntwenke	<i>set things straight, sort out a problem</i>atnawerrinenke
<i>someone who didn't hit themselves in sorry business</i>	ake atnperre	<i>this sort of thing</i>tyapenyarte
<i>parts of mourning ceremony</i>	aherne alarrenke, artenge intarenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>that sort of thing</i>nthapenyarte
<i>things belonging to deceased person</i>	ampenye, tempetye [RESPECT LANGUAGE], atnerrke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>'sort of', not up to standard</i>+ng-anyimpe, -iperrenye
<i>divide things that belong to the deceased</i>	eltyantinenke	<i>all sorts of</i>nhangarte
<i>lose a child</i>	tyekertarrenke, atnkerathekarrenke	soul, spiritrreltye
<i>lose a parent</i>	lhamparrenke, amathengarrenke	sound
<i>lose an uncle or aunt</i>	altyeleye lhamparrenhe, atnkeleye lhamparrenhe	<i>noisy</i>aywerre
<i>lose a husband or wife</i>	etnpertarrenke	<i>melody, tune</i>ikwe
<i>lose a relative</i>	alwengkinenke, aweletharrenke	<i>rustling, scraping sound</i>rerrke-rerrke
<i>lose a sibling</i>	ngarrparrenke	<i>whirring, whooshing</i>
<i>lose all siblings</i>	awenyellarrenke	<i>sound</i>aywerre
<i>someone who has lost a sibling</i>	erlkerrtye	<i>thudding sound</i>pwep-angkenke
<i>someone who has lost all siblings</i>	awelete, ngketharrpe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>sound of a stick breaking</i> ...ltetyarrenke
<i>someone who has lost a child, niece or nephew</i>	tyekertattheke, atnkerattheke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>sound of hollow ground</i>
<i>someone who has lost a parent</i>	lhampre, amathenge	<i>when tapped</i>pwep-angkenke
<i>sweep away tracks of deceased</i>	atwarenke	<i>sound of singing in the distance</i>arnwerarrenke
<i>not allowed to talk because in mourning</i>	kwerrpanenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>sound made by spiders and wattle grubs</i>pweparrenke
<i>release someone from speech taboo</i>	arrilpenke	<i>sound made by spirits</i>
<i>reminder of someone who has passed away</i>	matyawanke	<i>of deceased people</i>tywetyerrnge
<i>(relative) who has passed away</i>	-artwemenye	<i>make a scraping sound</i>twelarrenke
		<i>make noise (of emu)</i>twerrp-angkenke, twetipenke
		<i>sound that something typically makes</i>angke ¹
		<i>make the sound that something typically makes</i> .angkenke
		soup
		<i>soup</i>atwate
		<i>hot soup with meat or vegetables</i>arlkwerrnge ²
		sour
		<i>salty, bitter, sour-tasting</i> ...kwapeke, tyekerte
		<i>turn sour</i>kngwapekarrenke
		southatnteyerre, antekwernite [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
		<i>south-west, south-east</i>atnteyerr-atnteyerre
		<i>far south</i>antekerrepene
		<i>in the south</i>atnteyerrake
		<i>side</i>anteyernenye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		<i>south wind</i>atnyemilpare [OLDER SPEAKERS]

southern boobook	pwelerrnge	special	impene
Southern Cross		spectacled hare-wallaby	ilerakwe
(constellation)	kwerralye awele	speech	SEE ALSO speak angke ¹
spark, sparks	interrye, lyerrtye, intetye intetye	<i>speech impediment</i>	errkwetethe, ahentye twerrke-twerrke, alenyne apekape, alenyne arlelpe, alenye errpatye, alenyne thapele, arratnharlkwe
<i>fly out</i>	nwanpenke		
<i>throw off sparks</i>	intetye-intetyarrenke, intetye-intetye apenke		
sparkle	SEE ALSO shiny alim-alime	speed	
sparrowhawk (collared)	alekapere	<i>speed up</i>	awerarrenke
sparse		spell	
<i>hair or shade</i>	errkerlerrke	<i>a rest, spell</i>	angwerle
<i>become</i>	arrkwentyarrenke, errkerlerrkarrenke	<i>have a</i>	angwerlarrenke, anelp- anenke
speak	angkenke, artntwenke, ngkwerengkarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>give someone a rest</i>	angwerlinenke
<i>speak a language well</i>	elperterre angkenke	Spencer's burrowing	
<i>speak confidently</i>	kwete angkenke	frog	kalyeyampe, alemerre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>speak loudly</i>	werrtye angkenke, aharlperre angkenke	Spencer's monitor	artelhelkere, kalawerre
<i>speak rudely</i>	Itywere angkenke	spew, vomit	erlkwethe
<i>speak up strongly</i>	elperterre angkenke	<i>to spew or vomit</i>	erlkwetharrenke
<i>speak up for others</i>	tywerlele angkenke	spider	wepe
<i>speak in private</i>	akertemwengke angkenke	<i>spider web</i>	wepe, enngwerre ²
<i>speak badly of someone</i>	weltyarrenke	spider grass	ilwenke
<i>speak untruthfully about ...</i>	errtywengepenke	spike	ileke
<i>not speak properly</i>	thapele-thapele angkenke, athem-atheme angkenke	<i>spiky</i>	ilek-ileke
<i>not tell the full story</i>	akertemwengkele artntwenke	spill	
<i>release a person from</i>		<i>spill out</i>	erretarrenke, yalpe- yalparrenke
<i>speech taboo</i>	arrilpenke	<i>throw or tip something out</i>	yalpinenke, yalpe-yalpinenke, karte elethhenke
<i>say the wrong thing</i>	palepale angkenke, atetherpp-angkenke, atetherparrenke	<i>spillage</i>	yalpe-yalpe
spear	errtyarte	spin	
<i>barb</i>	kalyarre	<i>around (an object)</i>	entyenyе aywekert- aywekerte anteyane
<i>butt</i>	aparre, errtyarte aparre, errtyarte kantye, pwerite	<i>spin (of head)</i>	kelengkwarrenke
<i>point of</i>	errtyarte arrilpe	<i>spin hairstyle</i>	wenke ² , etntyerewenke, twentyaylenke, perryel- errtyel-arrenke
<i>fighting spear</i>	napennge	spindle	ayleparenge, entwe
<i>boy's toy spear</i>	kwenteltye, errtyarteng- errtyarte	spine	
<i>spear something</i>	aytnenke	(of goanna) angkwere	
<i>spear ground to find</i>		(of echidna) ileke	
<i>goanna's hole</i>	aherne metyaytnenke, metyaytnenke	spiny-leaved wattle	patwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>spear-thrower</i>	amerre	spinifex	
spear grass	amenge-mweyaytenke, ilayempilaye [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>buck spinifex, bull spinifex</i>	.ntwemerre
spear wattle	etnwinte	<i>feather-top spinifex</i>	errkwale
spearbrush, spearwood	ayenpere	<i>hard spinifex</i>	aywerte
		<i>soft spinifex</i>	alatyite
		<i>spinifex found in open</i>	
		<i>desert country</i>	alatyite
		<i>spinifex resin</i>	atnkere ¹ , tyalangke
		<i>spinifex grub (ant larvae)</i>	tyerrempe, tyerlpе [OLDER SPEAKERS]

Spinifex bird

spinifex grub eggs	tyrrempe kwarte	
<i>medicinal substance</i>		
<i>made by spinifex ants</i>	tyrrempe	
spinifex bird	ntwemerre-ntwemerre	
spinifex pigeon	ayntwerretete	
spinning	ankerte	
spiny-cheeked honeyeater	arrakwerakwere, arrtyel- arryele	
spiny-leaved wattle	arleperlterke	
<i>edible grub in roots</i>	arleperlterke	
spiral	ertwep-ertwepe	
spirit		
<i>of person or living thing</i>	ngkwerne, rreltye, anngerrentye, kwerrene	
<i>of a particular country</i>	merlalpe, athamarenye, -arenye	
<i>of deceased people</i>	aweyawe inenge, altyerre	
<i>person's spirit double</i>	arrempparrange	
<i>place where spirits live</i>	aharlkwerre	
<i>type of spirit</i>	enwenge, errennge, artnarenye [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>type of female</i>		
<i>Dreamtime spirit</i>	kwerrimpe	
<i>types of evil spirit</i>	pangkerlange, aleperentye	
<i>evil spirit in bloodwood</i>	karrarrampe, arrkengeyarre [OLDER SPEAKERS], kil pangkwelle ²	
<i>vision in a dream from a spirit</i>	erntwere	
<i>sound made by spirits</i>		
<i>of deceased people</i>	tywetyerrnge	
spirit, strength	arawerrenge	
spit, spittle	ilkerrtye	
<i>on dog's mouth</i>	arrelketyelke	
<i>foaming at the mouth</i>	arrelketyelkarrenke	
<i>spit something out</i>	ilkerrtyel-ilenke, ilkerrtye eletnhenke	
spitfire larva	arrenyantye (?)	
splash		
<i>about in water</i>	pilpe-pilpe pwelparrenke, pilparrenke, pilpe atnthenke	
<i>water by hitting it</i>	pilpe-pilpe alarrenke, arntwe alarrenke	
<i>hit the water</i>	terrtye-terrty-alarrenke	
<i>splashing sound</i>	pilpe, pilpe-pilpe	
<i>sizzling noise</i>	pwelpe	
<i>spurt out with force</i>	therrtye antyenke	
spleen	arengkaleny	
splendid	etntel-etntele, mamperle	
splendidly	aparte ahententye	
splintery, rough	ilek-ileke	
split		
<i>split in half</i>	lwethe arntenke, ngarrpinenke	
<i>split something</i>	tyarrpe eltewenke	
<i>split something with an axe</i>	tyarrpe artenke	
<i>split something open</i>	eltenke, ntyelpinenke, tyarrpinenke	
<i>split someone's head open</i>	taperre eltewenke	
<i>a split in something</i>	tyarrpe [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]	
<i>a split branch or stick</i>	arntalkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS], atwapatherre	
<i>be split into lots of pieces</i>	tyarrpe-tyarrparrenke	
<i>get split open</i>	tyarrparrenke	
split up, divorce	eletnhenke	
<i>be split up, separate</i>	arntewarntarrenke	
split-jack (plant)	alwerre	
<i>unripe fruit of</i>	atnkere ²	
splotchy	errtywenye	
<i>get splotchy marks</i>	errtywenyele aytnenke	
spoil		
<i>something</i>	errpatyinenke	
<i>someone</i>	apayarrtyenke	
spokesperson	erltwe, tyertengkwe	
spongy		
<i>get</i>	armaly-armalyarrenke	
spoon	alyweke, alywele [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>out vegetable flesh</i>	alyweketnhenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], alyweletnhenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>made from emu bone,</i>		
<i>used to clean seeds</i>		
<i>from bush tomato</i>	karrete	
spotted	errparte, intetyeng-intetye	
<i>become spotted</i>	intetyarrenke	
<i>make something spotty</i>	intetyeng-intetyaylenke	
spotted harrier	aleraperapere	
spotted nightjar	kwerte-kwerte	
spouse	mpwerneye, kalye-kalye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>(of this person)</i>	akake	
<i>husband or wife of</i>		
<i>someone in opposite</i>		
<i>generation moiety</i>	aperleye	
<i>husband or wife of someone</i>		
<i>in same generation moiety</i>	arrkare	
spread		
<i>spread news</i>	angke alkenhineneke, angke aympperrinenke	
<i>spread things around</i>	antyanty-eletnhenke, alperrtyinenke, pantyarrenke, tete-rlenke	

spread something outalpanthineneke, arpawee althenke, aymperrinenke, atntathenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	squashed upenmwelye, ipelhipe, ngkweltye-ngkweltye
<i>spread apart, out wide, all over the place</i>aymperre, arntewarnt- arntewarnte, apmere arpananhe	get squashedenmwelyarrenke
<i>spread out, scattered</i>alperryt-alperryt- alperryt	squatatangke anenke
<i>be spread out</i>alpanharrenke, aymparrarenke, arntewarntarrenke, ayeyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>be close to the ground</i>ahernarreparre, karntenge
<i>become numerous</i>makwerlarrenke, entyerrenke, apanparrenke	squeak by rubbingnterrparewenke
<i>make things spread out</i>arawehilenke	squeeze	
<i>spread out to look for something (of people)</i>alperryt enthwenke	<i>squeeze something</i>werrmernaylenke
spring (of water)apinte, ahaltyerre, alekelpaltherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>squeeze pellets out of animal guts</i>atnipenke
spring backnwanpenke	<i>squeeze dry fruits with water</i>ntywerr-arryyenke
sprinkle		<i>squeeze to make</i>	
<i>a sprinkle of rain</i>lyelyawe, tyetye ¹ , ngelyawelyawe, kwetengarre	<i>something come out</i>ntyelpinenke
<i>sprinkle (rain)</i>tyetyele wenke, rlenke, perlerarrenke	<i>squeeze to make</i>	
sprout		<i>(something) flat</i>alyemp-alyempinenke
<i>come out</i>aytenke ¹ , lwematnenke, tweparrenke, twepwel- aytenke, twepewenke	<i>squeeze through</i>tyetele mwenke
<i>new shoot, sprout (of plant)</i>atneme	<i>squeezed things</i>ngkweltye-ngkweltye
sputumilkerrtye	<i>pinch someone</i>etelepwenke
spy (on someone)tyerte arenke, tyerte- tyerte arenke	squinttyerte arenke
spurt		stabkerle aytnenke
<i>spurt out (of liquid)</i>therrtye artnpenke, therrtye antyenke	<i>stab something that</i>	
square		<i>falls apart</i>lwethe aytnenke
<i>square up someone, settle a debt</i>iparenke, pererre etnyenke, lwengere etnyenke	<i>stab the ground with a digging stick or crowbar</i>tyerewenke
squash		stack	
<i>squash something</i>enmwelyaylenke, werrmernaylenke, ipelhipaylenke	<i>stack things in one spot</i>	
<i>squash something by sitting on it</i>atnaympele errwatenke	<i>for later</i>kenge atnarenke
<i>take up room</i>pwarninenke	<i>throw in a pile</i>elethnenke
<i>squash something by sitting on it</i>atnaympele errwatenke	<i>stack something up</i>mpwerilenke
<i>take up room</i>pwarninenke	<i>stacked up full</i>artentyerre
<i>(do something) in return</i>lwengere	<i>in a stack</i>kwentyelerrpere
stagger		<i>be stacked up</i>ilante entweyane
<i>stagger about (as if drunk)</i>		stagger	
		<i>stagger about (as if drunk)</i>atnhelp-atnhenke,
		atnhelp-atnther- aperrane, atnther- aperrane
		<i>staggering</i>thapele-thapele
stalk (someone)		stalk (someone)kengkarrenke
<i>track someone or something (follow tracks)</i>		<i>track someone or something (follow tracks)</i>interalwenke, amperlarenke
stalked puffball		stalked puffballalyelyempe, awerrek- alyeyalyeye, pweke- pweke, pwepe
stallion		stallionentaye
stamp		stamp	
<i>a stamping sound</i>thwerrempe	<i>a stamping sound</i>thwerrempe
<i>stamp or stand on someone or something</i>		<i>stamp or stand on</i>	
		<i>someone or something</i>ratenke
stampede		stampedeentyerrenenke
stand		standatnenke
<i>in the open</i>		<i>in the open</i>rlwewe atnenke
<i>leaning against something</i>		<i>leaning against something</i>mpewe atnarrenke

Stand up

<i>on your hands</i>	eltyelayethe atnenke	<i>be starving for something</i>arrangkere anenke,
stand up		<i>ankerryarrenke</i>
<i>stand up, get up</i>	atneyaytenke	stationary, stoppedankwetye
<i>land standing straight up</i>	ahertetye antethenenke	stayanenke
<i>stand something up</i>	atnarrenke, ahertetye atnarrenke	<i>stay back, wait</i>aweparenke
<i>stand lots of things up</i>	atnep-atnarenke	<i>stay behind</i>artenye anenke
<i>stand up straight</i>	itarre atnenke	<i>stay for a while</i>aney-enenke, anterwenenke
stand up for		<i>still, not moving</i>ankwetyele anenke
<i>standing up for, defend</i>	amamerrele	<i>stay in your spot so</i>
<i>stand up for yourself</i>	elperterre angkenke	<i>someone else can't take it</i>akarryenke
stars and planets	kwerralye	<i>someone who always</i>
<i>the Milky Way</i>	Mwererre, Imererre, elpaye	<i>stays at home</i>artenyam-artenyame, kwerlpe-kwerlpe, lwemparenye
<i>Jupiter</i>	Elepelantyeye	<i>staying behind</i>artenye
<i>daylight star, evening star</i> ,		<i>(of things spread out)</i>anter-anter-enyerrane
<i>Venus, morning star</i>	Arwetnpenge, kwerralye erltwe	stealankeyele ilenke, ayenke ² , ayerrpinenke, tyerte ilenke
<i>Orion's Belt, the Saucepan</i> .	Arnkentye	<i>something to eat</i>ankeyele aynenke
<i>Seven Sisters</i>	Arlwekere, Enterke, Thakwe	<i>grab something</i>ilpakenke, ilpilkakenke
<i>Southern Cross</i>	kwerralye Awele	steeparrilpe, kwetnenyiperre, rreparle
<i>shooting star</i>	kwerralye atnthenke, kwerralyele aytnenke	<i>hill</i>artnte parparle
<i>types of constellations</i>	Therre-therre, Ilpertene angketye, Atneme	<i>mountain face</i>artnke
<i>Magellanic Clouds</i>	Arrentye alkerarenye atherre	stem
stare	alethele ararrantye, arenke, elapenye arenke, erlwarenke, ertwarathenke, inteme arenke	<i>of fruit that joins it to</i>
<i>at someone with displeasure</i>	atwarenke	<i>the plant</i>ente
<i>at something in the distance</i>	arrathatnenke	<i>plant stem</i>arle, athe atnawerre
<i>making someone embarrassed</i>	nyerrele arenke, nyerrele etnyenke	stenchikwe alkenhe
start		step
<i>(to happen)</i>	-antethene+	<i>step lightly</i>akertetye-akertetye
<i>something up (e.g. car or engine)</i>	angkelh-angkelh-aylenke	<i>step in someone's tracks</i>ilewelewel-arrenke, ilewelpe-wenke
<i>doing something</i>	antethenenke, anter- antethenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>step on seeds to clean them</i>errweperre atenke
<i>going to an institution</i>	atnywerr-antethenenke	<i>step on something</i>atenke, errwatelp-atenke, atnarenke
<i>start out</i>	ayterwenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>step over (something)</i>ahertetye apenke, akertetye apenke
startle		<i>step on something so that it squashes</i>therrtye atenke
<i>someone</i>	elkwelh-aylenke	<i>cut steps in something</i>tetyipenke
<i>be startled</i>	elkweyenene	stewarlkwerrnge ² , thewepe- thewepe, atwate
starving	ngayele, amperne, arrangkere, ankerryte	stick, a stick
		<i>a stick, piece of wood</i>arwele, ateye
		<i>for closing up a gutted animal</i>
		entelppe
		<i>for getting honeyants from shelf</i>ente
		<i>for throwing</i>mwete
		<i>small</i>
		arwele kelye, errweltye
		<i>small, for making ashes</i>akwe kelye-kelye

used for balancing	erretetye	stink	ikwakake
<i>used for making fire</i>	ermale	<i>stink, go off</i>	ikwe alkenharrenke
<i>used for painting and scraping</i>	tyepale	stink bug	penhintey-inteye
<i>burning stick</i>	kite [OLDER SPEAKERS]	stir	
<i>digging stick</i>	atneme	<i>mix things in</i>	intwerelh-aylenke
<i>hooked stick</i>	arwele ilwenke	<i>scatter things (by blowing)</i>	awerrkenke
<i>sharp, pointed stick</i>	arwele arrilpe	<i>stir someone up</i>	ngkwanyarrenke
<i>short and straight stick</i>	arlante	stockman	wertilpe
<i>walking stick</i>	atnemele erretetye	<i>or stockwoman</i>	thakemane
<i>woman's fighting stick</i>	kwetere	stocky	karntenge
<i>women's dancing stick</i>	kwerrpare	stoke a fire	awerinenke
<i>split, forked branch</i>	atwapatherre	stomach	aleme
stick, attach, fasten		<i>of emu</i>	athethepere [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>to something</i>	mwenke, thilenke	<i>big, tight stomach</i>	thwerelpe, aleme yalpe-yalpe
<i>something onto something</i>	terrpenke, ertnkwenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>cow's stomach lining</i>	tyelye-tyelye
<i>stick close together</i>	enterrentyarrenke, enterrarrrenke	<i>stomach fat of emu</i>	atnalharre
	antyekantye	<i>on the stomach</i>	alemelayethe
stick insect		<i>feel bloated</i>	aleme arlwar-atnenke
stick into (something else)	pwarnele mwenke	<i>rumbling</i>	aleme angkenke
stick out, up		stomach-ache	alemewethewe
<i>stick out</i>	lwemanenke, alenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>get a</i>	atntyenke ² , aleme awerrkenke
<i>sticking out</i>	mpwere, twenera, twempere	<i>have a</i>	aleme ilpwarrenke, elparrenke ¹ , aleme rntwenke
<i>sticking out (bum)</i>	arlilp-arlilpe, atnekwerte	stomp	angketyele errwatenke
<i>stick tongue out</i>	alenyenpekwenke	<i>a stomping sound</i>	thwerrempe
<i>land sticking up</i>	ahertetye antethenenke	<i>making a stomping sound</i>	atnenty-atnentye
sticky	errkwer-errkwere ¹ , thepethe	stone	artnte ¹ , artnterrke
<i>eyes</i>	erlwethenpe	<i>in woomera handle</i>	artnte arltre
stiff	arlatne	<i>heated in the fire</i>	ertntwere
<i>become stiff</i>	arlelparrenke, alwerrngentyenke	<i>flat stone</i>	artnte elperr-elperre, tyelperre
<i>make you stiff</i>	arlelpinenke	<i>flat grinding stone</i>	athere, parlparle
stiff wattle	arleperlterrk, patwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>hand-held grinding stone</i>	tyenge, lyere
still (lack of motion)		<i>small stones</i>	arryte
<i>not moving</i>	atnangke, ankwyeteye	<i>smooth stone</i>	artnte alyelke
<i>become quiet or still</i>	ankwetyarrenke	<i>soft, dark stone</i>	arake
<i>someone who can't stay</i>		<i>stony country</i>	tyenge-tyenge, arntimpentye
<i>still</i>	atnngwapewene	stone chisel	atnkere ¹
still (even now)		stone knife	elperle, artnterrke
<i>action or state of affairs</i>		stone curlew	ilere, wilpilpe, mwelyare
<i>has continued for some time, is still happening</i>	-aperte, alele, apmelerre	stoop down	twetheme anenke
<i>still be there, still be lots</i>	aparterke	stop	
Stimson's python	ilpeleyewenhe	<i>(of wind)</i>	rarre atnangke arntenke
sting		<i>stop for a short while</i>	anterwenenke, aney-enenke
<i>hurt</i>	etelepwenke, artnweyenene, pwenke, aherrentyenke	<i>stop halfway</i>	metyaytnenke
<i>something that stings or bites</i>	awelengke	<i>stop and rest before going</i>	atnter-aytenke
		<i>stop while going along</i>	antethenterr-aperrane
		<i>stop someone by grabbing them</i>	arntarrtyenke

Stopped, still

<i>stop someone from doing something</i>	akakarrenke, arrkngertinenke, aparnelh-aylenke, artwerinenke, aylaperntwenke, ngkwerengkarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>straighten something</i>	atelp-atenke, atnawerrinenke, atenke
<i>stop something from happening</i>	aylaperntwenke	<i>straighten your legs out</i>	rlterrenwenke
<i>stay somewhere, live</i>	anenke, anter- antethenenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>straighten yourself</i>	atnawerrarrenke
<i>come to a standstill</i>	arrkngerte antethenenke, ankwetyarrenke	straight away	rlengke-rlengke, elperapeny, elpere, tyapelarte
<i>stopping, blocking</i>	arrkngerte, arrkngert- arrkngerte	<i>before something else</i>	
<i>be stopped from something</i>	erlwelthe anenke, amwarenke	<i>happens</i>	apartaperte
<i>put a stop to something</i>	rntwenke ¹	strange, different	kngwere
<i>stop working, break down</i>	atnangke arntenke, rlwarre ayenke	stranger	alethange
<i>Stop!</i>	.we, mentye	strangle	
stopped, still	ankwetye, arrkngerte	<i>someone or something</i>	atnentye arrtyenke, awerrkenke, twele- rntwenke
stopping		strap	
<i>without stopping</i>	akanpere	<i>hairstring belt</i>	antyarne, twatyele, rake
store, shop	thewe	strength	arawerrenge
<i>store owner</i>	rlwampe ¹	stretch	atelp-atenke, atenke
storm	arntwe alkenhe, apangwe, rarre alkenhe, ngawerre [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>stretch yourself</i>	althekaltharrenke
<i>dust storm before rain</i>	alharrkwe	<i>stretch your legs out</i>	rlterre-rlterrarenke, etnkweltharrenke
<i>storm cloud</i>	awerrepene, rlwetnperre	<i>stretch something out</i>	tharre-tharrinenke
<i>thunderstorm</i>	angkakake ²	<i>stretch back</i>	arlilp-angkenke
storm bird	lkwarre arppewernene	striated grass wren	ntyalkarlenye
story	angke ¹ , ngkwerengke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	striated pardalote	kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye
<i>from the Dreamtime</i>	altyerrelampeny, Altyerre	strike	alarrenke
<i>heard from someone else</i>	atnhwenge	<i>strike someone in the face</i>	arelp-alarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>tell a story</i>	angke ampilenke	<i>strike someone down</i>	eltewenke
<i>tell a Dreaming story</i>	altyerre artnntwenke	<i>strike (of lightning)</i>	wenke ¹
<i>tell a story on the ground</i>	ahernarle altyerre ampilenke	<i>strike someone down</i>	
stove	arlpe apmelerre	<i>with sickness</i>	alarrenke
straight		string	rlterre ² , therrite
<i>branch</i>	aparre	<i>from animal fur</i>	arlpalhe
<i>line</i>	akerte atnawerre	<i>hairstring belt made</i>	
<i>line of vision</i>	alkwerialpe	<i>from human hair</i>	aylepe
<i>long hair</i>	alyalpere [OLDER SPEAKERS], alparalye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	strip	
<i>past or through</i>	akanpere, etntyarrpe	<i>bark off a plant</i>	eltenke
<i>in a straight line</i>	atnawerre	stripe	arlkenye, twentye
<i>form a straight line</i>	atnawerrarrenke	<i>on face</i>	ltwentyerre
		<i>stripiy</i>	arlkeny-arlkenye
		<i>make a stripe, design,</i>	
		<i>marking</i>	arlkeny-arlkenyaylenke, arlkenye arrenke, arlkenyaylenke, arlkenye elethhenke
		stripe-faced dunnart	mpwernitarr-itarre
		striped desert cockroach	mpwerlilenge
		striped mint bush	apmwere
		stroke	
		<i>have a</i>	lerrparrenke
		strong	apawerre ¹ , arlkawarre, artewentye, elperterre arrelkarte
		<i>taste</i>	

tea	tyekerte
<i>strong, big</i>	alkenhe
<i>strong, intensely</i>	inteme
<i>get strong</i>	elperterrarenke, awelengkarrenke
<i>make (something strong)</i>	artewentaylenke, elperterraylenke
struggle	
<i>(to do things)</i>	aytnane etarrenke
<i>to get away</i>	nwanpey-artnpenke
stubble quail	kweyepeye
stubborn	akngwe, arletye, arntapeny, ele, elperterre, iterrke, kweperete, pelpe
<i>stubborn</i>	atne ilperterre [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
<i>be stubborn, tough-minded</i>	
<i>or uncooperative</i>	akngwarrenke, elarrenke
<i>refuse to do something</i>	elpathenge-wanenye
stuck SEE ALSO stick to	
<i>get stuck</i>	atnywenke, atnywelp- atnywenke, elteng- anenke
<i>be stuck in something</i>	pwel-antethenke ¹
<i>be stuck to something</i>	arlanenke
<i>things stuck together</i>	thilenge
stuck-up	artnkelye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
stuff	
<i>things, objects</i>	ampwale
<i>stuff yourself with food</i>	angkwerrenke
tumble	
<i>over, along</i>	ahertetye atnthenke, twete-twete apenke
<i>across something</i>	angwerrminenke
<i>stagger</i>	atntherr-aperrane
<i>stumbling</i>	thapele-thapele
stump	etntete
<i>tree stump</i>	ernwe
<i>burning tree stump</i>	warekinde
<i>burnt tree stump</i>	elpate
stumpy	ahernarparre
stupid	akngwe, ilpe akngwe
<i>behave stupidly</i>	akngwarrenke
<i>say or do stupid things</i>	ngkertarrenke
sturdy	elperterre
Sturt's desert fuchsia	menyempere
stutter, speech	
impediment	alenye apekape
subject	angke ¹
submerge	
<i>something</i>	errpenke, pwelparrenke
<i>be submerged</i>	pwelpe anenke, pwelpe atnywenke
substandard	
<i>not up to standard</i>	-apartentye, -arrpanteye
subsection SEE ALSO skin	
<i>name</i>	ikwe
subside	elwilparrenke
successful	
<i>successful person</i>	etnnngenye, ilenpenye
<i>good hunter</i>	etnnngenye-etnnngenye
<i>successfully</i>	ahenentye
<i>successful hunting trip</i>	arlelkepenhe ahene
<i>unsuccessful hunting trip</i>	anterewanenye
<i>unsuccessfully</i>	aytnane
suck	
<i>suck on something</i>	awentyenke, impimpe kwathenke, kwathenke, npernpe kwathenke, peyenke
<i>suck on breast</i>	aylpatyte kwathenke
sudden	
<i>change in weather</i>	lwepelpe atnyenkerne
<i>suddenly stop working</i>	
<i>or making noise</i>	atnangke arntenke
suds	erlkwerrpe
suffocate	arrykarrenke
<i>in smoke</i>	elpalhele ayerlinenke
sugar	ngkwarle, tyweke
<i>on leaves of Normanton</i>	
<i>box</i>	yerrkeyerre
<i>on leaves of river red gum</i>	peretyltye
sugar grass	parlparpe
sugarbag	ilperalke, ilperengayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>clean honey</i>	elwe ¹ , ilperalke elwe
<i>top part of hive</i>	ngkwarle ake, ake
<i>newly made hive</i>	ilperalke akwerrke
<i>entrance to hive</i>	elhe, ilperalke elhe
<i>hard lumps of honey</i>	apmwerne
<i>yellow substance at</i>	
<i>bottom of hive</i>	ame
<i>wax at base of hive</i>	atnkere ¹ , ilperalke atnkere, tale
<i>bits of dark-coloured pollen</i>	
<i>on ground under a tree</i>	
<i>where a native bee hive is</i>	arnpane [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>native bee</i>	ngarntate
<i>eggs of bees in sugarbag</i>	
<i>hive</i>	ilperalke atnme, atnme ²
<i>chop tree open for native</i>	
<i>honey or sugarbag</i>	ilperalke alarrenke
<i>cut a small hole in tree</i>	
<i>to listen for sound of</i>	
<i>native bees</i>	wilkarre alarrenke
suicide	
<i>commit</i>	ayelinelp-inenke rewenhe

Sulky

sulky	alpwelye, ikwele, artnkelye	supposed	<i>not do what you are</i>
<i>be sulky or uncooperative</i>	.artnkelyarrenke, ikwelaytnenke, ikwelarrenke	<i>supposed to</i>	wantarrenke
summer	ahepertewe	supposedly	<i>'so they say'</i>+tange, yertame, -akwene, amarrarte
<i>beginning</i>	aharretye erlwe, aremparenge, ahepertewe akwerke,	surface	<i>on the surface</i>errwelenge penhe
<i>middle</i>	ahepertewe alkenhe	surplus	<i>food, an over-abundance</i> <i>of food</i>mentye-mentye
<i>end</i>	ahepertewe kantye	<i>have an over-abundance</i> <i>of food</i>antewangkenke	
<i>this summer</i>	ahepertewe rlengke	surprise	<i>get a surprise</i>elkweyenenge <i>surprise someone</i>elkwelh-aylenke <i>exclamation of surprise</i>yekaye, werterre
<i>come into summer</i>	ahepertewarrenke	survived	atnkenge aperte
summer grass	thweteh	suspect (<i>something will</i> <i>happen</i>)	etwengertaylenke
sun, sunshine, sunlight	aherrke, ware	swag	pantye, mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], kalikwe
<i>winter sun</i>	aherrke kelye	swallow (<i>something</i>)	kwenke
<i>sun come up</i>	aherrke arlpankarreyern- alpenke	<i>tablets</i>	aynenke
<i>sun shine</i>	aherrke arlpankarrenke	<i>with water</i>	ilkwenke
<i>warm yourself in the sun</i>	aherrkele ampenke	swallow (<i>bird</i>)	
<i>put something in the sun</i>		<i>fairy martin</i>	tyerrempera, artentengentenge [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>to dry</i>	aherrke elethnenke	<i>white-backed swallow</i>	artentengentenge (?)
sunbathe	aherrkele ampenke	swamp	apinte, artnwepe
sunray	aherrke ingke, atneme [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>swampy country</i>	artnwep-artswepe, atnkerr-atnkerre
sunrise	aherrk-aherrkele, tilpilpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	swap	
<i>before sunrise</i>	aherrke rwengkele	<i>things</i>	intwerelh-aylenke, pererratherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>be just before sunrise</i>	arlpank-arlpankarrenke, arlpankarrenke	<i>swap over</i>	ntyakatherre apenke
<i>become morning</i>	ngwetyanpe arlpankarrenke	<i>back and forth, in return</i> ...rwenge, lwengeratherre- lwengeratherre	
sunset		swarm (<i>ants and insects</i>)karrarrenke, makwerle lwemanenke
<i>sun go down</i>	aherrke atnywenke	sway	akngap-akngaparrenke, rwemenye anenke
<i>sun about to set</i>	aherrke aylpare anenke	<i>back and forth</i>	akngwak-akngwakarrenke
<i>sun setting</i>	aherrke atnywelp- atnywenke, aherrke nterarrenke	<i>make something sway</i>	akngap-akngapinenke
Sunday	arlte alkenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]	swear	
superior, really good	ahenangkere, ahenaytenye, ahenewatyte	<i>at someone</i>	etyenke, nyerrewepenke, arrarletyele arrenke, arrarletyele ipmarrenke
supper, evening meal	thape	<i>arguing, talking roughly</i>	
supplejack, supplejack	atnyere	<i>or swearing at someone</i>	arrarletye
<i>gum from</i>	atnyerampe	<i>get angry at someone</i>	ipmarrenke
supplies	ratyene	sweat	antyeye
support		<i>to sweat, perspire</i>	antyey-apenke
<i>stick used for support</i>	erretetye		
<i>with support</i>	alenentye		
suppose			
<i>that (something might happen)</i>	+mere, pwetyeme [OLDER SPEAKERS]		

sweat, feel hot	errkwere anenke, errkweremp-errkwere anteyane	swollen (eye).....alhwenke, alhwer-alhwere
sweep		swoop
clean by raking or		<i>feel sorry for someone</i>athamarrenke
sweeping	althenke, parretetaylenke	<i>expression of sympathy,</i>
sweep an area or camp		‘Poor thing’, ‘Poor
where someone has passed		bugger’, ‘Dear one’
away with branches.....	atwarenke	<i>endings that show</i>
sweep out son-in-law’s		<i>sympathy</i>-angwene, -angwen-
tracks with your feet	thweremparrenke	angwene
sweep or gather things		
together	karrinene	
sweet		
sweet food	ngkwarle, ilperalke	ta-ta lizard
sweets, desert	alemewane	table
runny food on certain		<i>made in the fork of a tree</i> ..alite
plants	akampe [SOME SPEAKERS]	tackle
sweet pillow (plant)	inteng-intenge ²	ilpakenke
sweetheart	ahentyepenhe, mite-	tadpole
	mite, kalye-kalye [RESPECT	pwele-pwele
	LANGUAGE]	
his girlfriend, her		tag
boyfriend	kweremite	<i>tag along</i>mwenngarrenke
look for a sweetheart	mpwekarinenke	tail
become boyfriend and		<i>of an animal</i>
girlfriend	mpwenyarrenke	kantye, pwere [SENSITIVE
sweet-talk	peranngaylenke	LANGUAGE]
swell up	wangkenke, amarrenke,	<i>go behind livestock</i>
	arlwar-atnenke	arryyenke ¹
begin to swell up	amarr-antethenenke	<i>base of kangaroo’s tail</i>
swell up after a burn	pwerlkaytenke	atnwerrete
(of throat)	ahentye tyetarrenke	<i>tip of bilby’s tail</i>
eye swell up	alhwenkarrenke,	alpite
	erlwe tyertarrenke	<i>fat of kangaroo tail</i>
make someone’s eye		aherretanke
swell up	alhwenkaylenke	<i>have tail between legs</i>
make something swell up	amarrelh-aylenke, alhwer-	(kantye atnywenke
	alhweraylenke, twemper-	<i>tail-cut of meat</i>
	etnyenke, wangkelh-	kwetethe
	aylenke	
swell up with pride	arlwar-atnenke	tailwind
swim	arntwe warle	rarre apenkerne antenge
	arlkarlarrenke,	theye
	pwelparrenke,	
	pwelpe eletnhenke	taipan, inland
lots of people swim	pwelpe-pwelparrenke	erlwipere, antywempe
dog paddle	kalyeyampele apenke	
swing	thwinge-thwinge	aperinenke, ayenke ² ,
swing something around	elperlperewenke	ilenke ¹ , ilpilpakenke,
switch		arrempelinenke [RESPECT
off	atnangke rntwenke	LANGUAGE]
on	arrenke ¹	
swollen SEE ALSO swell	arlwar-arlware	a person or animal with
be swollen up	mpweranenke	you

Tt

ta-ta lizard	karlantye
table	
<i>made in the fork of a tree</i> ..alite	
tackle	ilpakenke
tadpole	pwele-pwele
tag	
<i>tag along</i>mwenngarrenke	
tail	
<i>of an animal</i>	kantye, pwere [SENSITIVE
	LANGUAGE]
<i>go behind livestock</i>	arryyenke ¹
<i>base of kangaroo’s tail</i>	atnwerrete
<i>tip of bilby’s tail</i>	alpite
<i>fat of kangaroo tail</i>	aherretanke
<i>have tail between legs</i>	
(kantye atnywenke	
<i>tail-cut of meat</i>	kwetethe
(kantye atnywenke	
tailwind	rarre apenkerne antenge
	theye
taipan, inland	erlwipere, antywempe
take	aperinenke, ayenke ² ,
	ilenke ¹ , ilpilpakenke,
	arrempelinenke [RESPECT
	LANGUAGE]
a person or animal with	
you	atnwenhenke
someone or something	alkarte aperinenke
someone along	artenge aperinenke [SOME
	SPEAKERS]
someone to meet people	rlwewe aperinenke
someone halfway	ayweng-aywenge
	aperinenke
someone to a place you	
know	ilpaperinenke
something down	ertwelh-aylenke
something out	ilpilenke, lwemelh-aylenke
tablets, medicine	aynenke, kwathenke
a short cut	lwetharlarrenke
half of something	arerrnginenke

take back

sides in a fight.....	rlwampilenke	to yourself	atyewenhe artntwenke
take up room.....	aynenke	over someone	inteme angkenke, rrile-rrile angkenke
take up space.....	erlwelthe arrenke	using respect language	ikerrentye angkenke
take without asking.....	ankeyele ilenke, artntwenganenyele ilenke	about nothing in particular.....	alepale angkenke
take without giving.....	alantye aperinenke	about doing something	akngkenginenke
Take it!.....	me	about someone behind their back	ketyel-angkenke, tyelangkenke
snatch.....	ilpakenke	about something from the past	ilpangkenke
take back	alperinenke, arrenyeyern- alpenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	about something you don't really know about.....	palepale angkenke, akwerpe angkenke
bring back.....	alperninenke, alpernintel- arrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	badly about someone.....	errtywarrenke, tyeptetye angkenke
take back lots of things.....	kenge alperinenke	on behalf of others.....	tywerlele angkenke
snatch something back.....	ilpakenke	in a way that makes others feel sorry for you	antewangkenke
take off		in private	akertemwengke angkenke
into the sky	alkerarle arrelp-arrenke, alkerarle atntheyaytenke	in turn	lwengereke-lwengere angkenke
with someone or something	ilel-aytenke	while breathing in	ngitarrenke
walk away	apelapenke	with a blocked nose	elhe twempe angkenke
go quickly.....	entyerrenenke, anpatyarrenke, ntaylelp- aylenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	with speech impediment	thapele-thapele angkenke
take (something) off		without thinking, rashly	ngarrete angkenke
something off yourself.....	alhilenke rewenhe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	be unable to talk	
something off, down	alhilenke	because in mourning	kwerrpanenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
something off, peel	eltenke	be unable to talk properly	elpertelhe angkenke
body decorations off yourself.....	tete-rlenke rewenhe	keep talking about something	kweperete angkenke, kweperete artntwenke
take notice	elpathenke	make someone talk	angkew-angkewinenke, ngkwerengkewinenke, angkelh-angkelh-aylenke
talented	etnngnye, ilenpenye, karlakwerte, kemparie	not let others speak	akwerterrp-akwerterrp angkenke
talk		not allowed to talk	akertemwengke, akertere
a chat, friendly talk	angke ¹ , angke pealtye	someone who talks a lot	atnngwangkewene
talk, speak.....	angkenke, ngkwerengkarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	finger talk, use sign language	akertere theye angkenke, elye theye angkenke
all the time	tyetye angkenke, re aperte re aperte	tall	artangaylperre, errwele, etnkwelthe, etnkwelthitarre
angrily.....	angkenke, inteme angkenke	grow tall, big	alkenharrenke
indirectly	warewarrenke, atnngwangkenke, arryaytnenke	tall saltbush	ntyemenye
properly, truthfully	arrileth-arrilethe angkenke	talon	ingke
softly.....	atnawerre angkenke	tame	ahene, anike, nyerre
loudly	tyayeke-tyayarrenke, kwelke angkenke	tangled (hair)	entye alperryt-alperryt ake lthele-lthele
openly	aylkwaylke angkenke, atayele angkenke,	untangle hair	errenty-etnhenke
strongly.....	aharlperre angkenke alantye angkenke elperterre angkenke		

<i>untangle your hair</i>	entyarle alhilenke	tease	arrkentyinenke, errtywarrenke, ngkertarrenke, ngkwanyarrenke, tyepetye angkenke
tangled lechenaultia	anelyapwete	tease someone	arnkwantyarrenke, errwangerrelinenke, lharrkentyinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], kwarte etnyenke [RUDE LANGUAGE]
tantrum		tease someone in the opposite generation group	nywerrpe angkenke
<i>throw a tantrum</i>	akngwarrenke	tease light heartedly	weltyarrenke, rrkante angkenke
tap		by saying things that aren't true	ayntarrpinenke
<i>tap ground to hear if it is hollow</i>	tyerewenke, tyere- tyerewenke	by throwing things at someone	tyele-tyele wenke
<i>tap someone, nudge</i>	ertntwerwenenke	tease out fur or wool	errenty-ethnenke
<i>make a tapping sound by banging things together</i>	lterre alarrenke	tea-tree	peretye ¹
tape, string	therrite	teddy bear's asshole	
tape recorder	walethe	<i>(a burr)</i>	akeley-akeleye
tar vine	ayepe, aylperlenye [SOME SPEAKERS]	teenage	
<i>grub from</i>	ayepayte	boy	ngwalkere, pmerrke ²
task	enpetye	girl	aleyake, aylpatyakake
taste		<i>become a teenager</i>	aylpatyakak-arrenke
<i>bad, unpleasant taste</i>	alyelke	teeth	errtywerne
<i>good taste</i>	ikwakake	<i>having no teeth</i>	arrelwre
<i>strong taste</i>	arrelkarte	<i>bare teeth</i>	errtywerne erlkerrane
<i>salty, bitter, sour-tasting</i>	tyekerte	<i>lose all your teeth</i>	arrelwerarrenke
<i>taste of something</i>	ikwe	telegraph line	layne
<i>try, taste something</i>	alepetyenke	telephone	telepweme
tasteless	alyelk-alyelke, alyelke, ikwanenye	television	altyerre
<i>become</i>	alyelkarrenke	tell	artntwenke
tasty	ahene, ahene malangke, malangke, mamperle, mamperlengenye	<i>a story</i>	ampilenke, ahernarle altyerre ampilenke
<i>tasty food</i>	eny'e malangke	<i>a Dreaming story</i>	altyerre arntwenke
tattered	tyarre-tyarre, apaw- apawe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>tell people about</i>	
<i>tattered clothes</i>	mantarre alkwempe	<i>something</i>	angke aympperrinenke, rlwarrinenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>fall into tatters</i>	apaw-apawarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>tell someone about a bad dream to avoid</i>	
tawny frogmouth	enwenengke	<i>it happening</i>	arlerinenke
tea	teye	<i>tell someone about</i>	
<i>old, left-over tea</i>	ngwike	<i>yourself</i>	artntwenke rewenhe
<i>re-boiled tea</i>	ntyere ampenye	<i>tell someone to do</i>	
<i>strong tea</i>	tyekerte	<i>something</i>	artntwenke, thwelpe- thwenke, errpelharrenke
<i>tea-leaves</i>	ilelthe	<i>tell someone not to</i>	
<i>used tea-leaves</i>	ilelthe ampeny-ampenye	<i>do something</i>	arrkngerte angkenke, arrkngerte artntwenke
teach	kaltyineneke		
<i>teach someone how to</i>			
<i>do something</i>	rlwewaylenke		
teacher	kaltyinewene, kweltetye		
teal, grey (bird)	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe		
tear, rip	pwelyerreyraylenke, tyarparrenke		
<i>tear something</i>	tyarppinenke		
tears (in eyes)	rlweltye		

tell

tell someone off	arrpwenke, ahenge ipmarrenke, arrarletyele arrenke, arrarletyele ipmarrenke, erlwalpenke, errpeltharrenke, etyenke, nyerrewepenke, atnngwangkenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>the one that</i> -rtetye <i>with that</i> nthelarte ¹ <i>the one we are referring to..</i> wenhe, wethe+ <i>which, whom, that</i> -arre ³ , +arle ³
tell someone they won't get anything hunting	errpeltharrenke	their, theirs GOTO Table 5, p. 815
tell someone to go	lwerapmenke	them GOTO Table 5, p. 815
tell something in secret	akertemwengke angkenke	then <i>after that (event that has previously been mentioned)</i> kwerepenhe, kweretheye, nhape, nharte, nyarte
tell stories, lies	angke angkenke, angke arntwenke	there <i>close by</i> nharte, nthepelarte, nhape <i>over there</i> arrenye <i>way over there, out of sight</i> arreteme [OLDER SPEAKERS], nhakarte
tell the truth	atnawerre angkenke	<i>around there</i> nthalengakerre [OLDER SPEAKERS], nthakerre, nthalarte ¹ , nyakerrarte
tell things that you don't really know about	palepalele artntwenke	<i>right there</i> nhaperte ² <i>there is/are</i> anenke, atnenke, enwenke, altyanenke
tell people that there is an abundance of food (of birds)	tnakenke	these nyamernarte, tyenamernarte [OLDER SPEAKERS] these two nyetherrarte
tell (know)		they GOTO Table 5, p. 815
about things by reading the signs in the bush	etwengertaylenke	thick <i>scrub</i> enterrentye, errwepere, werke <i>blood</i> teweye <i>become thick and bushy</i> angwarlparrenke <i>get thick or hard</i> anngentarrenke <i>thicken something</i> artwerrtyinenke
temper		thicket errtywerle thief ankeyalthe, ankey-angkere, ankeye
feel bad-tempered	errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	thigh ilepere <i>inner thigh</i> aympe
lose your temper	aharrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	thin <i>person or animal</i> ampwe, arrmaly-arrmalye, artaly-artalye, mpweyampe
ten dollar note	ware elpalhe	<i>person</i> ampap-ampape, mpweyampe-mpweyampe
tendon	alwerrnge, atnwererrke	<i>things</i> lyerrere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Achilles tendon</i>	kwenpe alwerrnge	<i>hair or shade</i> errkerlerrke
<i>sore tendons</i>	twerrke-twerrke	<i>become thin, lose weight</i> , <i>become skinny</i> mpweyamparrenke
tent	kalikwe	<i>make someone thin</i> mpweyampinenke
termite	enterke, ngkwepeye	<i>make something thin</i> lyerrerinenke
<i>eggs of</i>	alerrke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>in early stage (edible)</i>	ngkwepeyarenye	
<i>at flying stage</i>	ampenge ¹ , namengayerre [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>termite mound</i>	awerr-awerre ²	
<i>flat termite bed</i>	akerrthe	
<i>tall termite mound</i>	ngkwepeye, pwenterenge	
<i>termite-eaten wood</i>	althwalthe, pwekarnane	
terrified	arrngampeny, ater-atere, errennge [SOME SPEAKERS]	
terrifying	aterelerreye	
test, try	alepetyenke	
testicles	arlwethe	
thank	nyerre iparenke	
that	<i>that (thing) over there</i> nharte, nthepelarte, nthakerre	
	<i>that (thing) close by</i> nhape	
	<i>that (thing) in the distance</i> arrenye, arretye+	
	<i>that (thing) just mentioned before</i> renhe	

go bald, thin out (of hair) ..akarlpankarrenke	
<i>old, thin person</i>ampwetyampe	
<i>really thin</i>ngkwerne-ngkwerne	
thing	
<i>a thing</i>aherne, ampwale	
<i>something</i>wante	
<i>all sorts of things</i>wantakerrettetye	
<i>things, possessions</i>artnanke, tnwanentye, mwernenge [OLDER SPEAKERS], alhengkweltye [OLDER SPEAKERS], atnerke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>someone else's things</i>ayntenge	
<i>highly prized things</i>aynewen-aynewene	
<i>personal belongings of the deceased</i>ampenye, tempetye [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>things put aside</i>anpew-anpewe	
<i>small things</i>tyepetye ¹	
thingummybobwantempange, wanterteyange	
think aboutetarrenke	
<i>family</i>akepe etarrenke	
<i>someone far away</i>ilpangkenke	
<i>something after you've started</i>etarretnyenke	
<i>something you want</i>ahentye etarrenke	
<i>something quietly</i>kwetnkenke	
<i>think hard about something</i>aytnane etarrenke	
think, believeetelarenke	
<i>something belongs to someone</i>-apapethe	
<i>to yourself</i>atyewenhe artntwenke	
<i>you'd think (something)</i>make [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>not sure</i>apeke, +ange	
thirsty, thirstilyntyerrele, ntyerrakwe, parretye	
<i>get thirsty</i>parretyarrenke	
thisnyarte	
<i>just this</i>nyape	
<i>on this</i>tyelarte ¹	
<i>this, this is how (something is done)</i>mpelarte	
<i>this way, in this direction</i> ...tyangkwerre, mwernarte	
thongthangeye	
thornileke	
thorny devilarnkerrthe, inerre	
those twonhetherrarte	
<i>(those two) in the distance</i> ..arrenye amerne, nhakarte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
thoughtlessarwengey-arwengeye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
threaten	
<i>someone</i>aterelh-aylenke, ipmarrenke, angkarre arntntwenke, amengele	
<i>to hit someone</i>angkarre arenke, angkarre alarrenke, angkarre athnenke	
<i>to cut someone</i>angkarre rntwenke	
<i>threatening (to do something)</i>angkarre, angkarr-angkarre	
threearrkwentye, ather-awenyerre	
<i>at a time</i>arrkwenty-arrkwentye	
<i>times, days</i>arrkwentyengere	
thresh (seeds)etnpewenke	
<i>thresh with feet</i>ratenke, errweperre atenke	
throatahentye ¹ , atnentye ¹ , mwelpere	
<i>gland in throat</i> ..atnkwe ²	
<i>sore throat</i>ahentye errpatye	
<i>throat swell up</i>ahentye tyetarrenke	
throbetntyaytenke	
through-angkwerre ²	
<i>pass through</i>elethelp-ethenke, elethnel-aytenke	
throughoutapanpe, ayamalke	
throwwenke ¹	
<i>out, away</i>elethnenke	
<i>badly</i>atheme elethnenke, palapale wenke, atheme elethnenke	
<i>throw dirt out of something</i>arlelpe wenke	
<i>throw things around</i>	
<i>carelessly</i>nthanane elethnenke, errethnenke	
<i>throw light, small things</i>tyetyele wenke	
<i>throw lots of things</i>pwerrere elethnenke	
<i>throw someone to the ground</i>ntyalpewenke	
<i>throw something at someone for fun</i>ngkerte-ngkertele wenke	
<i>throw something away</i>arralpelethnenke, arrelpathenke, yamenye elethnenke	
<i>throw something away</i>	
<i>to avoid humbug</i>pelarre elethnenke	
<i>throw something down</i>elethnel-arrrenke	
<i>chuck something liquid out</i> ..yalpinenke	
<i>throw something so it smashes</i>ngkweltyewenke	

throw up

<i>throw something so it bangs</i>	ltare wenke, atnentye wenke	<i>tighten something.....</i> elperterraylenke <i>tighten by knocking into place.....</i> alalininke, akakarrenke, akakewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>throw something until it's half dead</i>	imew-imewe wenke	
<i>throw something on its back</i>	alyarrentye eletnhenke	
<i>throw at something</i>	wenke ¹	
<i>throw a boomerang</i>	ankertele wenke	
throw up, vomit	erlkwetharrenke	
thrush (grey shrike-thrush)	aleterrpeterre (?)	
thud		
<i>thudding noise</i>	atnentye ² , pilpe, atnentye, ltare-ltare, werrtye-werrtye	
<i>make a thudding sound</i>	twelarrenke, Itararrenke	
<i>make the ground thud</i>	pwepl-angkelh-aylenke	
<i>make a thudding noise (of emu)</i>	twerrp-angkenke	
thumb	eltye alkenhe, eltye erltwe	
thump		
<i>thump someone (on the back)</i>	intwenge alarrenke	
<i>(do something) that makes a thudding noise</i>	werrtye-werrtye	
thunder	angkakake ² , awely-awelye angkenke, nhaperte ¹	
<i>thundering</i>	arntwe angkenke, arntwe twelarrenkerne, akwelye angkenke	
<i>thunderstorm</i>	angkakake ²	
thus	mpelarte, -mpele	
thwarted		
<i>by something</i>	ahentyele akenke, ahentyele arenke	
tick (insect)	elke	
<i>tick ridden (of dogs)</i>	elkimpentye	
ticke (someone)	errakeretnyenke, theketaylenke	
tickly	thekethike	
tickweed	arrematyte rlteye-rlteye (?)	
tie		
<i>something around, up</i>	warenke	
<i>perentie's legs behind its back (to cook it)</i>	arnengerrinenke	
<i>tie up</i>	perryenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
tight		
<i>tight (of clothes)</i>	tyete	
<i>tight, not much room</i>	pwarne	
<i>hard, firm</i>	artewentye, elperterre	
<i>be tight or constricted</i>	pwarnarrenke	
<i>(something) press into, be tight on or cling to self</i>	tyetele mwenke, pwarnle mwenke	
tilted		
<i>to one side, leaning sideways</i>	arlkarlkere	
time		
<i>all the time</i>	intemaperte, elapeny, thapake-thapake	
<i>another time</i>	ngwenge akerre, kngwere-kngwere, kngwere-kngwere	
<i>at the same time</i>	kwerengareye, -ngareye	
<i>first time</i>	rlengke	
<i>long time</i>	aletherrenye, arlengarlentye, erlteye	
<i>long time ago</i>	awatnkaperte, ahernatherrele, aherne enteny, awatnkakerre, awatnke	
<i>short time</i>	arlekarenge, elpere, akwerterrepe	
<i>short time ago</i>	atnakakerre, atnake [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>some time or other</i>	elewarte	
<i>occasion, event</i>	thapake	
<i>the time something happens</i>	tayeme	
<i>soon</i>	alele	
<i>throughout that time</i>	-angene	
<i>(do something) to make the time go by</i>	atwerrpinenke	
times		
<i>many times</i>	makwerle-ngareye	
<i>that many times</i>	-akerre, -rwenge ²	
timid		
<i>timid, shy</i>	ateralthe, nyerralthe, nyerre	
<i>non-aggressive</i>	anike	
tin		
<i>of meat</i>	tyampete, tenemite, tenpweleye	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
tinkle		
<i>make a tinkling sound</i>	Itengke-Itengkarrenke	
tiny		
<i>of something</i>	+ng-anyimpe, kelyamperle, kelye	
tip (end)		
<i>of something</i>	akalpalpe ¹ , akerte, kantye-kantye, kantye, palpalpe	
<i>of branch</i>	arwele kantye	
tip (over, out)	ywerrparrenke	

<i>something</i>	eletnhenke, arralpelethnhenke,	toes (other than big toe).....angketye kelye-kelye, angketye akwerrk-
<i>liquid</i>	.yalpinenke, yamenye yalpinenke	akwerrke, angketye kantye
<i>things, and pile them up</i>yamenye arrenke, yamenye eletnhenke	toenailangketye ngkelthele
<i>tipping from side to side</i>ywerrpe-ywerrpe	together
tired		<i>close together</i>erntwerre
<i>sleepy</i>	kwetnaye	<i>two things close together</i> ...arrerentye atherre
<i>weak</i>	werrperpe	(relatives) together.....-nhenge, arlwenthe
<i>worn out</i>	atnhakerte	<i>bring things together</i>karrinenke, apern-
<i>lazy</i>	anenkeye	aperninenke
<i>tired of talking</i>	ahentye atnhakerte	<i>group together evenly</i>enterrentyinenke
<i>tire someone out</i>	kwetnayinenke	<i>stick close together</i>enterrentyarrenke, enter-
<i>feel sleepy</i>	atnkwatnthenke, erlwe	enterrarrenke
	ngwemerntarrenke, rlwatnk-atnthenke, rlwatnkarrenke	<i>travel together in a group</i> ..pwepelarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>feel tired</i>	kwetnayarrenke	<i>sit together in a group</i>alayerane
<i>get worn out</i>	atnhakertarrenke	<i>together, mixed</i>intwerelhe
<i>sick and tired of something</i>	kwetnayarrenke	(do something) together....tyayenge-tyayenge
to SEE ALSO Appendix 3.....-warle ²		toilet
<i>to, up to (somewhere)</i>	-artetye ²	<i>animal's</i>atnarenge
toad, desert spadefoot	artwintele, artepe	<i>go to the toilet to wee</i> ,
	errkwer-errkwere	<i>urinate</i>arntwepenhe anenke, mpwarle apenke, mpwe athenke, alkeyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
tobacco	tyanywenge, tyekertayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>have a shit, defecate</i>athenke, atne athenke, pwepeyarrenke [BABY TALK]
<i>ready to be chewed</i>	ntingke	tomahawkelepe ¹
<i>young plant</i>	akerrnge	tomato
<i>half-dry tobacco leaves</i>	akeyarde	<i>banana-flavoured bush</i>
<i>plug of tobacco</i>	ikelhe	<i>tomato</i>mwanyeme, ngkwarlemaynteye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>tobacco tin</i>	lete	<i>bush tomato (hill form)</i>karnaketye, antyewarle
tobacco plant (types of)		<i>bush tomato (sandhill form)</i>kwenemangkerre
<i>rock isotome</i>	nterimpe	<i>bush tomato (desert raisin)</i>arlkerre [OLDER SPEAKERS], katyerre
<i>rock pituri</i>	npernpe	<i>dog-eye bush tomato</i>alekilparte, arengkilparte
<i>sandhill pituri</i>	tyanywenge atherre	<i>native</i>alperrantyeye, alpenkeye [SOME SPEAKERS], arrwalpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>wild tobacco</i>	kngwarraye-kngwarraye	<i>unripe desert raisin</i>pwarre
tobacco handflower	atarenye, ankerrenge [SOME SPEAKERS]	tomorrowngwenge, ngwetyanpe, ngwelenthelie [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
today	rlengke, lywengkerte [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	tone, sound, melodyikwe
<i>these days</i>	rlengkelke	tonguealenye ¹
tottle (learn to walk)	atyert-atyerte, elet-elete, thapele-thapele	<i>tip of</i>alenye kantye
toddler	artaly-artalye, errwem- errweme	<i>hanging out (of dogs)</i>ilpantharrenke
toe	angketye, angketye akwerrke, angketye kelye [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>stick your tongue out</i>alenyenpekwenke
<i>big toe</i>	angketye erltwe	
<i>middle toe</i>	angketye elkwerrepene	

tonight

poke out tongue, flick	
<i>tongue out</i>	alenyenpekwene
<i>uvula</i>	angerl-angerle
tonight	rlengke atnkwarengèle
too, as well as	-akerre, -tyampe
tool	
<i>hooked tool</i>	ilwenke
<i>tool used to clean out</i>	
<i>seeds from bush tomato</i>	karrete
<i>stone scraper for cleaning</i>	alyweke, alywele [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>tools, toolbox</i>	mpwarangarange
<i>wooden hooked tool</i>	ilateye
tooth, teeth	errtywerne
<i>gap left after a front tooth</i>	
<i>has been knocked out</i>	
<i>(ceremonial)</i>	arrimpere
toothache	kayltwelthe
<i>have a toothache</i>	kayltwelthele aynenke
toothbrush grass	ngelyerre
toothpick	arrinte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>use a toothpick</i>	arrinte kwenke
top	
<i>of head</i>	ilpwerr-ilpwerre, akampampe, elperl- elperle
<i>of hill</i>	artnte artepe
<i>of native citrus plant</i>	akampampe
<i>on top</i>	arrwekele, errwelele, errwelenge, errwelenge penhe, errwelene
<i>the top of something</i>	artep-artepe
torch	ware rlwenthe
torment	
<i>torment someone</i>	kaylkwerinenke
torn	tyarpe-tyarpe
<i>become ripped or torn</i>	tyarpe-tyarpparrenke
torso	iterrye
totally, very	aparte
totem SEE ALSO Dreaming	Altyerre
touch	atnpenke
touchy	errngerrngne
<i>become touchy</i>	pwereparrenke, errngerrngarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
tough	
<i>hard, solid, difficult</i>	elperterre
<i>someone who is really</i>	
<i>hard or tough</i>	errpelthe
tourist	twerethe
tow	itarre ilenke
towards	-warle ²
<i>towards (the speaker)</i>	+rne
<i>towards (a compass direction)</i>	+ake ¹
	<i>in this direction</i>
	mwernarte atheke
towel	errkweng-errkwenge
town	tantype [OLDER SPEAKERS]
toy	rrkantarenge
<i>boomerang</i>	karntape
<i>spear</i>	kwenteltye
<i>car</i>	lete-lete, mpewe-mpewe [BABY TALK]
<i>bow and arrow</i>	pwenarre
<i>shield</i>	kalartenge-kalarte
<i>bark toy used by boys for target practice (with spears)</i>	karntape
<i>toy baby, doll</i>	taltale ² , artnwenge arrpaneye
Toyota, 4-wheel drive	teweyate
track, tracks (of things)	
<i>road</i>	iteye, kwake
<i>well-worn track</i>	ahimperre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>animal, car or person's tracks</i>	
<i>animal's track</i>	angketye
<i>honeyant's track</i>	althe, iwerre, iteye
<i>lots of people's tracks</i>	artnmane ¹ [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>leave tracks</i>	atnalthe, apmere elpertelhe
<i>leave lots of tracks</i>	amperlanenke altharr-akwinenke, atnalthinenke, althe arrkwinenke
<i>make a path or track</i>	iteye atnenke, iteye atnarrenke
<i>make a track (of honeyants)</i>	pwele-pwelarrenke
<i>rub out son-in-law's tracks</i>	thwerremparrenke
<i>see tracks of something</i>	amperlarenke
<i>unable to follow animal tracks</i>	arrkngerte amperlarenke
<i>without leaving tracks</i>	thewilele, apertalye
track, follow	
<i>an animal</i>	atnawerrinenke angketye, ampilenke
<i>a person</i>	interalwenke
trade, exchange	pererre etnyenke
tradition, rule, Law	maranyelayethe, Altyerre
traditional owner	apmerew-artweye
traditional things	aknganentye
train	
<i>break in an animal</i>	rntwenke ¹
trample	
<i>the ground (of cattle)</i>	alpalpangenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
transform something	kngwerelayethinenke
translate	akngapetyinenke

transparentalim-alimarrenke, amperrkenke, erlwate	trickytyake, tyengkarle, tywenge-tywenge
travel		trilling frogmpwekenhe
<i>by car or bus</i>anelp-anenke, anter- aperrane	trimerrkenke (beard, hair).....artenke
<i>by foot</i>apenke, ntarrenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	triptwete eletnhenke, ilatenke
<i>past</i>alpeyenteyane	<i>trip over</i>ahertetye atrthenke, twete-twete apenke
<i>quickly</i>artnpenke	tripetyelye-tyelye
<i>uphill</i>aytenke ¹	trot	
<i>with a bundle of weapons</i>	..ayankarre apenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>happily (of animals)</i>alyeyele artnpenke
<i>without stopping</i>ratnywenke	troubleahe ¹
<i>travel (of lots of people)</i>lwerrempanenke, pwepelarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>cause a fight</i>ahewinenke, ahe pwitinene, ahetnyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>travel around for no reason</i>enngwerre ³	<i>cause trouble</i>kwetnayinenke, rwekethe-rwekaylenke, mwekenharrenke [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
<i>travel back and forth</i>itanenke	<i>cause trouble for someone</i>	
travelleralehange	<i>else</i>atnwerrenke
tray		<i>get someone into trouble</i>	
<i>back of a vehicle</i>kantye	<i>accidentally</i>pweletnhenke
<i>tray made from bark</i>arrilpankwe	<i>go to sort out trouble</i>arrkngerte apenke
tray-back		<i>look for trouble</i>arlelte angkenke
<i>of ute</i>antengetheyakake	<i>run into trouble</i>pweletnhenke
tread		<i>trouble-maker</i>ahimpentye, rweketherweke, errwekenye
<i>on something</i>atelp-atenke, ratenke	troublesome, difficulttikeleye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>tread water</i>errpenke	trousersterawetye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
treearwele, ateye	truckteweyate
<i>stump</i>ernwe	<i>truck that pulls a</i>	
<i>trunk</i>arlke	<i>semitrailer</i>elhe karntenge
<i>with dead branches</i>arekerre	<i>vehicle</i>mweteke
<i>eaten by termites</i>pwekarnane	truerlwarre
<i>burnt stump</i>elpate	<i>correct</i>atnawerre
<i>dead tree</i>arwele ayntterke	<i>real</i>angwerrme, atnngatherre, aynaynte, -nyayne, erlwae ²
<i>forked tree</i>arntalkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>tell the truth</i>atneratyinenke, atnawerre angkenke
<i>grave in tree</i>wimparre	<i>Is it true?, Is that so?</i>ayekape
<i>group of trees</i>arwele ayntwete	<i>Truly!</i>alewe, -mpele, rlwarraperte
<i>hollow tree</i>arwele ilpere, ilpere	truffle native truffle,	
<i>knot in tree</i>arwele pelpe, iterke	<i>desert truffle</i>akwerretethe, errkwennge [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>solid tree</i>arwele atnperre	trunk (of tree)antatherre, arwele, ateye, etntete, arlke
<i>with not many leaves</i>arwele erkerlerrke	truth SEE true	
tree frogarterrenthe	try	
tree martinartentengentenge (?)	<i>have a go, taste something.</i>alepetyenke
tremble			
<i>shivering</i>anthwerrenge		
<i>shake, tremble, twitch</i>atywatyarrenke		
<i>shake wings or other parts of the body</i>akngwakarrenke		
trench			
<i>cooking trench</i>erke ² [SOME SPEAKERS]		
trick			
<i>trick someone</i>errtywengepenke, errtywarrenke		

tuber

try unsuccessfully to lift something	aytnaninenke	
try something on or out	alepetyenke	
trying to do something and failing	aytnane, -arppanteye, -apartentye, athem- atheme, atheme	
tuber SEE yam		
tucker (<i>non-meat food</i>)	rlwene, nyanye ² [BABY TALK]	
<i>bush tucker</i>	pwetyetake	
<i>lots of tucker</i>	manywene	
<i>yummy tucker</i>	rlwene kwemeye	
tumbleweed	ileke	
tummy SEE ALSO stomach	aleme	
<i>tummy-ache</i>	alemewethewe	
tune	ikwe	
tunnel		
<i>vertical tunnel</i>	ahentye ²	
<i>burrow of goanna or rabbit</i>	arwerre	
turkey		
<i>domestic turkey</i>	karlwerrke-lywerrke	
<i>bush turkey</i>	arwengerrpe	
turkey bush	kwenkarte, mernelkwarr, therrpere, kwenkenayte	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
turn		
<i>turn something over</i>	akngapetyinenke, altyarrenke ²	
<i>turn things over to look for something</i>	errketnhenke	
<i>turn yourself in</i>	etnyenke rewenhe	
<i>turn over</i>	akngapetyarrenke	
<i>twist and turn around something</i>	elampetnhenke	
<i>do in turn</i>	pererre	
<i>in turn</i>	+lke-rtame	
turn back	atharrenke	
<i>turn back early</i>	atheme anenke	
<i>make someone turn back</i>	athinenke	
<i>turn back and look</i>	alwene warle arenke	
<i>turn and go back the same way</i>	alwenarrenke	
turn into (<i>something</i>)		
<i>into something else</i>	akngapetyarrenke, -arre ⁴ , kngwerelayetherrenke	
<i>something into something else</i>	kngwerelayethinenke	
turn off		
<i>turn off in other direction</i>	errwerarrenke, atharrelp- arenke	
<i>switch off</i>	atnangke rntwenke	
turn on		
<i>turn on (a light, a tap, etc.)</i>	ltywerinenke	
turn up, arrive	arrerapenyarrenke, arrenkerne, arrenke, antethenenke, aytenkerne	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
turpentine bush	menyempere, patwerte	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>hill turpentine bush</i>	mwerllerre	
tweezers	pentyethe	
twenty dollar note	rntere-rntere	
twice	athererrerwenge	
twig	arwele ngkweltye, errtywerle	
twilight	arpank-arlpanke, atanm-atanme, ingway-ingwaye, ingwe atanm-atanme, atwemengk-atwemengke, ingwerarrey-ingwerarreye	
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]	
twine	rlterre ²	
twinkle	alim-alimarrenke, arraly- arryalarrenke	
twins	rwerrpatherre, kwentyatherre	
twirl	entyenye aywekert- aywekerte anteyane	
twist		
<i>an animal's legs back in preparation for cooking</i>	arlemenaylenke	
<i>an animal's neck to break it</i>	twele-rntwenke	
<i>something to break it</i>	ayterewenke	
<i>grass to remove seeds</i>	awerrkenke	
<i>something</i>	ilale-rntwenke, awerrkenke	
<i>around something</i>	elampetnhenke	
twitch		
<i>a twitch</i>	erltwatye	
<i>have a twitch in the nose telling you someone is coming</i>	erltwatyarrenke	
<i>convulse</i>	atywatyarrenke, arlatnarrenke	
twitter	angkenke	
two	-atherre, atherre, atnhelenge [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	
<i>divide in two</i>	atherraylenke	
<i>two times</i>	athererrerwenge	
<i>two at a time</i>	atherram-atherrame	
<i>these two</i>	tyelatherrarte ¹ , tyelatherrarte ²	
tyre	angketye, taye	
tyre pump	arlwarilewene	

Uu

ulcario melon	kwelkarte
umbilical cord	tyelepe-tyelepe, yepe, ngwenerre
umbrella bush	arterrke
umbrella grass	ilwenke
umpire	artweye alkenhe, erltwe
unable	
<i>be unable to do something</i>	.ahentyele arenke, amwarenke
<i>unable to (do something)</i>	...peyake, kwemarre
<i>unable to get involved</i>	...nthakenhe angkenge- wanenye
<i>be unable because of weakness or immaturity</i>angerang- angerangarrenke
<i>trying to do something and failing</i>aytnane, -arpanteye, -apartentye, athem- atheme, atheme
unacceptable (behaviour)	..nyenkenye
unaided, unassisted	ngarrpe, thalpe
unattended	thwepengkarle
unawareakwerrpe, alepale <i>of something that happened</i>
<i>feel unbalanced</i>akngwepangarrenke
uncaring	atneratyte
uncle	
<i>father's brother</i>	arlweye, arnaweye [BABY TALK]
<i>father's older sibling</i>	arnawerre, arnaweye [BABY TALK]
<i>mother's brother</i>	aweleye, apmarleye [SOME SPEAKERS], mamame [BABY TALK]
<i>great-uncle (father's mother's brother)</i>	aperleye
<i>great-uncle (father's father's brother)</i>	arrengeye
<i>great-uncle (mother's father's brother)</i>	atyewaleye, tyatye
<i>great-uncle (mother's mother's brother)</i>	aypmenheyeye
unconcerned	atneratyte
<i>be uncaring, oblivious or unconcerned</i>atneratyarrenke
unconscious	apekape
<i>fall unconscious</i>akngwarrenke
uncooked	arletye ¹

uncooperativeiterrke
uncoordinatedapekape, angerange
uncoveredarlpanke
<i>peel off something</i>alhilenke
<i>uncover something</i>arlpankinenke, elketnhenke
uncut, wholearlewenpe, atrperre
underkwene, kwenenge
<i>underside</i>atnartenge
undergroundahernele kwenenge
<i>underground where spirits live</i>aharlwerre
underneathkwenenge
<i>from underneath</i>kwenengetheye
understandelpathenke, etelarenke
<i>understand something</i>	
<i>well</i>ilpewarlinenke
<i>not understand properly</i>athelpathenke, atheme elpathenke
<i>not understand someone</i>lhew-elpathenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
undo	
<i>undo something</i>alhilenke
<i>undone</i>arawe, aralke
<i>come undone</i>aralkarrenke
undressalhilenke
unevenywerrpe
unfinished	
<i>because there was no time</i>	.apartaperte
unfriendlyngarpparenye
ungratefullyipmengapenyey
unhappyaleme errpatye, alpwelye
unhealthyerrpaty-errpatye
unhurriedkatate
unhurtangwerle
uninhabitedngkerrkare
uninterestedtywekere, arnkwanenye
	[OLDER SPEAKERS]
uniqueimpene
uniteawenyerrinenke
unkempt (hair)lthele-lthele
unknot (hair)errenty-ethenke, entyarle alhilenke
unknowingakwerrepe
unlike (something else)-ketye
unload somethingkwentye atnarrenke
unlovedatham-athamewanenye
unlucky	
<i>unsuccessful in hunting</i>errpernpe
<i>have an unsuccessful hunting trip</i>errpabenke
unmarried	
<i>man</i>arnkentyarenye
<i>woman</i>arlwekerarenye
unnoticederlwalperarre

Unopened

unopened	ampwerrke	unwind (<i>something</i>)
<i>not yet cut into pieces</i>	arlewenpe, atnperre	<i>stretch something out</i> tharre-tharrinenke
unregistered (<i>of vehicle, gun</i>)	rlwaylpe	up
unripe	arletye ¹	<i>up and down</i> rwengatherre
<i>desert raisin</i>	katyerre pwarre, pwarre	<i>up to (somewhere)</i> artetye ²
<i>split-jack fruit</i>	atnkere ²	<i>up to there</i> nthewartetyarte
unscathed	angwerle	uphill
unsettled	ngarrete	<i>travel uphill</i> atntheyaytenke
unsociable		upright
<i>not mixing with other people or talking to other people</i>	ngarrparenye	<i>in an upright position</i> ahertetye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
unsteady		uproot
<i>be unsteady on your feet</i> arepwelepwelarrenke		<i>uproot something (such as grass)</i> alpwartenke
unsuccessfully		upset
<i>do something unsuccessfully</i>	aytnane, -arrpantye, -apartentye, athem-atheme, atheme	<i>sad</i> aleme errpatye, ntame-ntame
untangle (<i>hair</i>)	errenty-ethnenke, entyarle alhilenke	<i>sulky</i> ikwele, alpwelye
untidy	alperry-alpertye	<i>get upset and sulky</i> ikwelarrenke
<i>be untidy</i>	ilelthe enwenke, ilelthe eletnhenke, alperry-alpertyarenke	<i>fragile or agitated</i> pwerepe
untie	arawinenke	<i>deeply distressed</i> errennge [SOME SPEAKERS]
until		<i>feel agitated or sensitive</i> pwereparrenke
<i>something gets to a state</i> ... -athathe		<i>cut yourself in sorrow</i> ikwele rntwenke
<i>a particular time</i> -artetye ² , -athathe		<i>upset someone</i> kwetnayinenke, kaylkwerinenke
<i>(do something) until this happens</i> -athathe		upside down atnartenge
<i>Until when?</i> elewe athathe		<i>turn something upside down</i>
untrue		<i>down or over (such as a billy)</i> altyarrenke ²
<i>say something untrue</i> kwerentye angkenke		<i>tip over, tip upside down</i> ywerrparrenke
untrustworthy	ngkerte	<i>(end up) upside down</i> alyarrentye
unwanted SEE ALSO want		upside-down plant errant-errante
<i>don't want</i> tywekerarrenke, arnkwanenyarrenke, alhekeraarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]		<i>upwards</i> errwelarle, errwelarle atheke
<i>not want something</i> lwerapmenke		<i>go upwards</i> errwelarle atheke apenke
<i>make someone feel not wanted</i> ntame-ntame mpwarenke, ntame-ntamaylenke		upwind aylke, aylke angkwerre, akangkwerre
unwell SEE ALSO sick	arntetye, arrwelye-arrwelye	urinary tract mpwertetyenge
<i>feel unwell</i> errwepartarrenke, errpatye atyewenhe elpatherrantye, etelarenge-wanenye		urine mpwe
unwilling	ikwele, thwepe anenke, tywekere, lwete-lwete, arnkwanenye, alhekere [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>urinate</i> mpwe athenke, alkeyarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
		us, for us, to us GOTO Table 5, p. 814
		use
		<i>used for</i> -arelhe
		<i>using something, with</i> -akake
		<i>used things</i> ampenye, ampenye-ampenye, ilelthe
		<i>used up</i> ilpwe
		<i>used to do (in the past)</i> +yayne
		useful ahenaperte, ahene
		useless arleyale, aynterrk-aynterrke, errpatye, ime, kwemarre, ntweperte
		<i>become useless</i> errpatyarrenke
		<i>useless things</i> errpaty-errpatye

using (<i>something</i>)	+le ³ , +nge ⁴
usual	maranye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>something or somebody who is always there</i>	apmelerre
<i>(something) usually found in a particular environment</i>	-arenye
usually	
<i>usually happened or happens</i>	+yayne
uvula	angerl-angerle

V V

vagina	tyarre, artwete [SENSITIVE LANGUAGE]
vain	
<i>in vain</i>	aytnane
vanish SEE ALSO disappear	
<i>disappear</i>	aytnarrenke, entyerrenenke, akatnywenke, rwengkarrenke
<i>run out of something</i>	aytnarrelp-arrenke, aytnelp-aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], aytnep-aytnarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
variegated fairy wren	lyerre-lyerre
various things	wantakerrertetye
vegetable food	atherrke
<i>vegetables and bread</i>	rlwene, menye [BABY TALK]
vehicle	mweteke, aywerre angkewene [RESPECT LANGUAGE], mpewe-mpewe [BABY TALK]
<i>unregistered vehicle</i>	rlwaylpe
<i>vehicle of deceased person</i> .twetwetayerre [OLDER SPEAKERS], atnerrke	
vein	alwerrnge
<i>in lower arm</i>	akwepenhe
velvet hill wattle	ampweye
velvet tobacco	kngwarraye-kngwarraye
venom (<i>of snake</i>)	ethwe
venomous animal	arentye
vent	
<i>vent anger on</i>	erlw artnkelyarrenke
Venus	Arwetnpenge, kwerralye erltwe
verge, tip	kantye
vernacular	angke ¹
verse	arritne, akerte
vertical	etnkwelthelayethe

very	aperte, ape, kngwere, +inge, aparte, aparte kngwere	
via, through	-angkwerre ²	
vibrate, shake	akngwakarrey-arreyenenge, akngwakarrenke	
	<i>shake legs when preparing for a fight (of women)</i>arrrparrenke	
vicinity of	-ampenye ² , -akerre	
vicious	awelengke	
	<i>become vicious</i>ahengarrenke, awelengkarrenke	
video or audio cassette	kathete	
<i>movie</i>	altyerre	
view		
<i>come into view</i>	aynayntarrenke	
<i>in view</i>	atnngatherre	
vigorous	elperterre	
vine		
<i>caustic vine</i>	kwepe-kwepe	
<i>headache vine</i>		
<i>kangaroo balls vine</i>	aherrarlwethe	
<i>snake vine</i>	rratherrke	
<i>tar vine</i>	ayepe	
violent	awelengke, ngkerte	
<i>get violent</i>	awelengkarrenke	
visible	angwerrme, erlwe ² [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
	<i>(do something) so others can see</i>rlwewethe-rlwewe	
	<i>visible in the distance (of hills)</i>	iterlarr-iterlarrarrenke
	<i>become visible</i>	aynayntarrenke
	<i>just make things out in the distance</i>	alyeyel-alyeyelarrenke
vision, premonition	erntwere	
<i>have a vision</i>	altyerre erntwenke, elkwenke, alemele arenke	
visit	areyenerke	
visitor	alethange	
voice	ahentye ¹ , arritne, errware, ikwe	
<i>faint, soft</i>	kwelke, kwenapeny, kwene-kwene	
<i>deep</i>	arwerrp-arwerrpe, arwerrpe, kwene	
<i>deep and soft</i>	ahentye kwene	
<i>deep and loud</i>	angke ntelyte, ahentye alkenhe	
<i>high</i>	angke kelye, errwele	
<i>lose your voice</i>	ahentye errkayarrenke, arrkayarrenke	
<i>make someone use their voice</i>	arrilpenke	

Volume

voice that is breaking arwerrpe

volume

turn volume down kelyinenke

vomit

to vomit erlkwethe

vulgar language

..... arrarletye



wad

lump of something ikelhe

make a wad of tobacco ikelhaylenke

wag tail (of dog)

..... kantye altyarrenke

wages

..... artnte warrkepenhe

wagtail, willie

..... therre-therre

wail.

..... akenke, arnerrkenke

wailing or crying in

mourning (by men) wartayarrenke

wailing or crying in

mourning (by women) akayele akenke,

amperngrarrengele

akenke

waist (soft part above hip)

.. ilperte, itentye, kanpe¹,
amarinke [SOME SPEAKERS]

waist band

men's matyarte, nake [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

wait

..... angkwetyarrenke

for something else ale tangkwerle

for someone alantye anenke

for something or someone .. alkwenke, akarryenke,
aweparenke

for someone halfway lwenge-lwenge anenke

in hiding erlwanenke

to be given something ankeye anenke,
apayatnenke

until people have gone

and then go there errwantyenke

watching out for someone .. iteye arenke

(do something) while

waiting alanty-alantye

Wait a minute! alele, angkwetyaye,
angkwetyaperte,
apertangkwerle

Wakaya language or

people Wakaye

wake SEE ALSO awake

wake someone altyerre rntwenke,

atyewinenke,

atneyaytelewenke

wake up atyewarrenke

walk

..... angketye apenke, apenke

away apelpapenke

heavily ayankarre apenke [SOME
SPEAKERS]

in the rain arntwe warle atnywenke
noisily thwerremparrenke,
thwerrempe apenke

on wet ground ertwepenhe apenke

using hands and feet

(e.g. kangaroo) arengkel-anenke

walk off apelapenke

walk off angrily artnkelye apenke

walk past alpeyenteyane

walk past confidently kwete apelapenke

walk around apeyeneneke, ntarrenke

[RESPECT LANGUAGE]

walk around looking for

anything tyepetye apenke,
tyepetye-tyepetye apenke

walk around making lots

of tracks altharr-akwinenke

walk sideways arralyalkere apenke

walk with a walking stick ... alenentyele apenke

start walking (of baby) apeng-apengarrenke,
artnpeng-

artnpengarrenke

just able to walk atyert-atyerte, elet-elete

lots of people walk in a

group pwepelarrenke [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

walking stick erretetye, atnemele

walkman erretetye

wallaby walethe

black-footed rock-wallaby .. arratye, kwelharre

purple-necked

rock-wallaby ratneye

spectacled hare-wallaby ilerakwe

type of small wallaby atnwengke

fat wallaby, kangaroo

or euro kantye kwertare

wallaroo arinenge

wallflower poison bush ... kil pangkwerle¹

walnut, native marrawatye

waning moon SEE

ALSO moon arelpe awatkenye

want ahentyarrenke, ahentye
etarrenke, etarrenke,
ahentye anenke,
erlwatnyenke [OLDER
SPEAKERS]

particular food or tobacco .. arrangkere anenke

particular food or water +wethew-arre+

someone or something ahentye anenke,
itenyarrenke

something you don't have .. ahentyenpe anteyane

<i>what someone else has.....angwarenke</i>	
<i>strong desire.....ilkerryenpe, ahentyenpe</i>	
<i>really want</i>	<i>arletyarrenke,</i>
	<i>aherrentyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>see something you want</i>	
<i>but can't have.....ilkerryenpele arenke,</i>	
<i>ilkerryenpele rlwewe</i>	
<i>arenke</i>	
<i>don't want</i>	<i>tywekerarrenke,</i>
	<i>arkwanenyarrenke,</i>
	<i>alhekerarrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>not want something</i>	<i>lwerapmenke</i>
<i>not want to do something..ahentye-waneny-</i>	
<i>arenke, akngwarrenke,</i>	
<i>anwentarrenke</i>	
<i>go even though you</i>	
<i>don't want to.....lwete apenke</i>	
<i>make someone feel not</i>	
<i>wanted.....ntame-ntame</i>	
	<i>mpwarenke, ntame-</i>
	<i>ntamaylenke</i>
war	
<i>be at war</i>	<i>ahenge althilenke</i>
Warlpiri	
<i>language or people.....Arlpere</i>	
warbler, western (bird)	<i>enngerr-akwenenhe [SOME SPEAKERS]</i>
Warlmanpa	
<i>language or people.....Warnmanpe</i>	
warm	<i>tarrenye, warapenye,</i>
	<i>warenpe</i>
<i>warm something up by</i>	
<i>the fire</i>	<i>tarrenyaylenke</i>
<i>warm yourself up by fire....ntywenke</i>	<small>[OLDER SPEAKERS]</small>
<i>be warm</i>	<i>ampenke</i>
<i>get warm.....arlterrngarrenke</i>	
<i>get warm in sun (of</i>	
<i>animals).....tewanenke</i>	
<i>make you warm.....ntywelh-aylenke</i>	
<i>warm up.....tarrenyaylenke</i>	
<i>warm up meat</i>	<i>tewarrenke</i>
<i>warm yourself in the sun....aherrkele ampenke</i>	
warn	<i>artntwenke, artwerinenke,</i>
	<i>etak-etake artntwenke,</i>
	<i>rlwarrinenke</i>
<i>warn by sniffing (of dog) ...alekele itnenke</i>	
wart	<i>iterrke, mwenthe</i>
<i>growth on trees.....pelpe</i>	
Warumungu	
<i>language or people.....Aremwenge</i>	
wary	<i>wennge</i>
<i>be wary about something ..wenngarrenke</i>	
was SEE ALSO be	
<i>was doing.....+yayne</i>	
wash	
<i>wash, swim</i>	<i>pwelparrenke</i>
<i>wash something or part</i>	
<i>of yourself</i>	<i>aytnenke, errkwenke</i>
<i>wash something off.....errkwenke</i>	
<i>wash something down</i>	
<i>your throat with water</i>	<i>ilkwenke</i>
<i>wash earth away</i>	<i>tharrkere mpwarenke</i>
wasp	<i>arntine</i>
waste something	<i>entyaynenke</i>
watch	
<i>carefully.....</i>	<i>elapenyne arenke</i>
<i>in order to learn</i>	<i>arritarranty</i>
<i>without interfering,</i>	
<i>observe.....</i>	<i>erlwanty-arenke</i>
<i>watch something.....</i>	<i>arenke, erlwarenke</i>
<i>watch over someone</i>	<i>tywerlele anenke,</i>
	<i>arntarntarenke</i>
<i>watch someone from a</i>	
<i>hiding place.....</i>	<i>erlwanenke, tyerte arenke,</i>
	<i>tyerte-tyerte arenke</i>
<i>watch someone go</i>	<i>intarenke, arenke,</i>
	<i>arrathatnenke, erlwarenke</i>
<i>watch someone's things.....</i>	<i>akwetyakinene [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>waiting for someone</i>	<i>iteye arenke</i>
<i>Watch out!.....</i>	<i>apeyaw, pwertaye,</i>
	<i>nthekeyarte</i>
water	
	<i>arntwe, kweke [BABY TALK],</i>
	<i>kwelhe-kwelhe [RESPECT LANGUAGE], ntywerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]</i>
<i>in bloodwood and bean</i>	
<i>trees.....</i>	<i>kwetntrharre</i>
<i>on the side of the road.....</i>	<i>apangwe</i>
<i>deep water</i>	<i>arntwe kwene</i>
<i>dirty water.....</i>	<i>arntwe alhwerke,</i>
	<i>atwempe, iherretye,</i>
	<i>alhwerke [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>shallow water</i>	<i>arntwe errwele,</i>
	<i>antarrkerte</i>
<i>spring water.....</i>	<i>apinte, ahaltyerre,</i>
	<i>alekelpaltherre [OLDER SPEAKERS]</i>
<i>sea water</i>	<i>alaye¹</i>
<i>rainwater.....</i>	<i>arntwe alkerarenye</i>
<i>floodwater.....</i>	<i>aleny²</i>
<i>drop of water</i>	<i>taltye</i>
<i>first (dirty) water from</i>	
<i>a soakage.....</i>	<i>amel-amele,</i>
	<i>ahalhwerrnge</i>
<i>get dirty (of water).....</i>	<i>iherretyarrenke,</i>
	<i>alhwerrkinenke</i>

Watercourse

<i>foam on flood water</i>	erlkwerrpe	
<i>large expanse of water</i>	alenye ² , apinte	
<i>puddles</i>	parewe	
<i>water ready for drinking</i>	ntyerrele, ntyerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>remaining water</i>	arntwe ampenye	
<i>without water</i>	ntyerrakwe, ntyerrele [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>water source nearly dry</i>	kwetengarre	
<i>go in water</i>	pilpe atnywenke, pwelpe atnywenke	
<i>get water from kurrajong</i>		
<i>roots</i>	ayerlinenke	
<i>get water from well or soakage</i>	yathenke	
<i>give water</i>	arrangke akwenke [SOME SPEAKERS]	
<i>put something in water</i>	errpenke	
<i>splash water</i>	arntwe alarrenke	
<i>run-off to become a creek (of water)</i>	elpayarrelp-arrenke	
watercourse	elpaye, ntyere, artnatyerre	
water-carrier		
<i>coolamon</i>	arne, kartetye	
<i>olden days water containers</i>	kantine	
waterbag, kangaroo skin	arrantye	
waterhole	arntwakake, alenyeh ²	
waterless (of country)	arpawee	
waterlily, fringed	mpwere-mpwere	
watermelon	arrwelth-arrwelthe ¹	
watery	anthwek-anthweke	
<i>watery eyes</i>	rlweltye impentye	
<i>go watery or runny</i>	arntwarrenke	
wattle		
<i>blue wattle</i>	pwentanengayte	
<i>bramble wattle</i>	arlepe	
<i>needle-leaf, narrow leaf</i>	elerrenye	
<i>scrub wattle</i>	ampweye	
<i>sickle-leaved wattles</i>	elkerte	
<i>spiny-leaved</i>	arleperlterre	
<i>velvet hill wattle</i>	ampweye	
<i>waxy wattle</i>	alhepalhe, rawelarre	
<i>whipstick wattle</i>	antywelenye	
wave	eltye eltyarrenke	
<i>wave someone down</i>	eltyarrenke	
wavy marshwort	mpwere-mpwere	
wax		
<i>in tree, made by termites</i>	errthwe	
<i>in entrance to sugarbag</i>		
<i>hive</i>	ilperalke atnkere, atnkere ¹ , tale	
<i>made from spinifex resin</i> ...	ikelhe	
<i>ear wax</i>	ike	
<i>make wax</i>	arreparrewenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
waxy		
<i>look waxy</i>	aywerlarrenke	
waxy wattle	alhepalhe, rawelarre, patwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>edible grub in roots of</i>	alhepalhayte, rawelarre, rawelayte	
way		
<i>the long way</i>	arteperinte	
<i>look for the right way</i>	ahererre arenke	
<i>other way</i>	rlwinteme	
<i>part of the way</i>	elkwerre	
<i>the right way</i>	ahererre	
<i>this way, direction</i>	+rne, mwernarte atheke	
<i>in the way</i>	arrkngerte anenke	
<i>get out of the way</i>	arnangarrenke	
<i>get something out of the way</i>	arnanginenke	
we GO TO Table 5, p. 814		
weak		
<i>weak, sick (of person)</i>	alyemp-alyempe, apekappe	
<i>flimsy, light-weight</i>	arapaly-apalye, althwalthe, arapalye, armaly-armalye, artalye	
<i>of trees</i>	erkerlerrke	
<i>get weak and fragile</i>	arapaly-apalyarrenke, arapekarrenke, armalyarrenke	
<i>tired</i>	werrperre, atnhakerte	
<i>get tired and weak</i>	atnhakertarrenke, Ityeltyerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>weak, tasteless (such as tea)</i>	ikwe errpatye	
weapons SEE ALSO boomerang, spear, etc.		
<i>loaded with weapons</i>	tyarlimperr-imperre	
<i>travel loaded with weapons</i>	ayankarre apenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
<i>fighting hook</i>	alanye	
wear		
<i>body designs or things</i>		
<i>on your head</i>	arryyenke ¹	
<i>clothes</i>	atnywenke	
weather		
<i>cold</i>	lyerrmewe	
<i>hot</i>	ahepertewe	
<i>sudden change in</i>	lwepelpe atnyenkerne	
weave	perryel-errtyel-arrenke	
web	wepe, enngwerre ²	
<i>spider web brush against you</i>	ikngethelewenke	
webbed	enterr-enterre, thilenge	
wedgebill, chiming	tywetyerrnge (?)	

wedge-tailed eagle	arletayaynewene, ilpertenyé	western bower bird	akerke
wee, urine	mpwe	western brown snake	tharrkarre-tharrkarre
<i>do a wee, urinate</i>	mpwe athenke, arntwepenhe anenke, mpwarle apenke	western collared frog	karlarrangkerne
<i>in its own wee</i>	mpwengelerrpe	western quoll	atyerte
<i>wet yourself.</i>	mpwenge rlenke	wet	
weed, caustic	aylpaty-aylpatyé	<i>drenched, soaked</i>	anthwek-anthweke, antyert-antyerte, antyerte, arntwenpe
week		<i>sloppy, moist</i>	apilk-apilke, armaly- armalye, artnnge
<i>that unemployment</i>		<i>wet after rain</i>	arwelipaye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>benefits are paid</i>	malewike	<i>wet weather</i>	arntwengareye
<i>that pensions are paid</i>	pentyenewike	<i>get moist and soft</i>	aherekngarrenke
weep (of wounds)	erretarrenke	<i>get wet</i>	anthwek-anthwekarrenke [SOME SPEAKERS]
weep SEE ALSO cry	akenke		
weeping emu bush	kwenkarté, kwenkenayte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	make something wet	ahereknginenke, arntwaylenke, anthwek- anthwekaylenke, antyert- antyertaylenke
weigh			rlenke
<i>weigh something down</i>	ertwathenke	rain on	
weight		whack	
<i>lose weight</i>	alyemp-alyemparrenke, mpweyamparrenke	<i>give something a whack</i>	alarrenke
<i>put on weight</i>	awekarrenke	what	
<i>make someone lose weight</i>	mpweyampinenke	<i>What?</i>	wante, nthakenhe, wantartaye, athnante [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>make someone put on</i>		<i>What about you?</i>	ngerrewe, arremerraye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>weight by singing them</i>	awekaylenke	<i>What for?</i>	wantewe
well		<i>What if . . . ?</i>	pwetyeme [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>well then, so</i>	wele	<i>What is it?</i>	wanterteye
<i>Well!</i>	alewertame	<i>What is it like?</i>	wantapenyé
<i>Well?</i>	aperteye	<i>What's the matter?</i>	aperteye, nthakenhe
well, good	ahene	<i>What about . . . ?</i>	kale, -rteye
<i>(do something) well</i>	ahenentyé	<i>What are you making?</i>	nthakenhinene
<i>do well, be good at</i>		<i>What's happening?</i>	nthakenharrenke
<i>something</i>	errkenke, aynenke, yalpinenke	<i>What's this?</i>	wante nyartape
well, healthy, alive	atnke	<i>What's next?</i>	wante kngwerepe
well-armed	tyarlimperr-imperre	<i>when trying to remember</i>	
well-behaved	ahene, anike	<i>something</i>	wantempange, wanterteyange
well-cooked	ntingke, ampenge ² [SOME SPEAKERS]	what, that, which	-arre ³ , +arle ³
<i>and soft</i>	anthwele	when	
well-known	rannge, lwengkelareye	<i>at that time</i>	+le ¹ , -ngareye
were SEE am, is		<i>(when) something else</i>	
west	Itemarle, altwele [OLDER SPEAKERS], altwelenite [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	<i>happens</i>	-rarre ²
<i>west side</i>	altwelenye	<i>when there were no . . .</i>	-wanenye tangkwerle
<i>west wind</i>	aretarre, arrelange ² , areparle [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>when I was . . .</i>	-tangkwerle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>far west</i>	altwelepenhe	<i>When?</i>	elewarte
<i>westward</i>	Itemarlepenhe	whenever (something	
<i>western end or side</i>	mpwarle	<i>happens)</i>	+le aperte
Western Anmatyerr		where	nthekele, nthekekewe
<i>language and people</i>	Kalenthalerlkwere, Nthelkwere	<i>from where?</i>	nthekehethayarte
		<i>where is . . . ?</i>	-rteye
		<i>where, that, which</i>	-arre ³ , +arle ³

Whereabouts?

whereabouts?	ntheke angkwerre, nthebangkwe, nthekarté	<i>white man</i>rlwampe ¹
wherever		white-backed swallowartentengentenge (?)
anywhere (<i>an unspecified place</i>)	ntheke	white-faced heron, white-necked heronkamparengkwe
wheeze	pwarnarrenke	white-hairederlkwe
be out of breath	nthatarrenke	white-plumed honeyeateraherrk-akewewe, peretye-peretye, telyaperety-aperetye
which? SEE ALSO what	ntheke	
which, that, whom	-arre ³ , +arle ³	
while, whilst SEE ALSO		
Table 6, p. 816	-rwenge ³ , +arle-watye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
in that state	-alantye ²	whitewoodarlperre
something else is happening	-ketye	sweet gum of.....arlperrengkwale
doing something	+ngele	grub of.....arlperryate, arlperrnhayte, akerlpayte
somebody else is doing something	+rewé, -rarre ²	place with lots of whitewoods.....arlperr-arlperre
awhile	angkwetye	
awhile ago	atnakakerre, atnake [OLDER SPEAKERS]	who?atnhante, angwenthangwe [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
for a long while	alethele	whoeveratnhante
for a short while	angkwetyaperte, -tangkwerle	who, that, which-arre ³ , +arle ³ , +rrewe
in a little while	alele	whole
whimper		the whole thing.....arlewenpe
(of dogs) excitedly or in fear	meltye-meltye angkenke	whole (uncut).....atnperre
whine	akenke	whole lottwerarte, awenyerre atherre
whip snake, yellow faced	aylpel-aylpel	
whipstick wattle	antywelenye, elerrenye	whose, which?ntheke
edible grub in roots	elerrenyayte	why?wantewe, nthakenhe, apartange, wantepenhe
whirlwind SEE ALSO wind	rarré ¹ , awerantyerrnge	wideaymperre, twetheme, twetheme-twetheme
sound of whirlwind		wide open space.....arlpaue
coming	werrtye pweyern-alpenke	become wide.....arlpaarrenke
whirring		widen something.....arlpawinenke, aymperrinenke, Itywerinenke
whirring, whooshing or rumbling noise	aywerre	widen a soakage.....aymperrewel-aytenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]
make a whirring, whooshing or rumbling noise	aywerre angkenke	widow, widowerarlwekerarenye, etnperte
whiskers	rrwete	become a widow.....etnpertarrenke, arlwekerarl-arrenke
whisper	arweketyarrenke, ketyl-angkenke, kwelke angkenke, tyayeke-tyayarrenke	wifearkare, mpwerneye, relhe, atyengemite
a whisper, soft voice	tyayeke-tyaye	first wifeapmere arrwekelenye
whistle	elperl-elperløytnenke	have more than one wife....arlwenth-arlwenthé
whistle lots of times	elperl-elperløytnenke	promised wife.....kelyepenhe
whistler, rufous	elperløytnenge	without a wifeelyante
white	arltere	your wife.....ngkarrkare
white ant	enterke	
white person	rlwampe ¹ , waylpale, wapeye [BABY TALK]	wild SEE ALSO angry
white woman	methethe, watelwepere [OLDER SPEAKERS]	not broken in.....ateralthe, atere
		get wild at someone, ampernarrenke, ahengarrenke, awelengkarrenke
		wild currant
		native currantahakeye

<i>ripe native and wild currant</i>	artapalye	windbreak	rlwakite
wild dog	artnwere	<i>head-side of</i>	aylke
wild fig	tywerrke	<i>foot-side of</i>	mpwarle
wild melon	kwelkarte	wind something round	
wild orange	atwakeye	<i>yourself</i>	warenke
<i>ripe wild orange fruit</i>	kwenemarnte	winding	ilwel-ilwele
<i>gidgee wild orange</i>	iwerrarrkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS], angerterre	window	kelathe
wild passionfruit	arrwetnenge	windpipe	mwelpere
wild plum	nkwerleye	wine	ngkwarie
wild tobacco	kngwarraye-kngwarraye	wing	paympelhe, tyarlenye, entye
wild turkey	arwengerre		<i>vestigial wings of an emu</i> ..arnewety-itengaylewene
will		wink	erlwae awenyerrarenke
<i>will (do something)</i>	+ye ² , +wethe ²	winnow seed	
willie wagtail	artetyerrettyerre ¹ , therre-therre	<i>with hands</i>	ilkeraytnenke
willow, native	arrngernangkere, eltwerreye, weltarre, aylpatye ²	<i>in coolamon (rapid sideways movement of coolamon)</i>	aympenke
willy-willy	rarre ¹ , rarre alkenhe, awerantyerrnge	<i>in coolamon (upwards movement of coolamon)</i>	elpenke ²
wilt	alpwelyarrenke, alyemp-alyemparrenke	winter	iyermewe
wilted	alpwelye	<i>beginning or end of</i>	iyermewe akerte,
win			iyermewe kantye
<i>come first</i>	arrwikelarrenke	<i>start of</i>	iyermewe erlwae,
<i>compete against others</i>	antengetherrinenke		iyermewe kelye
<i>win something</i>	aynenke, errkenke, yalpinenke	<i>middle of</i>	iyermewe elkwerre,
wind	rarre ¹		iyermewe mparnte
<i>strong wind</i>	rarre alkenhe	<i>become winter</i>	arlkarl-arlkarlarrenke,
<i>cold south wind</i>	atnyemilpare [OLDER SPEAKERS]		iyermewe
<i>north or west wind</i>	aretharre, arrelange ²		aymperrarrenke,
<i>dusty wind before rain</i>	alharrkwe		iyermewarrenke
<i>hot wind</i>	rarre warenpe, rarre ahepertewe	wipe (something)	iparenke
<i>willy-willy, whirlwind</i>	rarre ¹ , awerantyerrnge	<i>clean</i>	errkwenke
<i>sound of whirlwind</i>		<i>wipe your nose</i>	elhe errkwenke
<i>coming</i>	werrtye pweyern-alpenke	wipe out	
<i>no wind, calm</i>	atnangke	<i>a debt</i>	iparenke
<i>blow (of wind)</i>	wenke ¹ , pwelhe-pwelh-aylenke, rarrele wenke	<i>kill lots of (animals)</i>	althilenke
<i>blow hard (of wind)</i>	arrwerinenke ¹	wire	waye
<i>stop, calm down (of wind)</i>	atnangke arntenke	wire bush	anelyapwete
<i>sit in the wind</i>	rarre rarrarrenke	wiregrass	perlangkarre
<i>be a tailwind</i>	rarre apenkerne antenge theye	wireless	walethe
<i>be a headwind</i>	rarre atnawerre apenkerne	wise	kaltyarenye, kaltye
<i>go upwind from something</i>	rarre angkwerre apenke	witchdoctor	ngangkaye, tyewe-tyewe
wind, breath			[BABY TALK]
<i>be short-winded</i>	nthatarrenke, weyangkenke	witchetty bush	atnyeme
		<i>bark from</i>	pantyarlppe
		<i>flower of</i>	atnyeme antethe
		<i>grub from</i>	akerlpayte [SOME SPEAKERS]
		<i>gum of</i>	atnyemengkwarie
		witchetty grub SEE ALSO	
		<i>grub</i>	atnyemayte
		<i>general word for edible grub</i>	kayte
		<i>young witchetty grub</i>	arlpalywerrnge

With

<i>yellow stage (before it goes black)</i>	akwererrererre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>type of Dreamtime woman.</i> kwerrimpe
<i>black stage</i>	rlwaylpe	<i>white woman</i>methethe, relhe arltere, watelwepere [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>yellow fatty substance inside</i>	atnwertnge [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>grow up into a woman</i>aylpatyte atrthenke
<i>type of grub from witchetty bush</i>	akerlpayne [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>women's camp</i>arlwekere, arrewatyente [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>'pipe' through which witchetty (and other grubs) emerge from the ground</i>	impakerte	<i>women's ceremonial stick</i> ..kwerrpare
with SEE ALSO Appendix 3.....	+le ³	<i>women's ceremony</i>awelye, ilpentye
<i>with, accompanied</i>		<i>women's hairstring</i>
<i>(by someone)</i>	-arlenge ² , -angkwerre ²	<i>garments</i>ngatywelarre
<i>with, having (something)</i> ...+nge ⁴ , +le ³ , -akake,		<i>woman who flirts a lot</i>artweye arpanenhe
<i>-angketyarre</i>		alwenke
withdrawn	ikwele	<i>woman with special role</i>
wither (of vegetation)	alpwelyarrenke, errwepertarrenke	<i>in initiation ceremonies</i>ntyangkwelke
withered (of vegetation), not green	errweperte	womaniseratnaperte, iteny alkenhe, kaylkwere-kaylkwere, mpwenye alkenhe
without		wombapamarre, elpe ²
<i>without family</i>	lhampe	women SEE woman
<i>without taking notice</i>		won't (do something)-wanenye, kante
<i>of others</i>	alantye ¹	wonder
<i>without thinking, for no reason</i>	ape	<i>think about</i>etarrenke
<i>not having something</i>	-wanenye	<i>wonder what to do</i>arrpernkenke
witness something	erlwengarrenke	wood
<i>with your own eyes</i>	atnngatherre	<i>firewood</i>ware, ntyangkwelke
<i>but not be involved</i>	erlwanty-arenke	[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
wizened	altyek-altyeke	<i>burnt wood of the corkwood tree</i>arake
wobble	akngwakarrenke	<i>dry and soft wood</i>atywelperre
<i>back and forth</i>	akngwak-akngwakarrenke	<i>wood eaten by termites</i>althwalthe, pwekarnane
<i>wobble a stick in ground</i>		<i>small pieces of wood</i>rltimpe, errtywerle
<i>to see if water is below</i>	iler-ilerewenke	wooden
<i>make something wobble</i>	akngwakaylenke, akngwakelh-aylenke,	arwele
	akngwak-akngwakaylenke	wooden dish SEE ALSO
wobbly	ywerrpe-ywerrpe	coolamon
woma python	ahenenye, etnweye	akwerre
woman, women	relhe, ngayeketye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	deep wooden dish
<i>young</i>	aleyake, kwarralkentye [OLDER SPEAKERS]	kwelentyerre
<i>good-looking</i>	relhe malangke	dish for scooping.....arekenye
<i>married</i>	artweyewe artweye	shovel, scoop
<i>unmarried or widowed</i>	arlwekerarenye	amware
<i>without children</i>	arterrpe	woodswallow
<i>middle-aged</i>	atnemelengkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS], rethennge [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>black-faced woodswallow, masked woodswallow</i>alpantywelle
<i>old</i>	relhe ampwe, elkwemene, pwenge, enterrkeketye	woolly
<i>old women</i>	pwengetye-pwenge	artarr-artarre, lthele-lthele
		woollybutt grassalyatwyerenge
		woomera
		amerre
		handle of.....atnertenge
		hook of.....kalyarre, ipe
		point of.....amerre ipe
		stone in handle.....artnte arltere
		tip of.....elhe
		word
		angke ¹ , ngkwerengke
		[RESPECT LANGUAGE]
		work
		<i>job</i>warrke
		<i>work, be busy</i>errkwapenke, warrkarrenke

work (of engine or motor) ..aywerre anenke, aywerre angkenke	wrap (something up)artaperinenke, karlwinenke, twapetyinenke
workerwarrkene, kwertengerle	wrap around somethingperrtyel-errtyel-arrenke, warenke
hard workeretweke	wrap yourself up in somethingartaperinenke atyewenhe
something that goes well ...atnke	wrapped upantywarrme, antywarm- antywarrme, artapere
something that doesn't	
workaynterrk-aynterrke	
worked up	
get worked up and angry...ampernarrenke, awelengkarrenke, elhe alkenharrenke [OLDER SPEAKERS], arpertearyarenke [RESPECT LANGUAGE]	wreck somethingerrpatyinenke, piltenke yourselfayerlinenke atyewenhe wrecked, tatterederrpatye, errpatye tyampe get wrecked.....errpatyarenke
get someone worked up.....kaylkwerinenke, ahetnyenke [OLDER SPEAKERS]	
get someone angryntywelh-aylenke	
worm	
found in kangaroo's nose...erltwatye	wren types of fairy wrens and grass wrens.....lyerre-lyerre
found in kangaroo's	
stomach.....ngangkaye, tyerre atnew-arelhе	wrestleawerrkenke, elperlperewenke
worldaherne	wrestle someone to the groundntyalpewenke
all over the world.....erltwatye	
worriedamperrnge, ngarrete, pale, aleme ltywere, mwantye- mwantye	wriggle wriggle aroundaperrpetnkenke, iler- ilerarrenke
worry	
feel anxious and worried....aleme ngarrete angkenke, ngarrete angkenke	wring wring something out, wring its neckawerrkenke
about someoneathamarrenke, aleme angkenke, aleme athamarrenke	wrinkle, wrinkledalyemp-alyempe get wrinklesrletnperre altyek- altyekarrenke, alyemp- alyemparrenke, alyemp- antetherenke, altyek- altyekarrenke
show concern for someone .ilwekerewe angkenke, athamarrenke	wrinkly handseltye alyemp-alyempe
worry something bad	
will happen.....aleme pale anteyane,	wristerrkwerr-errkwerre, akalpalpe ³ [OLDER SPEAKERS]
feel worried and angry.....aleme pwereparrenke, katate anenge-wanenye	
feel very worried or	
anxious.....arawerrenge akake entweyane, arawerrenge angkenke	writearrenke ¹ , aytnenke, pipe aytnenke
don't worry	wrongerrpatye, rlwinteme
without worriesatneratyе, katye-katye	someone who has married
not worry about	the 'wrong' wayerlwе atherrk-atherrike
somethingmentye angkenke, thwepe arrenke	say something wrong, incorrectkwerentye angkenke, atetherrp-angkenke
would	feel as if something is
usually (happen)+yayne	wrongaleme aytnane etarrerrane
wound, wounded	wrong, mistakenly
sore or woundaletye	identified as-athene
badly woundedterilpilpe	wronglykwerentye, errpaty- errpatye, errpatyelayethe, errpatye angkwerre, kwerentye-kwerentye, rlwinteme-rlwinteme
wounded animalaletye-aletye	
wound somethingaletyinенke	
Wow, oh my god!yekaye	not knowing what you are doingpalepale

yabby

(do something) wrong
without knowing.....alepale



yabbyikarle
yalka (<i>bush onion</i>)yerrakwerre, erreyakwerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]
yamanatye
<i>pencil yam</i>apite
<i>pencil yam (narrow-leaf variety)</i>atnwelarre, arnampe, katywatarre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>type of large bush yam</i>antyalkenhe
<i>edible tar vine yam</i>ayepe
<i>flower of</i>nalale, kintelyewe
<i>old yam</i>errpangaye, wirre
<i>dark mature yam</i>akngwerte
<i>row of yams</i>antharle
<i>vertical yam root</i>erremale
yam stickatneme
yandy SEE <i>winnow</i>	
yardyate
<i>put cattle in a yard</i>yatmaylenke
yarnangke ¹
yawnarralkenke
yeahyewaye, m'm, yawe, yawe-yawe, ye
yearnarawerrenge akake entweyane
yell	
<i>rudely, yell at dogs to go away</i>arrangalthenke
<i>at someone to stop doing something</i>arrpwenke
<i>at someone and make them cry</i>akilpelhilpelhe ipmarrenke
yell out	
<i>from a distance</i>aharlperre angkenke, aharlaytnenke
<i>to let someone know about something</i>aharlel-arrenke
yellowkarntawarre, marlalperre
<i>ochre</i>arrkite
<i>pale yellow</i>marlalperre-marlalperre
<i>yellowish-brown colour</i>arrkit-arrkite
yellow-faced whip-snake	aylpel-aylpele
yellow-throated mineraympaympe
yellow-spotted monitor	..lerrperetye
yelpparlkwenke
yesm'm, yawe, yawe-yawe, ye

yesterdaykwenyele
<i>the day before yesterday</i>kwenyakerre
yet, still-aperte
<i>not yet</i>peyakaperte
yipa (<i>type of vine</i>)ayepe, aylperlenye [SOME SPEAKERS]
yolk (<i>of egg</i>)thwentere
yonderarrenye, arretye+
you SEE ALSO Table 5, p. 823nte, nge, ngkenge
young	
<i>girl</i>kwerre, etneyarre
<i>person or animal</i>akwerrke, kelyamperle
<i>youngest</i>amethenhe, antenge, atnengetheye, atnantenge theye, kelyengenyne, atnantenge penhe
your SEE ALSO Table 5, p. 814	...ngkeyenge
<i>your (relation)</i>ngke+ ¹
yourselfntewenhe
<i>by yourself</i>ngarrpe, thalpe
yummyikwe malangke, malangke, kwemeye



zebra finchngimarde [OLDER SPEAKERS], nyingke [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
zigzagertwep-ertwepe, werrpe-werrpe
<i>travel zigzag</i>amper-ampere apenke

Scientific name finder

Plants

<i>Abutilon leucopetalum</i>	nterimpe (?)
<i>Acacia acradenia</i>	ampweye
<i>Acacia adsurgens</i>	antywelenye, elerrenye
<i>Acacia ancistrocarpa</i>	perrare
<i>Acacia aneura</i>	artetye ¹
<i>Acacia aneura</i> (broad leaf variety)	arntep-arntepe, arntepetyarre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Acacia colei</i>	elkerte
<i>Acacia coriacea</i> SEE <i>Acacia sericophylla</i>	
<i>Acacia cowleana</i>	elkerte
<i>Acacia cuthbertsonii</i> ssp. <i>cuthbertsonii</i>	pileye
<i>Acacia elachantha</i>	elkerte
<i>Acacia estrophiolata</i>	athimpe
<i>Acacia georginae</i>	errwenyenke
<i>Acacia hilliana</i>	pwentanengayte
<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	elkerte
<i>Acacia jennerae</i>	rethenpe
<i>Acacia jensenii</i>	etnwinte
<i>Acacia kempeana</i>	atnyeme
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	arterrke
<i>Acacia macdonnellensis</i>	arleth-arlethe
<i>Acacia maitlandii</i>	arleperlterrke, patwerte [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Acacia melleodora</i>	alhepalhe, rawelarre, patwerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Acacia monticola</i>	mwerllerre, patwerte [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Acacia orthocarpa</i>	elerrenye
<i>Acacia paraneura</i>	artetye ¹
<i>Acacia pruinocarpa</i>	marntepale, arntepetyarre (?)
<i>Acacia sericophylla</i>	awetnthe
<i>Acacia sibirica</i>	elerrenye
<i>Acacia spondylophylla</i>	atnker-atnkere ²
<i>Acacia</i> sp. <i>Urandangi</i> (L. Pedley 2025)	elkerte
<i>Acacia stipuligera</i>	ampweye
<i>Acacia stowardii</i> SEE <i>Acacia sibirica</i>	
<i>Acacia tenuissima</i>	elerrenye, antywelenye (?)
<i>Acacia tetragonophylla</i>	arlketyerre
<i>Acacia validinervia</i>	ilanayte, pwentanengayte (?)
<i>Acacia victoriae</i> ssp. <i>arida</i>	arlepe
<i>Allocasuarina</i> <i>decaisneana</i>	errkepe
<i>Aluta maisonneuvei</i> ssp.	
<i>maisonneuvei</i>	lywempe-lywempe
<i>Amyema</i> spp.	amare, aytankerne, ngkwerrme, pweraheme
<i>Anthobolus</i>	
<i>leptomeroides</i>	anngey-anngeye (?)
<i>Aristida browniana</i> SEE <i>Aristida holathera</i>	
<i>Aristida holathera</i> var.	
<i>holathera</i>	perlangkarre (?)
<i>Aristida inaequiglumis</i>	arrapere, karrapenngé, arre ² , entwerrkere [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Atalaya hemiglaucha</i>	arlperre
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i>	
ssp. <i>nummularia</i>	arrale
<i>Austrobryonia centralis</i>	aherrarlwethe
<i>Boerhavia</i>	
<i>schomburgkiana</i>	ayepe, aylperlenye (?)
<i>Brachiaria gilesii</i> SEE <i>Urochloa gilesii</i>	
<i>Brachiaria miliformis</i> SEE <i>Urochloa piligera</i>	
<i>Brachychiton gregorii</i>	penge
<i>Brachychiton multicaulis</i>	ameyake
<i>Brachyscome</i> spp.	thwethe (?)
<i>Calandrinia balonensis</i>	arrwelth-arrwelthe ² , parrakelye
<i>Callitris glauophylla</i>	pmikwe
<i>Calotis hispidula</i>	thenkarre
<i>Canthium attenuatum</i> SEE <i>Psydrax ammophilis</i> OR <i>P. attenuata</i>	
<i>Canthium latifolium</i> SEE <i>Psydrax latifolia</i>	
<i>Canthium lineare</i> SEE <i>Psydrax suaveolens</i>	
<i>Capparis lasiantha</i>	alwerre
<i>Capparis loranthifolia</i>	
var. <i>loranthifolia</i>	angerterrke, iwerrarrkwe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Capparis mitchellii</i>	atwakeye
<i>Capparis spinosa</i> var.	
nummularia	arrwetnenge
<i>Capparis umbonata</i>	akarletye, akarleye
<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>	perlape, arnewetye, arnweketye [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Cassia pleurocarpa</i> SEE <i>Senna pleurocarpa</i>	
<i>Cassia pruinosa</i> SEE <i>Senna glutinosa</i> ssp. <i>pruinosa</i>	
<i>Cassytha capillaris</i>	atywert-atywerte (?)
<i>Choicomycetes aboriginum</i> SEE <i>Elderia arenivaga</i>	
<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	
<i>apiculatum</i>	martekwere, twetemarre (?)
<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	
<i>pterochaetum</i>	ntywetentye (?)

Scientific name finder

<i>Chrysopogon fallax</i>	amenge-mwewayatenke, ilayempilaye [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>
<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	arrematyel rleye-rleye (?)	<i>ssp. biloba</i>tyweretye
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	arrngerne, anngey-anngeye	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>aylpele
<i>Codonocarpus cotinifolius</i>	arlkemale	<i>Eucalyptus coolabah</i>
<i>Convolvulus clementii</i>	atywert-atywerte, kalampatywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>ssp. arida</i>atnkerre
<i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> SEE <i>Convolvulus clementii</i>		<i>Eucalyptus gamophylla</i>erreve, lweperre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i>	tyelkenhe	<i>Eucalyptus leucophloia</i>
<i>Corymbia opaca</i>	arrke ¹	<i>ssp. euroa</i>arlkethe
<i>Corymbia sphaerica</i>	arlangkwe	<i>Eucalyptus normantonensis</i>alywelpe
<i>Corymbia terminalis</i>	arrke ¹ (?)	<i>Eucalyptus opaca</i> SEE <i>Corymbia opaca</i>
<i>Corynotheca licrota</i>	arrwelth-arrwelthe ² (?)	<i>Eucalyptus pachyphylla</i> ...entyenye (<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>)
<i>Crinum flaccidum</i>	ilelkennge	<i>Corymbia aparrerinja</i>tyelkenhe
<i>Crotalaria novae-hollandiae</i>	arrematyel rleye-rleye	<i>Eucalyptus terminalis</i> SEE <i>Corymbia terminalis</i>
<i>Cucumis melo</i> ssp. <i>agrestis</i>	kwelkarte	<i>Eulalia aurea</i>parlparlpe
<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>	arineng-arinenge ¹	<i>Euphorbia drummondii</i> ...kwepe-kwepe
<i>Cynanchum floribundum</i>	antye	<i>Euphorbia tannensis</i>marlek-alyeyalyeye
<i>Cyperus bulbosus</i>	yerrakwerre, erreyakwerre [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>Ficus brachypoda</i>tywerke
<i>Cyperus ixiocarpus</i>	anker-ankere	<i>Fimbristylis dichotoma</i>tatye-tatye (?)
<i>Dactyloctenium radulans</i>	ngelyerre	<i>Fimbristylis oxystachya</i>akwetelhe
<i>Digitaria brownii</i>	akalpalpe ² (?)	<i>Gastrolobium grandiflorum</i>kil pangkwerle ¹
<i>Dysphania kalpari</i>	arrelange ¹ , kalpare	<i>Goodeniaceae</i> sp.aherr-aherre (?)
<i>Dysphania rhadinostachya</i>	arrelange ¹ , kalpare	<i>Goodenia armitiana</i>anelyapwete (?)
<i>Elderia arenivaga</i>	akwerretethe, errkwennge	<i>Goodenia azurea</i>
<i>Enchytraea tomentosa</i>	ntyemenye	<i>ssp. azurea</i>aymperrk-aymperre (?)
<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	ilwenke	<i>Goodenia lunata</i>atarenye, ankerengke
<i>Enteropogon ramosus</i>	ilwenke	<i>Gossypium australe</i>penamparle [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Eragrostis eriopoda</i>	alyatywerenge	<i>Gossypium sturtianum</i>
<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	awertawe	<i>ssp. sturtianum</i>nterimpe (?)
<i>Eremophila acrida</i>	inteng-intenge ²	<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i> ssp. <i>juncifolia</i>tharrkarre
<i>Eremophila dalyana</i>	ilpengke	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>aywerle, errpenyere
<i>Eremophila duttonii</i>	kentheye	<i>Grevillea striata</i>piltentye
<i>Eremophila elderi</i>	inteng-intenge ² (?)	<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i> ssp. <i>apraca</i>kalkareng
<i>Eremophila freelingii</i>	rrethe	<i>Gyrostemon ramulosus</i>errkwer-errkwere ²
<i>Eremophila gilesii</i>	kwenkarte, kwenkenayte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>Gyrostemon tepperi</i>errkwer-errkwere ² (?)
<i>Eremophila latrobei</i>	therrpere, mernelkwarre (?)	<i>Hakea chordophylla</i>itatne
<i>Eremophila longifolia</i>	wetyenye, etnwerrenge [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Hakea divaricata</i>ntyarleyarle, ntyweye
<i>Eremophila obovata</i>	itet-itete	<i>Hakea leucoptera</i>
<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>	menyempere, mernelkwarre (?)	<i>ssp. leucoptera</i>elpeye
<i>Eriachne obtusa</i>	perlangkarre	<i>Hakea macrocarpa</i>ntyarleyarle
		<i>Halosarcia indica</i> SEE <i>Tecticornia indica</i>
		<i>Helichrysum apiculatum</i> SEE <i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>
		<i>Helipterum pterochaetum</i> SEE <i>Chrysocephalum pterochaetum</i>
		<i>Helipterum tietkensis</i> SEE <i>Rhodanthe tietkensis</i>
		<i>Ipomoea costata</i>anatye flowernalale

<i>Ipomoea muelleri</i>	atywert-atywerte, kalamp- atywert-atywerte [OLDER SPEAKERS]	<i>Psydrax latifolia</i>ahakeye, artapalye, amile [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>Ipomoea polpha</i> ssp. <i>latzii</i>	antyalkenhe	<i>Psydrax suaveolens</i>ngkwernatilpe, atilpe, wampere-wampere [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Isotoma petraea</i>	nterimpe	<i>Pterocaulon serrulatum</i> ...inteng-intenge ²
<i>Isotropis atropurpurea</i>kil pangkwerle ¹ (?)	<i>Ptilotus atriplicifolius</i> see <i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i>
<i>Lechenaultia divaricata</i>	...anelyapwete (?)	<i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>awerrek-alyeyalyeye
<i>Leptosema chambersii</i>errant-errante	<i>Ptilotus obovatus</i>lkwethelkwerrnge (?)
<i>Lysiana</i> spp.amare, ayankerne, ngkwerrme, pweraheme	<i>Ptilotus polystachyus</i>ilpwer-ilpwere, marlek- alyeyalyeye, atyew-atyewe (?)
<i>Maireana villosa</i>atetherr-atetherre	<i>Ptilotus sessilifolius</i>marlek-alyeyalyeye, lkwethelkwerrnge (?)
<i>Marsdenia australis</i>lkwarrere, alangkwe [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]	<i>Rhagodia eremaea</i>anngey-anngeye (?), ntyemenye (?)
<i>Melaleuca bracteata</i>peretye ¹	<i>Rhodanthe</i> sp.awerr-awerre ¹
<i>Melaleuca glomerata</i>peretye ¹ , ilperle [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Rhodanthe tietkensis</i> and other <i>Rhodanthe</i> spp.twetemarre, thwethe
<i>Melaleuca lasiandra</i>peretye ¹ , ilperle [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Rhyncharrhena linearis</i>werrpe
<i>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</i>	penngarte	<i>Salsola tragus</i>ileke, arlkerle
<i>Mukia</i> sp. <i>Glen Helen Station</i> SEE <i>Austrobryonia centralis</i>		<i>Santalum lanceolatum</i>nkwerleye
<i>Nicotiana</i> sp.nterimpe (?)	<i>Sarcostemma viminale</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i> spp.tyanywengessp. <i>australe</i>aylpaty-aylpate, kwepe- kwepe [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Nicotiana gossei</i>npernpe	<i>Scaevola basedowii</i>kwenpaye, akwen-akwene
<i>Nicotiana rosulata</i> ssp. <i>ingulba</i>tyanywenge atherke	<i>Scaevola depauperata</i>kwenpaye, akwen-akwene
<i>Nicotiana simulans</i>kngwarraye-kngwarraye	<i>Scaevola ovalifolia</i>kwenpaye, akwen-akwene
<i>Nicotiana velutina</i>kngwarraye-kngwarraye	<i>Scaevola parvibarbata</i>kwenpaye, akwen-akwene
<i>Nymphoides crenata</i>mpwere-mpwere	<i>Scaevola parvifolia</i>
<i>Nymphoides indica</i>mpwere-mpweressp. <i>parvifolia</i>kwenpaye, akwen-akwene
<i>Owenia reticulata</i>marrawatye	<i>Sclerolaena cornishiana</i>atetherr-atetherre
<i>Pandorea doratoxylon</i>ayenpere	<i>Sclerolaena</i> spp.arlkeyerre
<i>Panicum decompositum</i>		<i>Senna artemisioides</i>kwaratetherre
var. <i>decompositum</i>altywarte	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>arlkeyerressp. <i>alicia</i>pwerethe, pwetne [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Paspalidium rarum</i>tyaynte	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>
<i>Petalostigma</i>	ssp. <i>artemisioides</i>pwerethe, pwetne [OLDER SPEAKERS]
.... <i>nummularium</i>kwertamerle	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>
<i>Petalostylis cassioides</i>ntyernessp. <i>filifolia</i>pwerethe, pwetne [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Pittosporum</i>		<i>Senna artemisioides</i>
.... <i>angustifolium</i>weltarre, aylpate ² , eltwerreye [SOME SPEAKERS]ssp. <i>oligophylla</i>manatwerpe
<i>Pittosporum phylliraeoides</i> SEE <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>		<i>Senna glutinosa</i> ssp. <i>pruinosa</i>ilenyenpe
<i>Podaxis pistillaris</i>alyelyempe, awerrek- alyeyalyeye, pweke- pweke, pwepe	<i>Senna notabilis</i>ilenyenpe
<i>Portulaca filifolia</i>anekwarrre, ngkwiteke	<i>Senna pleurocarpa</i>
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>ilawevar. <i>pleurocarpa</i>ilenyenpe
<i>Prostanthera striatiflora</i>	..apmwere	<i>Senna glutinosa</i> ssp. <i>pruinosa</i>ilenyenpe
<i>Psydrax ammophila</i>yernte flower	<i>Senna venusta</i>ilenyenpe
<i>Psydrax attenuata</i>		<i>Sida platycalyx</i>akeley-akeleye
var. <i>myrmecophila</i>ahakeye	

Scientific name finder

<i>Solanum centrale</i>	arlkerre, katyerre [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
<i>Solanum chippendalei</i>	antyewarle
<i>Solanum chippendalei</i> (hill form)	karnaketye
<i>Solanum chippendalei</i> (sandhill form)	kwenemangkerre
<i>Solanum cleistogamum</i>	ngkwarlemaynteye, mwanyeme [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	
var. <i>Foothills</i>	alperrantyeye, alpenkeye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Solanum ellipticum</i>	
var. <i>Ranges</i>	arrwalpe [OLDER SPEAKERS]
<i>Solanum sp. Juicy fruit</i>	SEE <i>Solanum succosum</i>
<i>Solanum quadriloculatum</i>	alekilparte, arengkilparte, arnteck-arnteke
<i>Solanum succosum</i>	tyatyarkwerre
<i>Stemodia viscosa</i>	inteng-intenge ²
<i>Streptoglossa odora</i>	kngwarrye-kngwarrye
<i>Stylobasium spathulatum</i>	karleyakwerre
<i>Tecticornia indica</i>	akwely-akwelye
<i>Templetonia egena</i>	arlewatyerr-arlewatyerre, paripe ²
<i>Themedea avenacea</i>	kwenteltye
<i>Themedea triandra</i>	parlparle
<i>Thryptomene maisonneuvei</i>	SEE <i>Aluta maisonneuvei</i> ssp. <i>maisonneuvei</i>
<i>Thysanotus exiliflorus</i>	
s. lat.	akwen-akwene (?), arrwelth-arrwelthe ² [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Tinospora smilacina</i>	rratherrke
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> s. lat.	arlkerle, ileke [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Triodia spp.</i>	aywerre
<i>Triodia basedowii</i>	aywerre, errkwale [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Triodia longiceps</i>	ntwemerre
<i>Triodia pungens</i>	alatyite resin.....tyalangke
<i>Triodia schinzii</i>	errkwale
<i>Tripogon loliiformis</i>	tatye-tatye
<i>Urochloa gilesii</i>	kwenkarte
<i>Urochloa piligera</i>	thwethe
<i>Ventilago viminalis</i>	atnyere
<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>filiformis</i>	atnwelarre, katywertarre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	arnampe

<i>Vigna lanceolata</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>apite, arlatyeye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Yakirra australiensis</i>	
var. <i>australiensis</i>arlepenhe
<i>Zygochloa paradoxa</i>ilentye, karapennge
<h2>Mammals</h2>	
<i>Bettongia lesueur</i>alhwete (?), atrnwengke (?)
<i>Dasyurus cristicauda</i>arnathe ¹ , artiwe (?), ampwerte ² (?)
<i>Dasyurus hillieri</i>arnathe, ampwerte ¹ (?)
<i>Dasyurus geoffroii</i>atyerte
<i>Isoodon auratus</i>iwere (?)
<i>Lagorchestes conspicillatus</i>	
<i>leichardti</i>ilerakwe, kwarlpe [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Macroderma gigas</i>ntyipere alkenhe
<i>Macropus robustus</i>arinenge
<i>Macropus rufus</i>aherre
<i>Macrotis lagotis</i>artnangke
<i>Notomys alexis</i>mpwenyelpe
<i>Perameles eremiana</i>pakwerre
<i>Petrogale lateralisis</i>arratye, kwelharre
<i>Petrogale lateralisis</i> <i>purpureicollis</i>ratneye
<i>Pseudantechinus</i> <i>macdonnellensis</i>aherraty-atnywerte (?) [OLDER SPEAKERS], alepeye (?)
<i>Pseudomys desertor</i>mpwenyelpe
<i>Pteropus alecto</i>pitange, errkamarte
<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>pitange, errkamarte
<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>kwetange
<i>Sminthopsis</i> <i>crassicaudata</i>elyeme (?)
<i>Sminthopsis macroura</i>mpwernitarr-itarre (?)
<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>enewaylenge, enape [YOUNGER SPEAKERS], ilekayerre [RESPECT LANGUAGE]
<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>wampere
<h2>Birds</h2>	
<i>Acanthagenys</i>	
<i>rufogularis</i>arrakwerakwere, arrtyel- arrtyele (?), alpeyart- alpeyarte (?),
<i>Accipiter cirrhocephalus</i>	..alekapere
<i>Aegotheles cristatus</i>arrthwarrthe, thwetherraye
<i>Amytornis striatus</i>ntyalkarlenye (?)
<i>Anas gracilis</i>pelyakwe, tyepeleyakwe
<i>Anas superciliosa</i>pelyakwe, tyepeleyakwe [SOME SPEAKERS]

Birds

Acanthagenys	
rufogularis	arrakwerakwere, arrtyel-
	arrytele (?), alpeyart-
	alpeyarte (?),
Accipiter cirrocephalus	alekapere
Aegothelos cristatus	arrthwarrthe,
	thwetherraye
Amytornis striatus	ntyalkarlenye (?)
Anas gracilis	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe
Anas superciliosa	pelyakwe, tyepelyakwe
	[SOME SPEAKERS]

<i>Anthus novaeseelandiae</i>	..kaperle-kaperle ¹	<i>Falco cenchroides</i>ankengarrete, eleterrekamekame
<i>Aquila audax</i>ilperteny, arletyaynewene	<i>Falco hypoleucus</i>aleraperapere (?)
<i>Ardea novaehollandiae</i>kamparengkwe	<i>Falco longipennis</i>ngimarre alarrewene, thangkerne aynewenhe
<i>Ardea pacifica</i>kamparengkwe	<i>Falco subniger</i>kerrkerlantye
<i>Ardeotis australis</i>arwengerrpe	<i>Fulica atra</i>atnker-atnkere ¹
<i>Artamus cinereus</i>alpantywelle	<i>Gallinula ventralis</i>karlayteng-aytenge
<i>Artamus personatus</i>alpantywelle	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>kwerlekweke
<i>Aythya australis</i>pelyakwe (?), tyepeleyakwe (?)	<i>Geopelia striata</i>kwerlekweke
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	SEE <i>Platycercus zonarius</i>	<i>Gerygone fusca</i>enngerr-akwenenhe
<i>Burhinus grallarius</i>ilere, wilpilpe, mwelyare, arepilpe [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>rteye-rteye
<i>Cacatua leadbeateri</i>akngkwene, eleleke [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Grus rubicunda</i>arnerrekwempanye
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>elentye, kelelkelkele	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>rrpwere, rrpwre alkenhe
<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>terekerre	<i>Hamirostra</i>	
<i>Calyptorhynchus magnificus</i>		<i>melanosternon</i>twetime, tywerteke [SOME SPEAKERS]
SEE <i>Calyptorhynchus</i>		<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>	..tywerteke, twetime [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>banksii</i>ilekaynewene, errante [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Hirundo ariel</i>tyerremper
<i>Charadrius melanops</i>tatarrpe (?)	<i>Hirundo nigricans</i>artentengentenge (?)
<i>Cheramoeca</i>		<i>Lichenostomus</i>	
<i>leucosternum</i>artentengentenge (?)	<i>penicillatus</i>peretye-peretye, tyelyaperetye-aperetye, aherrk-akwewene (?)
<i>Chlamydera guttata</i>akerrke	<i>Lichenostomus virescens</i>arrakwerakwere, arrtyel- arryele, aherrk-akwewene (?), alpeyat-alpeyarte [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Chrysococcyx basalis</i>nyarewe, anatylepwerreye (?)	<i>Malurus lamberti</i>lyerre-lyerre
<i>Chrysococcyx osculans</i>ilalthatweng-atwenge (?), tyengayteyayteye (?), nyarewe, anatylepwerreye (?)	<i>Malurus leuconotus</i>lyerre-lyerre (?)
<i>Cincloramphus cruralis</i>peretye-peretye (?), tyelyaperetye-aperetye (?)	<i>Manorina flavigula</i>aympaympe
<i>Circus assimilis</i>aleraperapere, ampeyamp-ampeyampe [SOME SPEAKERS]	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	..atetherre
<i>Coracina</i>		<i>Merops ornatus</i>kwelinterr-interre
<i>novaehollandiae</i>amatheng-amathenge	<i>Milvus migrans</i>etnkwele
<i>Corvus bennetti</i>nganke (?)	<i>Neophema pulchella</i>rimperimpe (?)
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>kwayekwaye	<i>Ninox novaeseelandiae</i>pwelerrnge, kwerrkwerrke ¹ [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Corvus orru</i>nganke	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>karnawilkere
<i>Coturnix</i>		<i>Ocyphaps lophotes</i>pelkere
<i>novaesealandiae</i>kweyepeye	<i>Oreoica gutturalis</i>kwpalepale
<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>rrpwere	<i>Pachycephala rufiventris</i>	..aleterrpetterre
<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>arntewerrpere	<i>Pardalotus rubricatus</i>kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye, tyenyepenye
<i>Cuculus pallidus</i>lkwarrer-arrpwernenhe	<i>Pardalotus striatus</i>kwarlpatelk-alyelkelye
<i>Dicaeum hirundinaceum</i>	..karlatwerreye	<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>	..walaymperre
<i>Dromaius</i>		<i>Peltohyas australisa</i>tatarre
<i>novaehollandiae</i>atnhelengkwe	<i>Petroica goodenovii</i>karlatwerreye
<i>Ephthianura tricolor</i>karlatwerreye (?), ketyele- tyele (?)	<i>Petrophassa plumifera</i>ayntwerretete
<i>Eremiornis carteri</i>ntwemerre-ntwemerre (?)	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>atnker-atnkere ¹ (?)
<i>Erythrogenys cinctus</i>tyelkatherathere (?)	<i>Phalacrocorax</i>	
<i>Eurostopodus argus</i>kwerte-kwerte	<i>sulcirostris</i>atnker-atnkere ¹
<i>Falco berigora</i>kerrkerlantye	<i>Phaps chalcoptera</i>arntepe, arekwarre

Scientific name finder

<i>Phaps histrionica</i>arntepe (?), arekwarre [SOME SPEAKERS], mayngaynge (?) [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Platycercus zonarius</i>arlpatye
<i>Podargus strigoides</i>enwenengke
<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>rimperimpe (?)
<i>Pomatostomus</i>	
<i>temporalis</i>tyewaketye
<i>Psephotus varius</i>perime-perime
<i>Psephotus varius</i>rimperimpe
<i>Psophodes occidentalis</i>tywetyerrnge (?)
<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>therre-therre, artetyerretyerre
<i>Scythrops</i>	
<i>novaehollandiae</i>lkwarrere arrpwernene
<i>Tachybaptus</i>	
<i>novaehollandiae</i>perretene
<i>Taeniopygia guttata</i>ngimarre, nyinkje [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
<i>Todiramphus</i>	
<i>pyrrhopygia</i>rtwere
<i>Turnix velox</i>kartelkwarre
<i>Tyto alba</i>arrkarre, kakwerte [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Vanellus miles</i>tatarrpe, tyelkatherathere (?)
<i>Vanellus tricolor</i>tyelkatherathere, tatarrpe (?)

Snakes & lizards

<i>Acanthophis pyrrhus</i>mantharre
<i>Amphibolurus vitticeps</i>pwelkantye
<i>Antaresia childreni</i>mantekarre
<i>Antaresia stimsoni</i>ilpeletyewenhe
<i>Aspidites</i>	
<i>melaenocephalus</i>rrepwerle
<i>Aspidites ramsayi</i>ahenenye, etnweye, ahernaynewene [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Carlia munda</i>amenge errkweny- errkweny (?)
<i>Ctenophorus</i>	
<i>caudicinctus</i>ntekakarle, taltale ¹
<i>Ctenophorus isolepis</i>kwelparre
<i>Ctenophorus nuchalis</i>arrpwayle, kaperle
<i>Ctenotus pantherinus</i>alyalkarre
<i>Delma nasuta</i>paripe ¹ , anatyaylewene
<i>Delma tincta</i>paripe ¹ , anatyaylewene
<i>Demansia psammophis</i>aylpel-aylpele
<i>Diplodactylus ciliaris</i>akarntety-arnttetye
<i>Diplodactylus</i>	
<i>stenodactylus</i>akarntety-arnttetye
<i>Diplodactylus taeniatus</i>	...nyarle

<i>Diporiphora winneckei</i>karlantye
<i>Egernia inornata</i>ahalyepwenge
<i>Egernia kintorei</i>ikwarre
<i>Egernia striata</i>ikwarre, tyalepe [SOME SPEAKERS], atnane (?)
<i>Furina ornata</i>arnewety-arnewetye (?), arnwekety-arnweketye (?), perlape-perlape (?)
<i>Heteronotia binoei</i>arlwere
<i>Lerista bipes</i>ahaylengkilere
<i>Lialis burtonis</i>paripe ¹ , anatyaylewene
<i>Liasis stimsoni</i>	SEE <i>Antaresia stimsoni</i>
<i>Lophognathus gilberti</i>karlantye
<i>Lophognathus</i>	
<i>longirostris</i>karlantye
<i>Moloch horridus</i>arnkerrthe, inerre
<i>Morelia bredli</i>antetherre
<i>Morethia ruficauda</i>amenge errkweny- errkweny
<i>Nephhrurus sp.</i>arlwere
<i>Nephhrurus levis</i>akarntety-arnttetye
<i>Nephhrurus sp.</i>arlwere
<i>Oxyuranus</i>	
<i>microlepidotus</i>antywempe, erlwipere
<i>Pogona vitticeps</i>apmwelye
<i>Pseudechis australis</i>alhingke, atetheraynewene, pwekerrenye
<i>Pseudonaja modesta</i>arineng-arineng ² [SOME SPEAKERS], arwel-arwele (?), alyplenty-aylpenty (?)
<i>Pseudonaja nuchalis</i>tharrkarre-tharrkarre
<i>Ramphotyphlops</i>	
<i>endoterus</i>ahaylengkilere
<i>Tiliqua multifasciata</i>elparnkwere, kangkere
<i>Tympanocryptis lineata</i>	...angket-angkete, tyeperneye [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Tympanocryptis</i>	
<i>tetraporophora</i>angket-angkete, tyeperneye
<i>Varanus acanthurus</i>kerre-kerre
<i>Varanus eremius</i>artepperrpente, errelalye
<i>Varanus giganteus</i>atywetnpe
<i>Varanus gilleni</i>arine, elitne
<i>Varanus gouldii</i>arlewatyerre
<i>Varanus gouldii</i> (juvenile)akwernterrenge
<i>Varanus gouldii</i> (large)aremaye
<i>Varanus panoptes</i>lerrperetye
<i>Varanus spenceri</i>kalawerre, artelhelkere
<i>Varanus tristis</i>lpangwerre

Frogs

<i>Cyclorana australis</i>kangwetheke
<i>Cyclorana maini</i>karlarrangkerne

<i>Limnodynastes spenceri</i>	...kalyeyampe, alemerre [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Litoria gilleni</i>arterrenthe
<i>Litoria rubella</i>arterrenthe
<i>Neobatrachus aquilonius</i>	.mpwekenhe
<i>Neobatrachus centralis</i>mpwekenhe
<i>Notaden nicholssi</i>artwintele, artepe errkwer-errkwere, melkeye-melkeye

Insects

<i>Amictermes meridionalis</i>	...namengayerre
<i>Amictermes vitiosus</i>	
(flying stage)ampenge ¹
<i>Amictermes vitiosus</i>enterke, ngkwepeyarenye, ngkwepeye
<i>Anisoptera sp.</i>rapimperre, rewantyenantye
<i>Anoplognathus</i>	
<i>olivieri</i> sp.arelp-arelpé
<i>Aphodius lividus (Olivier)</i>	.pwerrke-pwerrke (?)
<i>Astroagrion watsoni</i>arntweltepeltepe
<i>Camponotus sp.</i>ngkwerneyewene (?), yerrampe
<i>Celerio lineata</i>	
<i>livornicoides</i>ayepayte
<i>Cercophonius spp.</i>kakitatherre (?)
<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>	..tyarrarraye
<i>Coptotermes sp.</i>ampenge ¹
<i>Cossidae (family)</i>atnkerrayte
<i>Cydniidae</i>pwerrke-pwerke (?)
<i>Desmozosteria cincta</i>mpwerlilenge
<i>Endoxyla leucomochla</i>atnyemayte
<i>Eurycnema osiris</i>antyekantye (?)
<i>Grylloidea sp.</i>Ityweltye
<i>Helea sp.</i>arlengarr-arlengarre (?), akwerr-akwerre, arekeny- arekenye (?)
<i>Helea waitei</i>perretetye (?)
<i>Hemiptera (order)</i>perretetye
<i>Isometroides vescus</i>kakitatherre (?)
<i>Melophorus bagoti</i>aherrk-aherrke, ertwen- ertwene [YOUNGER SPEAKERS]
<i>Monistria pustulifera</i>nteltye (?)
<i>Musca vetustissima</i>amenge
<i>Myrmecia nigriceps</i>	
(reproductive)ntyeyaperte
<i>Myrmecia nigriceps</i>tyekarnparnpe
<i>Neuroptera spp. (larvae)</i>	...kwatyarle ntyenyenye- ntyenyenye, mwete-mwete, tyarlikwingkwingke

<i>Neuroptera spp.</i>angkwerey-angkwereye, ntyenyenye aywekert- aywekerte
<i>Ochrogaster spp.</i>ikngethe
<i>Orthetrum caledonicum</i>	...arntweltepeltepe
<i>Sarcophagidae (family)</i>mawenarre (?), mweremenke (?)
<i>Scarabaeidae (family)</i>inteng-intenge ¹ (?)
<i>Sphingidae (family)</i>arlwerppe, antyarlike [SOME SPEAKERS]
<i>Tabanidae sp.</i>errele
<i>Tenebrionidae sp.</i>mpwerlethingke (?), atnetywene (?)
<i>Thopha colorata</i>aterre
<i>Urodacus sp.</i>kakitatherre (?)
<i>Xyleutes leucomochla</i>	SEE <i>Endoxyla leucomochla</i>

Kaytetye place name finder

This list is designed to help people find the spellings of some place names in the Kaytetye area and commonly used place names from other regions. It is not an exhaustive list of places in the Kaytetye region. Most place names do not have an English equivalent, so it was not possible to do an English-to-Kaytetye finder list of Kaytetye place names. Once you have found the Kaytetye place name, we suggest you also look it up the main dictionary. See 'Kaytetye place names' on p. 14 for background to this list. The map on p. 12 shows some of these places.

East of the Stuart Highway

Ahalpere	New Store
Ahathe	Bean Tree Range
Aherrne	soakage in Crawford Range
Akarrilpere, Karrilpere	soakage on Taylor creek
Akepelkantye	Old Bluebush Swamp
Akkerrkarenge	in Kwerrkepentye area
Akwerantye	site on Hanson River
Akwelrpelpe	country name
Akwerrakwerre	site near Barrow Creek
Alakalperre	site near Murray Downs
Alarreye	waterhole near Stirling Station
Alartnentye	Hanson Creek
Alekarenge	Ali-Curung, Warrabri
Alekarrakenhe	site near Kurrundi
Alkwite	Bluebush
Alyamatwerre	site near Stirling
Alyarnepentye	site east of Wycliffe
Alyewe	Spring Range
Amarlpwengarengre	site in Pwerke area
Amperentye	Old Singleton Station
Angarneye	site south of Barrow Creek
Angerangenthe	site south of Redbank
Angkangkere	Nelson Bore
Angketyel-atneterrerre	soakage near Coulter's Camp
Ankwerrape	Utopia Homestead
Anngewanenye, Annganeneye	soakage on Taylor creek
Antyaye	Wood Duck Swamp
Antyimele	soakage east of Murray Downs
Aperraperrale	soakage near Singleton
Arekenye Elpaye	near Christmas Dam
Arlekwarre	Iloquara Bore; also country name
Arlepwartele, Arleparte	soakage near Alekarenge
Arlewatyerre Atnywenye	soakage east of Alekarenge
Arlkarkwe, Arlkerrke	Redbank Ranges
Arlpateye-rntewewene	Salty Bore No 1

West of the Stuart Highway

Aherrke	site south-west of Barrow Creek
Akalperre	country name
Akartne	site south-west of Barrow Creek
Akerrinewene	site near Marino Bore
Akngwertarengre	site on Crawford Range
Akwelake	soakage west of Alekarenge turn-off
Alapanpe	country name
Alatyte	site on Arnerre
Alelpaye	site on Arnerre
Alyeke	Old Greenwood Station
Amarelengkwe	site near Ankweleyelengkwe
Amengarenge	site on Arnerre
Anewanyenge	site west of Barrow Creek
Ankweleyelengkwe	Walkabout's Camp
Anngayerterte	site on Taylors Creek
Anthangeye	site on Arnerre
Antyeltyewarle, Antyeltyewe	site on Arnerre
Antywempatherre	site on Arnerre
Apewapelhe	soakage near Spinifex Bore
Apewempe	Taylor Crossing
Apwarenge	site on Arnerre
Arelparenge	site west of Barrow Creek
Arlangkwe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Arlkanyente	Salty Bore
Arlperletye	soakage near Wauchope
Arlperrite	Eight Mile
Arnerre	Crawford Ranges, Mt Strezlecki; also a country name
Arntepangkewene	soakage on Five Mile Creek
Arranywete	Government Well
Arratyarengre	Claypan Bore
Arremre	site on Arnerre
Arrkale	site on Arnerre
Arrngerninenke	site on Arnerre

East of the Stuart Highway

Arlpawe	country name
Arlperrnhaye	site near Barrow Creek
Arnanpelengkwe	swamp near Wycliffe
Arnarrilene	rockhole near Murray Downs
Arnepentye	waterhole near Murray Downs
Arnkentye	site east of Tara
Arntwatnewene	Blueblush Well
Arrelthatnenge	New Barrow
Arreparlere	Eight Mile Waterhole, Johnson's Waterhole
Arrimpere	site east of Tara
Arrkarrareng	site on Kwerrkepentye
Arrkentyere	site near Bluebush
Arrkeperante	Nelson Bore
Arrkilke	Boomerang Waterhole
Arrkwle	site east of Coulter's Camp
Arrkweraye	Buggy Camp
Arrkwite	soakage on Taylor Creek
Arrtyerre	Head of the Taylor
Artarre	Tara
Arterrkarreng	soakage south of Alekarenge
Artetyakarranenke	soakage east of Tara
Artetye Etntete	site near Tara
Artiwakenhe	site near Hatches Creek
Artnke	Barrow Creek
Arnttarltere	near Barrow Creek
Arntterrpwerle	near Barrow Creek
Artweye Elperlaytnenge	Neutral Junction Station
Artwintelarenge	site on Ileyarne
Arwekitatnenge	hill near Bean Tree Waterhole
Arwenganenye	soakage on Arnerre
Atetherratnenge, Atetherre	soakage on Taylor Creek
Atharrkerakake	Neutral Junction Station
Athilimpe	site on Arlekwarr
Athimpelengkwe	Baxters Well
Atnaympe	site east of Tara
Atnemarratnenke	Wycliffe
Atnetherre	soakage on Neutral Junction
Atneyangkepe	site east of Redbank
Atnhamere	site on Murray Downs Creek
Atninterrilerteye	
Atnmetherre	soakage on Taylor Creek
Atnwentewene	site near Barrow Creek
Atnyerakake	soakage on Taylor Creek
Atwakeyakake	Stirling Station area
Atwengethwethe	soakage on Rtwerpe

West of the Stuart Highway

Artengangkere	site near Emu Bore
Artetyakake, Artetyakerre	soakage on Taylor Creek
Artnangkareng	Mt Nelson, west of Barrow Creek
Arwengerrpatnewene	site on Arnerre
Atakerre Ertwep- anteyane	site north of Barrow Creek
Aterrarenge	site on Arnerre
Atharrthe	site west of Barrow Creek
Atnhantatherre	Brown's Yard
Atnherre	Wagon Gap
Atnmarranenke	site near Ankweleyengkwe
Atnmerrnge	Sugarbag Bore
Atnyemarenge	soakage on Taylor Creek
Atywetnpelerntwewene	site on Hanson Creek
Awelhe	Junction Waterhole
Awelyawelye	site on Arnerre
Awerte	Camel Soak Bore
Ayleparrarntenhe	site near Stirling
Ayleramerne	site on Warlekerlange and Arnerre
Ayntwetatnhenge	Barrow Creek area
Aytwelkelengkwe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Elantenge	site near Tomahawk Soak
Elepe Kwerlentye	site near Salty Bore
Elkampenge	site on Arnerre
Elkerempelkere	Barrow Creek Spring
Elkertalkere, Ekertakerte	site on Jarra-Jarra
Elkertelhe	site near West Dam
Elwem-anteweante	site on Arnerre
Entengele	country north-east of Barrow Creek
Erlwempatnenge, Lwempatnewene	Nine Mile Waterhole
Errampalpenge	site on Arnerre
Ermalareng	site on Jarra-Jarra
Errngwe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Errwelentye	site on Arlekwarr
Errweltye	Namakerlange Station, also place near New Store
Errwenyenkamerne	site near Ankweleyelengkwe
Ertnwareye	site near Murray Downs
Etntyarenge	site on Arnerre
Etnweye	site south of Jarra-Jarra
Eyewe	site on Kwerrkepentye
Ilperalkarenge	Sugarbag Bore
Iperte	Bottom Bore
Iterrke-iterrke	site on Wake
Itwengerrpe	site west of Barrow Creek

Kaytetye place name finder

East of the Stuart Highway

Atyertelampenge	Barrow Creek area
Atyertepentye	Watt Range
Awekantye	Coulter's Camp
Awerrepentye	Mistake Bore
Awetnthelekwe	site near Wycliffe
Aylpele Aylemp-aylempe	site on Kwerkepentye
Aympeng-aympeye	site near Barrow Creek
Aywerrelepele	site near Alekarenge
Elentyawele	site near Murray Downs
Elewarre	site near Stirling
Eleyelengkwe	site near Stirling
Elkepentye	site east of Tara
Elpantere	site on Kwerkepentye
Elperretye	site on Rtwerrepe
Elyenenyne	site north of Murray Downs
Enkwe	Redbank
Enterrentye	soakage on Taylor Creek
Enterrkanthelke	waterhole near Bean Tree
Entyerareng	soakage on Rtwerrepe
Enwenengke Iwem- atherr-atherre	site on Rtwerrepe
Erlwentakake	Limestone Bore
Erlwalkenyangkere	site on Taylor Creek
Erreke	soakage on Taylor Creek
Erretne, Errene	Barrow Creek area
Erreyakwerre	site near Barrow Creek
Errkwalarre	site near Taylor Crossing
Errngwe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Erpe	Murray Downs Pound
Errthwakake	soakage on Taylor Creek
Errtywerlenyenge, Arrtywerlenyenge	site on former Greenwood Station
Eyewe	site on Kwerkepentye
Ilayetye	site near Barrow Creek
Ilenyenpe	waterhole near Redbank
Ilerareng	site on Arlpawae
Ilerawarre	site on Rtwerrepe
Ilperelengkwe, Ilperakake	soakage on Taylor Creek
Ilperrnh-ilperrnhe	Middle Dam
Ilpilarrkwe	Limestone Bore
Ipmangkere	Murray Downs Ipmangker
Itangkarenge	site near Taylor Crossing
Karlantyareng	soakage on Taylor Creek
Karlwakake	soakage near Barrow Creek
Karlwe-karlwe	Devils Marbles
Karrilpere	soakage on Taylor Creek
Kartetye-kartetye	Barrow Creek Telegraph Station
Kitepentye	site on Ntarrengeny

West of the Stuart Highway

Kaperlarenge	site on Hanson River
Karne	area west of Barrow Creek
Kartawarre	site on Arnerre
Kaylenge	
Atwatyinenyere	Indian Bore, Claypan Bore
Kwelparrepentye	site west of Taylor Crossing
Kwentelye	site on Jarra-Jarra
Kwentyatherre, Kwenyatherre	site north of Barrow Creek
Kwereye	site on Arnerre
Kwerrimpe	site near Barrow Creek
Kwerrnge	Crawford Bore
Kwerte-kwerte	
Angkewene	soakage on Five Mile Creek
Kwethakwe	Boomerang Waterhole
Kwetnakerre	site west of Barrow Creek
Kwetyitele	site on Arnerre / Kwerkepentye
Kweyepayareng	soakage on Taylor Creek
Larrere	site on Jarra-Jarra
Lentepenteme	site on Arnerre
Lhalpentye	site near Baxter's Well
Lharlpawae	Sixteen Mile
Lhelperte	site on Arlpawae
Lhite	Crawford Range Outstation
Lwempatnewene, Erlwempatnenge	Nine Mile Waterhole
Marrawatyakake	site near Alekarenge turnoff
Merlentye	Nine Mile
Mwengkarte	Mungkart, McLaren Creek community
Ngartnate	site near Sugarbag Bore
Ngarrpaneye	Murdoch's Hill
Ngimarde	Airtrack Bore
Ngkwarnte	Paddy's Soak
Ngkweltyarre Atnenke	site north of Taylor Crossing
Pampelyakwelange	West Dam
Paratayethe	Wycliffe Well
Parntwelmane	site near Bluebush
Parratyte	site on Taylor Creek flood out
Perewethelengkwe	site north-west of Akalperre
Pwekerrenye Anenke	hill west of Barrow Creek
Pwentange	site on Wake
Pwepartanthe	site on Arnerre
Pwerelhetnkwelthe	West Dam
Pwerkere	site on Arnerre

East of the Stuart Highway

Kwerlaynte	Singleton Station
Kwerrakwerre	site east of Thangkenharenge
Kwerrkepentye	Osbourne Ranges
Kwerte-kwerte angkewene	soakage on Five Mile Creek
Kwetetyeng-atyengarr-anenke	site on Rtwerpe
Manhenge	soakage near Barrow Creek
Manparrkartnenge	
Matywerle	Donkey Creek
Mpwere-mpwere, mpwer-mpwerareng	Wycliffe Well Swamp
Mwerlerre	Muluru Soak
Ngamparlarre	Mudhut
Ntarrengeny	Antarrengeny
Ntelyawerle	Stapleton's Pinnacle
Ntwaylenge	Mosquito Creek
Nyerreye	site on Arlekwarr
Pakwerrelareng	site near Wauchope
Parrepeneh	site near Wycliffe Well
Perkkwele	site on Arlpawe country
Piltentye	Rocky Dam
Pintelengkwe	site east of Tara
Pintengkwe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Pmikwelengkwe	waterhole on Rtwerpe
Pwelerrngareng, Pwelerrng	
Angkewene	site on Arlpawe
Twentyatnenge	site near Tara
Pwernenanthe,	
Pwernelanthalke	site near Limestone Bore
Pwerrakerte, Pwerrke	area in Kwerrkepentye
Rltwentelengkwe	Limestone Bore
Rlwente	site near Home of Bullion
Rlwentyenge	site near Alekarenge
Rlweteye	Army Hole
Rratherrketyenge	Nine Mile Waterhole
Rtwerpe	country name
Thalenge	Stirling
Thangkenharenge	Barrow Creek
Thenkarre	site near Redbank
Thewatne	Bean Tree Waterhole
Tyangarntengarte	soakage on Taylor Creek
Tyanywengareng	soakage on Taylor Creek
Tyarne	soakage on Arlpawe
Tyerrkwele	soakage on Arlpawe
Tyweretye Etnkwelth-etnkwelthe	waterhole on Donkey Creek
Tywerrkakake	site near Tara
Waylpeyepentye,	
Waylpeyelengkwe	site near Barrow Creek

West of the Stuart Highway

Thangkenharenge	
Arnke	Barrow Creek Hills
Tharlewane	Hickey Dam
Thatnkwe	Bottom Bore
Therrewilewile	site on Arnerre
Thwetherraye	site on Hanson Creek (?)
Tyangalaperte	site south-west of Barrow Creek
Tyarre-tyarre	Jarra-Jarra
Tyarrkarnte	site on Wake
Tyelkenhakake	site north of Barrow Creek
Tyempelkere	Barrow Creek Spring
Tyenkerrakwerre	Tennant Creek, Jurnkkurakurr
Tyepale	site on McLaren Creek
Tyewanteye	site on Arnerre / Ileyarne
Tyweretye Werke	site near Ankweleyelengkwe
Wake	country name
Wantilpe	soakage on Taylor Creek
Warepentye	Cabbage Bore (?)
Warlekerlange	country name
Wele-wele	Wycliffe Well
Yerrampe	
Atntheyaytewene	Johnson's Bore

East of the Stuart Highway

Weleterpe.....site on Kwerkepentye (?)

Werrperntere.....waterhole on Taylor Creek

Yerntelengkwesite north of Barrow Creek

Ywerreleperle.....site north of Alekarenge

Appendices

Appendix 1. Kaytetye kinship

Kinship

For Kaytetye people kinship is a central part of social and cultural life. The kinship system not only encodes relationships between people, but also extends to encompass those between people and their traditional country, the plants and animals that originate in that country, and in fact many other fundamental aspects of the Kaytetye social world. The principles of this kinship system are very different from the English kinship system. In the Kaytetye language there are many words for family or relations – words for mother, father, uncle, cousin etc. However, the meanings of these words in many cases do not exactly match the meanings of family words in English.

One of the key differences is that the Kaytetye system is an extended or ‘classificatory’ one that describes not only closely related people but also relationships between people who are not necessarily connected by birth links or by marriage. One of the consequences of this is that the terms used for genealogically distant relatives are the same as those used for close ones. Another is that groups of people who are related to a person in a similar way are all referred to using the same kin term. For example, a person uses the term **arrengkwe** not only to refer to their own ‘private’ (biological) mother but also to their mother’s sisters, their mother’s mother’s sister’s daughters, and so on.

In English a person calls their father’s brother’s children or their mother’s sister’s children cousins, whereas in Kaytetye the same words are used for these kinds of cousins as are used for brothers and sisters. In Kaytetye there are different words for cross-cousins – a person’s parents’ opposite gender sibling’s children, for instance a mother’s brother’s children.

Whereas in English the words grandfather and grandmother are used regardless of whether the grandparent in question is on a person’s mother’s side or on their father’s side, in Kaytetye there are separate words for each of the four kinds of grandparent – for mother’s mothers, mother’s fathers, father’s fathers and father’s mothers. Some of the relations called by the grandparent terms in Kaytetye are called great-aunt and great-uncle in English. The terms for the four grandparents are also used for that grandparent’s brothers and sisters. They are ‘two-way’, so grandparents of a particular type and their grandchildren call each other by the same kin term. For example, a person calls their father’s father (and his brothers and sisters) **arrengeye**. That person also calls their grandchildren (a man’s son’s children or a woman’s brother’s son’s children) **arrengeye**.

Children of sisters are classed together and distinguished from the children of brothers, and so a person has two kinds of children: maternal and paternal. A woman’s children (regardless of their gender) and a person’s sister’s children are called **artwaleye**, and a man’s children, and a person’s brother’s children are called **artemperreye**. The small part of a family tree or

Appendix 1 • Kaytetye kinship

genealogical diagram below shows this difference, firstly from the point of view of a man (Figure 4) and then from the point of view of a woman (Figure 5). It also shows how the words **artwaleye** and **artemperreye** overlap with English son, daughter, nephew and niece.

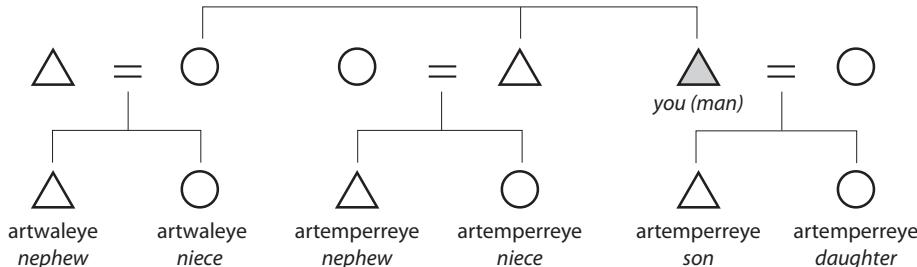


Figure 4. Part of a Kaytetye family tree from a man's perspective

○ Female
△ Male

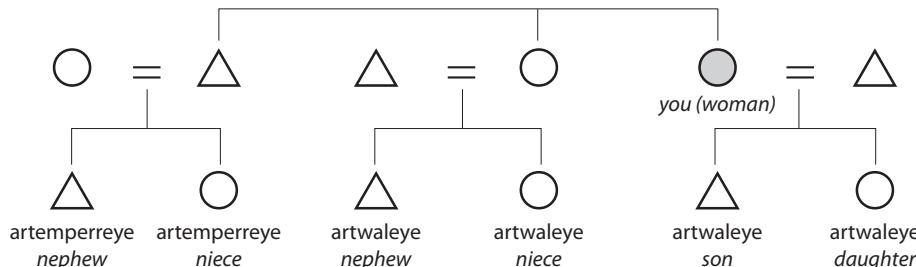


Figure 5. Part of a Kaytetye family tree from a woman's perspective

The terms for kin are cyclical. A person uses the same terms for the second generation above and the second generation below and for first generation above and below, and this principle extends through genealogical time for each successive level of odd and even generations (though it is much more complex than that). For example, **akeleye** ‘father’s sister’ is also used for ‘father’s father’s father’s sister’. In English the prefixing of ‘great’, once or several times, to grandparent and grandchild (and uncle and aunt) terms is an example of a different way of doing things.

Kin terms are also used to describe the relationship between a person and their country and the Dreamings from that country. So in Kaytetye it is quite normal for a person to call a particular place **arrengeye** (father’s father) or **atyewaleye** (mother’s father), depending on how they are related to that country. If a major Dreaming for that place is, for example, **yerrampe** ‘honeyant’, then the person would be related to the honeyant in the same way as they are to the country where the ancestral honeyant came from and so they would also call the honeyant **arrengeye** or **atyewaleye** accordingly.

Amongst certain relatives it is important to show respect or sympathy. Kaytetye has special terms that are used for such situations. For example, the everyday word for ‘dog’ is **aleke**, but when referring to a dog of a woman’s son-in-law, or a dog no longer alive, or a dog whose owner has passed away, the word **tweke-tweke** is used. When referring to a place associated with a close family member who has passed away, the name of that place cannot be said and instead a special word, **ahaylenge**, is used. There are also a set of kin terms that take several perspectives at once, and the speaker may use these terms when they are in a respect relationship to the person they are talking to or talking about. For example, when a woman is talking to her daughter’s child about the child’s father she uses the term **errwere** rather than the ordinary word for father, **arlweye** (as the person being referred to is the woman’s son-in-law).

Appendix 1 • Kaytetye kinship

Skin names

All Kaytetye people are born into one of eight ‘skin’ groups (also called subsections) and so, in addition to their personal names, they have a skin name which partly defines their relationship to all other people within their family and language group and to others beyond. These names provide a system of labelling for a complex system of relationships and responsibilities between people. Knowing a person’s skin name helps you to work out what relationship they are to you.

The skin name a person has depends on the skin names of each of their parents, but is not the same as that of either parent. A person has the same skin name as, for example, their brothers and sisters, their father’s father, and their father’s brother’s children. A person has a different skin name from their mothers, fathers, children and their husband or wife. Table 3 below compares Kaytetye skin names with their counterparts used in neighbouring languages.

Table 3. Skin names in Kaytetye and neighbouring languages

Alyawarr	Anmatyerr	Kaytetye	Warlpiri	Warumungu
Apetyarr	Petyarr / Peltharr	Kapetye	Japaljarri Napaljarri	Jappaljarri Nappaljarri
	Pengart	Pengarte	Japangardi Napangardi	Jappangarti Nappangarti
Akemarr	Kemarr	Kemarre	Jakamarra Nakamarra	Jakkamarra Nakkamarra
	Mpetyan	Ampetyane	Jampijinpa Nampijinpa	Jamin Nampin
Kngwarrey Ngwarrey	Kngwarray	Kngwarraye	Jungarrayi Nungarrayi	Jungarrayi Namikili
	Penangk	Penangke	Japanangka Napanangka	Jappanangka Nappanangka
Pwerl	Pwerl / Pwerrerl	Pwerle	Jupurrula Napurrula	Jupurla Narurla
	Ngal	Thangale	Jangala Nangala	Jangala Nangala

The differences in the skin names does not stop people understanding their place in the social system, and Aboriginal people are versatile at switching between these systems and calculating complex social relations between groups of people, for which the skin names are but one of a set of guiding cues.

Skin names are often used as surnames and there can be many different spellings of the one skin name. This is partly because the people who were first writing down these names had no knowledge of the language and had idiosyncratic ways of spelling. The skin name spelt variously as **Ambijana**, **Mbijana**, **Ambitjana** and **Ampetyane** is a good example. Some people have their own preferred spelling of their own skin name, just like some English surnames have alternative conventional spellings for words that are pronounced the same way.

Figure 6 below shows the Kaytetye skin names and some of the ways that people with a particular skin name might be related to each other. For example, it shows that if a person is **Kemarre** their father will be **Pwerle**, their mother **Penangke** and their husband or wife will ideally be **Kapetye**. The children of a **Kemarre** woman are **Kngwarraye** and those of a **Kemarre** man **Pwerle**. Figure 6 also shows skin names that are typically used for younger people (though they may also be used for adults).

Appendix 1 • Kaytetye kinship

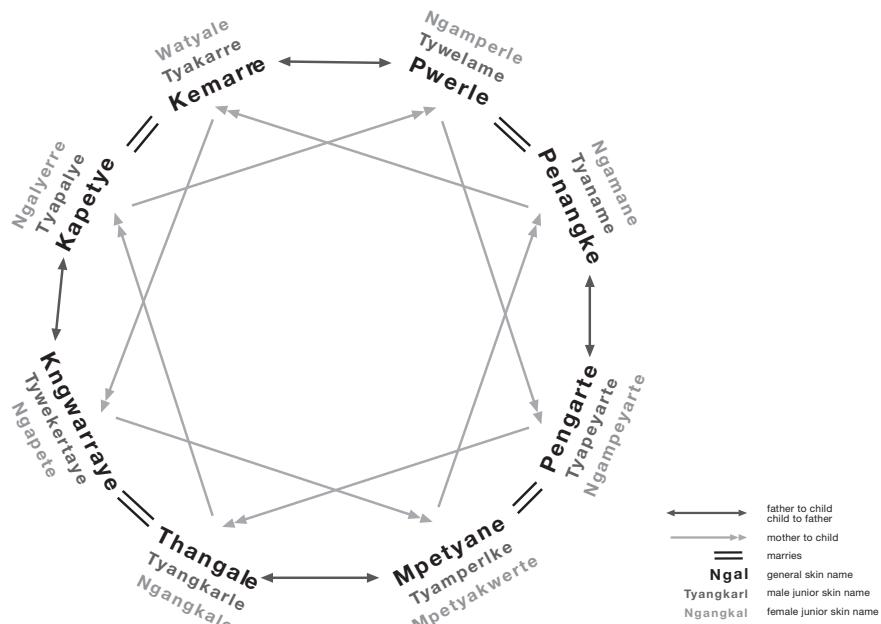


Figure 6. Kaytetye skin system

Kaytetye kinship groups

One aspect of the complexity of the kinship system which is reflected in the grammar of the Kaytetye language, and in the pronouns in particular, is the way that people are divided into two groups or 'moieties' ('moiety' means 'half'). In the underlying structure of the kinship system it is partly these divisions that give rise to the skin name categories discussed above. Kaytetye society is divided into moieties in three ways – into patrimoieties, matrimoieties and generation moieties. The divisions into moieties are reflected in certain aspects of social behaviour, in law and ceremony and in relationships to land.

Patrimoieties

The division into patrimoieties reflects descent through a person's father and is as follows:

Patrimoiety A	=	Patrimoiety B
Kemarre	=	Kapetye
Mpetyane	=	Pengarte
Thangale	=	Kngwarraye
Pwerle	=	Penangke

[] Father to child relationship
 (both directions)
 = marries

Throughout the dictionary the term 'patrimoiet' is used to refer to these two groups of kin. Every individual belongs to the same patrimoiet as their actual and classificatory fathers, their brothers and sisters, their fathers' fathers and their brothers' children etc. A person is also in the same patrimoiet as their mother's mother, their mothers-in-law and their sons-in-law. Every individual belongs to the opposite patrimoiet to that of their mother, their mother's father, their mother's brothers and sisters, their father's mother, their cross-cousins, etc. The ending **+akeye** goes on certain dual and plural pronouns to form terms which refer to the patrimoiet divisions. The most commonly used of these are **elwakakeye** 'they (people in the opposite patrimoiet as me or us)' and **aylakakeye** 'we (people in the same patrimoiet as each other)'.

Appendix 1 • Kaytetye kinship

Generation moieties

The second division is into generation moieties:

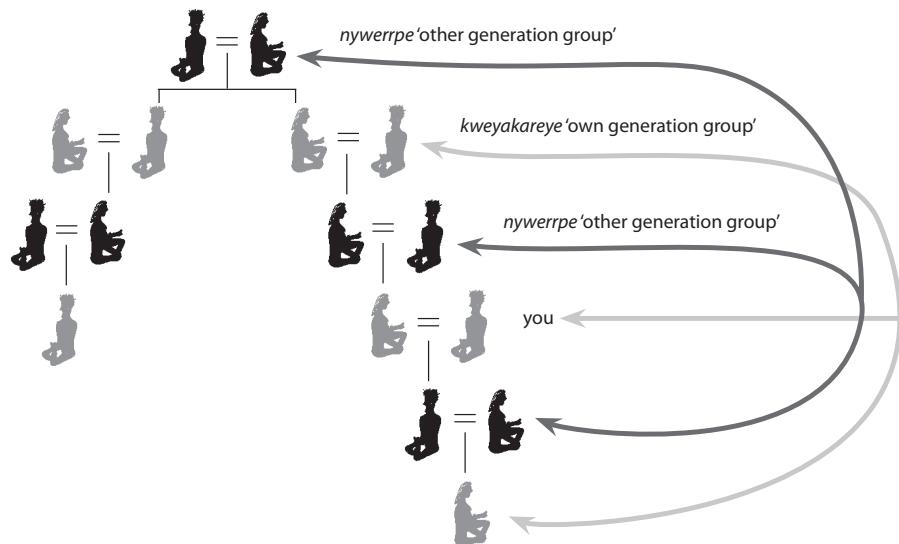


Figure 7. Kaytetye generation moieties

A person belongs to the same generation moiety as their actual and classificatory brothers and sisters, their cross-cousins and their husbands or wives. Their grandparents and grandchildren are also in the same generation moiety. In the opposite generation moiety are a person's parents, parents-in-law, children, sons-in-law and great grandparents and great grandchildren. The term **kweyakareye** is used for those who are in the same generation moiety to the person or persons whose point of view you are taking, and **nywerpe** for those in the opposite generation moiety. For certain kin in the opposite generation moiety, especially between people of the same gender, the traditional style of communication can involve teasing and playing jokes. This sort of behaviour can simply be referred to as **nywerpe**. However for certain kin of different gender, such as between a man and his mother-in-law, the relationship is circumspect and oblique and in some cases avoided altogether. Throughout the dictionary the term 'generation' or 'generation moiety' is used to refer to these two groups of kin.

The ending **-apakweye** goes on some dual and plural pronouns (referring to people not in the same patrimoietiy) to form names which refer to generation moiety divisions. When the ending **-apakweye** goes on words that mean 'we' it forms words meaning 'we who are in the same generation moiety as each other', and when it goes on words meaning 'you' or 'they' it forms words that mean 'you, who are in the opposite generation moiety to me' or 'they, who are in the opposite generation moiety to me'. Marriage is ideally with someone of the same generation moiety and opposite patrimoietiy. The way in which patrimoieties and generation moieties intersect is shown below:

	Patrimoietiy A	Patrimoietiy B
Generation A	Kemarre	= Kapetye
	Mpetyane	= Pengarte
Generation B	Thangale	= Kngwarraye
	Pwerle	= Penangke

= marries

Appendix 1 • Kaytetye kinship

One way in which these divisions are reflected in the language is in the pronouns. To use the correct plural pronouns you need to know whether the people referred to are in the same or the opposite patrimoity to each other. And if they are the same patrimoity, then you need to know if they are in the same or opposite generation moiety to each other. That is, you can't simply say 'they', you must specify whether the people you are referring to are in the same or different patrimoity to each other, and if they are in the same patrimoity, you must specify whether they are in the same or different generation moiety to each other.

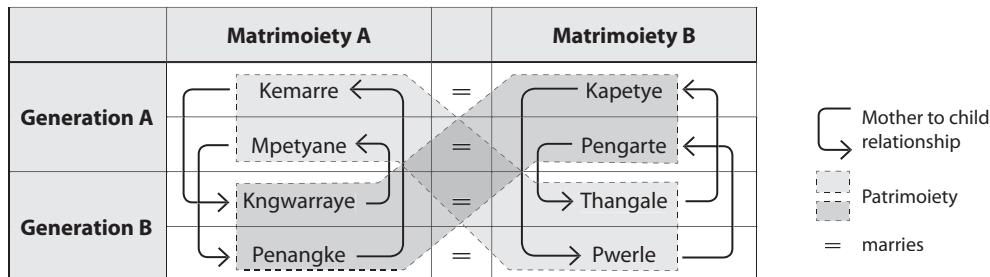
Table 4. Pronoun endings that show kin relations

	Kin I	Kin II	Kin III
word part	Ø, +ngke(rre)	+ake(rre)	+anthe
patrimoity	same	same	opposite
generation moiety	same	opposite	either
some types of kin	sibling, father's father, mother's mother	father, aunt (father's sister), brother's child, son-in-law	spouse, cross-cousin, mother, woman's child

For a full list of Kaytetye pronouns see Appendix 2.

Matrimoieties

A person is in the same matrimoity as their mother, mother's mother and mother's mother's mother, and their sister's children. The way in which matrimoieties, patrimoieties and generation moieties intersect is shown below:



For certain kin in the opposite matrimoity, especially between people of different gender, the relationship is circumspect and oblique and in some cases avoided altogether. Ideally a person should marry someone who is the opposite patrimoity, opposite matrimoity, but same generation moiety. Matrimoieties are not encoded in the pronoun system.

Appendix 2. Kaytetye pronouns

The columns in Table 5 group the different grammatical roles pronouns have in a sentence, such as the difference between 'I' (doer role), 'me' (object role) and 'my' (possessive role) in English. The rows group the pronouns according to the number of people referred to (one 'singular', two, or more than two), whether the person being spoken to is included or not, and the kin relationship between the people referred to (the three types of relationships, here labelled I, II and III, are discussed on page 810 'Kaytetye kinship groups' in Appendix 1). Kaytetye pronouns do not distinguish between male and female, or animal and human, so, for example, the pronoun **re** can mean 'he', 'she', or 'it'.

Table 5. Pronouns

SINGULAR PRONOUNS	Doer	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
1st person	'I'	'me, for me, to me'	'my, mine'	'myself'
	atyē* ayēngē [†]	atyēngē	atyeyēngē	atyewenhe
2nd person	'you'	'you, for you, to you'	'your, yours'	'yourself'
	nte* nge [†]	nkēngē	ngkeyēngē	ntewenhe
3rd person	'he, she, it'	'him, her, it, for him, her etc.'	'his, hers, its'	'himself, herself, itself'
	re	kwere	kwereyēngē	rewenhe

PLURAL PRONOUNS	Doer	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
1st person				
<i>Two people, including the person spoken to:</i>	'you and I'	'me and you'	'belonging to me and you'	'ourselves, each other'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	ayleme	aylewe	aylewēyēngē	aylewenhe
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	aylakē(rre) ¹	aylewakē(rre) ¹	aylewakēyēngē	aylewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	aylanthe(rre) ¹	aylewanthe	aylewantheyēngē	aylewenhanthe
<i>Two people, not including the person spoken to:</i>	's/he and I'	'(for, to) me and him/her'	'belonging to me and him/her'	'ourselves, each other'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	aylene	aylengke	aylengkeyēngē	aylewenhengke
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	aylenake(rre) ¹	aylekake	aylekakeyēngē	aylewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	aylenanthe(rre) ¹	aylekanthe	aylekantheyēngē	aylewenhanthe

* for transitive verbs

[†] for intransitive verbs

¹ For these pronouns *+rre* is an optional ending used by older speakers.

² Also used when the relationships between the people are unknown.

Appendix 2. Kaytetye pronouns

Table 5. Pronouns continued

PLURAL PRONOUNS	Doer	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
1st person contd				
<i>More than two people, including the person spoken to</i>	'we'	'(for, to) us'	'our, ours'	'ourselves, one another'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	aynangke(rre) ¹	aynewangke(rre) ¹	aynewangkeyenge	aynewenhangke
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	aynake(rre) ¹	aynewake(rre) ¹	aynewakeyenge	aynewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	aynanthe(rre) ¹	aynewanthe(rre) ¹	aynewantheyenge	aynewehanthe
<i>More than two people, not incl. the person spoken to</i>	'we'	'(for, to) us'	'ours'	'ourselves, one another'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	aynenangke(rre) ¹	aynekangke	aynekangkeyenge	aynewenhangke
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	aynenake(rre) ¹	aynekake	aynekakeyenge	aynewenhake
2nd person				
<i>Two people:</i>	'you two'	'(for, to) you two'	'your, yours, belonging to you two'	'yourselves, each other'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	mpwele	mpwewe	mpweweyenge	mpwewenhe
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	mpwelake	mpwewake	mpwewakeyenge	mpwewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	mpwelanthe	mpewanthe	mpewantheyenge	mpwewehanthe
<i>More than two people:</i>	'you lot'	'(for, to) you lot'	'your, yours'	'yourselves, one another'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	errwangke(rre) ¹	errrewangke(rre) ¹	errrewangkeyenge	errrewenhe
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	errwake(rre) ¹	errrewake(rre) ¹	errrewakeyenge	errrewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	errwanthe(rre) ¹	errewanthe(rre) ¹	errewantheyenge	errrewehanthe

¹ On some pronouns +*rre* is an optional ending used by older speakers.

² Also used when the relationships between the people are unknown.

Appendix 2. Kaytetye pronouns

Table 5. Pronouns continued

PLURAL PRONOUNS	Doer	Object	Possessive	Reflexive
3rd person				
<i>Two people:</i>	'they two'	'(for, to) them two'	'their, theirs, belonging to them two'	'themselves, each other'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	elweme	elwewe	elweweyenge	elwewenhe
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	elwake	elwewake	elwewakeyenge	elwewehake(rre)
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	ewanthe	elwanthe	elwantheyenge	elwenhanthe
<i>More than two people:</i>	'they'	'(for, to) them'	'their, theirs'	'themselves, one another'
I Same patrimoiety, same generation	atangke(rre) ¹	atewangke(rre) ¹	atwangkeyenge	atewenhangke
II Same patrimoiety, opposite generation	atake(rre) ¹	atewake(rre) ¹	atewakeyenge	atewenhake
III Opposite patrimoiety ²	atanthe(rre) ¹	atewanthe(rre) ¹	atwantheyenge	atewenhanthe(rre)

FUSED PRONOUNS

I (do something) to you		atyene
you (do something) to me		ntethe

¹ On some pronouns +*rre* is an optional ending used by older speakers.

² Also used when the relationships between the people are unknown.

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

In Table 6, below:

- ‘-’ at the start shows that the ending is usually written as a separate word or joined with a hyphen to the previous word;
- ‘+’ at the start shows that the ending is usually joined straight onto the previous word; and
- ‘+’ or ‘-’ at the end shows words that always have an ending after them; ‘-’ means the following ending can be written as a separate word or with a hyphen and ‘+’ that it is usually joined straight onto the word.

Endings borrowed from other languages and alternative pronunciations of endings are shown in this table with a cross-reference to the main ending.

Note that, while words are entered in this table in alphabetical order, the final ‘e’ and the hyphen (‘-’) and plus (‘+’) signs are not included in the alphabetical ordering. For further information see ‘How to find a word in this dictionary’ on page 1 in the Introduction.

Table 6. Word endings

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
+ake ¹	compass directions	in the direction of
+ake ²	nominal	an extra thing; something else or someone else; and, as well as
+ake ³	pronoun	Same patrimoity and different generation moiety
-akake	nominal	1. with; 2. having something wrong with a particular part of the body; 3. using something
-akerre	nominal	1. around, in the vicinity of; 2. that many times; 3. some, more than one; 4. and
-akerte ²	nominal	with (from Anmatyerr). SEE -akake
+akeye	pronoun	Forms names which refer to patrimoity divisions
-keyene		again (from English). SEE -apertame
-akwele		for sure, certainly
-akwene		apparently, think so
-akwerle	pronoun	Shows that this person, or one of these people, has passed away
-akweye	pronoun	SEE -apakweye
-akweye		Shows that you are not sure about whether something is true
-alantye ²	nominal	while (shows that someone is in this state when another action happens)
-alkere ²	verb	Shows that this action happens before another action
-alpe+		GO TO +l-alpe+, +nyey-alpe+, +rr-alpe+, +y-alpe+, +yaytey-alpe+, +yern-alpe+

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss[†]
+althe ²	nominal	Describes someone or something that characteristically behaves in this way
-alyerre ¹	nominal	Indicates a delicious food
-alyerre ²	nominal	Goes on the end of some ordinary language words when the respect register is being used
+ame ²		Adds emphasis
+ame-	nominal	gradually, repeatedly, bit by bit
-amerne	nominal	1. several, a few, lots of, group of; 2. (after a name) that person and their family; 3. (after a name or pronoun) respect language marker
-amerne ... -amerne nominal		lots and lots of these
+ampe	nominal	Goes on the end of nominals (usually plant names) to refer to the types of sweet resin or honey often found on that plant
-ampenye ²	nominal	1. side, area, region, in the vicinity of; 2. (on place names) a respectful way to refer to a deceased person from that place
+ane ²		really, very
-anenhe		GOTO +weth-anenhe
-anenyne		GOTO -wanenye, +nge-wanenye
+ange		1. Makes a question; 2. Shows you are not sure about something; 3. can, may
+angaye		Makes a question
-angene	nominal	1. side of, edge of, stage; 2. over, because of, about
+angke	pronoun	Shows the people are in the same patrimoiety and generation moiety
-angkarrenye	nominal	1. so that (someone can do something); 2. more (of a quality)
-angkelayle+		GOTO -angkelh-ayle+
-angkelene+		GOTO +ny-angkeletne+
-angkelh-ayle+	vt.	do quickly and then go
-angkere	nominal	Shows that there is a lot of that thing, characteristic or quality
	verb	Shows that this action is always happening or done by someone or something
+angkerre	pronoun	Shows the people are in the same patrimoiety and generation moiety
-angketyarre	nominal	Shows that there is plenty of, lots of, or an abundance of (that thing)
-angkwarre, -angkwerre ²	nominal	1. the path or direction something goes along; by way of, through, this way, across; 2. with someone or something, among
	verb	about (in a sentence with two verbs it shows that this verb is the object of the other verb)
-angkwerre aperte	nominal	1. through only, across just; 2. in view of

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
-angkwere ²	pronoun	Shows that the speaker is in a respect relationship to the people referred to
-angwene, -angwen-angwene	pronoun, name	1. Shows that this person has passed away; 2. An expression of sympathy or endearment: 'poor thing'
-ankethene	kin nominal	Shows that the speaker, or the person being referred to, still has that particular close kin relation (i.e. that relation is still alive)
+ante		only, just (from Anmatyerr) GO TO -aperte
-antethene+	verb	GO TO +rr-antethene+
+anthe	pronoun	1. Different patrimoietry marker; 2. Unspecified kin relations marker
+anthelke	kin, pronoun	Expression of sympathy or endearment for more than one person: 'poor things'
+antye		GO TO +rrantye
-anyimpe		GO TO +ng-anyimpe
+ape ²		Adds emphasis
-apakweye	pronoun	same generation moiety marker
-apantaye	nominal	Should be (that many, that much)
+apanchte		GO TO +rr-ape+
-apapchte	pronoun	Goes on possessive pronouns to show that you think something belongs to this person
-apartentye		imitation, pretend, substandard, 'so-called'
-apeke		1. perhaps, maybe, might, if; 2. or
-apeny'e	nominal	resembles; is like (someone or something else); is similar to, is like this, seems like
	verb	sort of (do something), just as something happens
-aperte		1. only, exclusively; 2. exactly; 3. very, really; 4. still (like that)
-aperte ... -aperte	nominal	Shows that this person is always like that
-apertame		1. again; 2. also, as well, including; 3. more; 4. still
-arelhe	nominal	is used for . . . , is for . . . (follows +we)
-arenge	nominal	1. belonging to, owned by; 2. typically used for something or associated with something; for
-arenye, -areneyeyewe	nominal	1. belonging to or associated with a place; from a place; 2. living in a particular location or place, inhabitant of a place; 3. (something that is) usually found in a particular habitat or environment
-areye		GO TO -ngareye
+arle ² , +ale		Adds emphasis (from Anmatyerr)
-arle		1. that, who, which; 2. when, as; 3. since, because (from Anmatyerr). SEE -arre³

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
-arle		GOTO -warle²
-arlenge ²	nominal	1. with someone, accompanied by someone, around someone; 2. together with something; in with something; in (a container), contained in something; 3. because of, over
+arle-penhe	verb	Shows that something else happens after that action
+arle-watye	verb	since, because
-arnenge	nominal	sibling or age-mate of that person
-arre ³		1. that, who, which; 2. when, as; 3. since, because
-arre+ ⁴	nominal	1. become something, turn into something; 2. become (some way); get (that way); go (that way), be (some way); 3. Goes on the end of nominals to make them into intransitive verbs (type II); 4. Goes on the end of some English verbs to turn them into intransitive verbs
+arre+		Appears in the stem of transitive (type I) verbs, although has no meaning of its own
arre-penhe	verb	Shows that something else happens after that action
+arre-watye	verb	since, because
-arrpanteye		1. imitation, pretend, substandard, 'so-called'; 2. supposed to do something or happen
-arrtyenke ³	verb	Appears in the stem of some verbs which involve using the hands
+arte	demonstrative	Adds emphasis to the thing being talked about
	nominal	Shows that this thing is better than the other thing being talked about; the other thing usually has the [+pe] ending on it
-artenge ²	nominal	(follows +we) as far as, until
-artetye ²	nominal	(follows +we) 1. as far as, until; 2. Shows the thing which has more of a quality when comparing things
-arteyarte	nominal	the best (at doing something)
-arteyene, -artine	nominal	already happened, or known about
-artwemenye	kin term	Goes on the end of kin terms and is used when the particular relation referred to by the kin term has passed away
-artwetye	nominal	GOTO -artetye²
-artweye ²	nominal	(follows +we) 1. owner, boss, custodian; 2. relation, especially older relation
-arwenge		that many times
-athathe	nominal	(follows +we) before another thing happens or someone else does something. SEE ALSO +weth-athathe
-atheke	nominal	in the general direction of; towards (a meticulous place or in a particular direction)
-athene	nominal	(follows +we) mistakenly think that . . . , mistake something for . . .

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss†
-atherre	nominal	1. two, both; 2. lots of
-atwetye	nominal	GO TO -artetye²
+awe ¹		Adds emphasis
+awe ²	nominal	and, or (from English)
-awarre	nominal	Shows that someone or something is associated with this thing, or that they are always with this thing
-awatye	nominal	GO TO +watye
+aye! ¹		1. adds emphasis; 2. isn't it? (way of asking a question)
+aye ²		that, who, which, when
-ayerre	nominal	Goes on the end of some ordinary language words and some avoidance language words when the respect register is being used
+ayethe	nominal	On words for body parts shows that this part is in contact with the surface on which the body rests
-ayle+	nominal	Makes a transitive (type I) verb
+ayte	nominal	Goes on plant names to refer to the edible grub from this plant
-ayte+		GO TO +y-ayte+, +rr-ayte+, +l-ayte+²
-aytenge, -aytenye		so that (something else can happen)
-aytenye, -aytenge	nominal	more of a quality
+aytne+		Part of the verb stem in some words that refers to some kind of sound
+ee	verb	Shows that the action goes for a long time
	nominal	Shows that this is the main thing that something is about
+emayle+		Follows an English word to make it into a Kaytetye transitive (type I) verb
-ene+		GO TO +nyey-ene+, +y-...+y-ene+
-enye+		GO TO +rr-...+rr-enye+
-etnye+		GO TO +y-etnye+
-ile+	nominal	(from Anmatyerr) GO TO -ayle+
-impentye	nominal	having lots of this
-ine+	nominal	Makes a transitive (type I) verb
	verb	After a negative verb shows that the action is difficult to do
-inenge	nominal	lots of, many
+inge, +ingarte		really, very
-iperre ¹		after being in that state, after a certain situation; because of something; the source or origin of something
-iperre ²		really, very

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

†See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
-iperrenye	nominal	some sort of, a kind of
-itarre ²	nominal	Goes on some describing words; has no meaning of its own separate from the combined form
+k-arnenge		GOTO -arnenge
-ketye	nominal	1. for fear of . . . , look out for . . . (shows something that should be avoided); 2. On names of people or places provides an explanation for why something should not be said
	verb	because of or in case (something bad happens); shows that the speaker does not want this action to happen. SEE ALSO +wethe-ketye
-kwange	nominal	you know!
kwe+	kin term	his or her kin relation; their kin relation
+le ¹	nominal	in, at, on, by
+le ²	nominal	Marks the doer of a transitive (type I) verb
+le ³	nominal	using, with, by means of
+le-		GOTO +l-arre+, +l-ayte+, +l-alpe+
+l-alpe+	vt	Shows that the person does the action and then goes back
+l-angene		GOTO -angene
+l-arlenge		GOTO -arlenge²
+l-arre+	vt	Shows that the person does the action while going
+l-atherre	nominal	Shows that more than two people are doing the action to each other
+l-ayethe		GOTO -ayethe
+layle+		GOTO +lh-ayle+
+l-ayte+ ²	vt	Shows that the person does the action and then leaves
+le-rarre		GOTO -rarre²
+le-...+l-arre+	vt	do all the way along
+lenga	demonstrative	in, at, on, by
+lengkwe	nominal	having a particular characteristic
+lh-...+lh-alperine+ vi		Shows that someone makes the action happen to something else while it is going along
+lh-...+lh-ayle+ vi		Shows that someone or something is making the action happen lots of times
+lh-ayle+, +lhewe+, vi +lhile+, +lhine+		Make someone or something a certain way or make them do something
+lke		then, now, next
+lpe-	verb	Shows that the action happens once while the doer is moving, or that the doer stops and does the action and then keeps going

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss†
+lpathet+...	verb	Forms part of the meaning of some verbs; has no meaning of its own separate from the combined form
-lyerre	nominal	delicious
+me ² , +mere	verb	action might or could happen
+me aperte	verb	could still . . . , would still . . .
-marteye	nominal	very big (from Alyawarr)
+meketye, +mereketye	verb	in case, lest, before (something bad happens)
-mpange		SEE -pange
-mpele		thus, like that
-mpentye	nominal	Shows that something has a lot of this thing or quality
+ne	verb	Command form of the verb; way of telling someone to do something
+nge ²	nominal (short words)	in, at, on, by
+nge ³	nominal	Occurs on words that refer to a time or place where it means on or at that time or place, e.g. errwele+nge 'on top'
+nge ⁴	nominal (short words)	using, with, by means of
+nge ⁵	nominal (short words)	Shows the doer of a transitive (type I) verb
+nge- ⁶	nominal (short words)	Goes on short words before other nominal endings such as [-arlenge], [-areye]
+nge- ⁷	kin term	A respectful way to refer to a deceased relative
+nge	verb	SEE +ngele , +ngewarle
+ng-alkere	verb	GO TO -alkere
+ng-anyimpe	nominal	1. tiny, small, little; 2. imitation of the real thing
-ngare	nominal	GO TO -ngere
-ngareye		Shows that something else happens at the time when this is happening
+ngarle		GO TO +ngewarle
+ngarte	nominal	really, very
+nge-...+nge	verb	Shows that someone is very good at this action, or is known to do this action a lot
+nge-...+ng-arre+	verb	bit by bit, gradually
+ngele	verb	while (doing something); and (do something)
+ngele	nominal	GO TO +nge ⁴
+ngele-...+ngele	verb	while constantly doing; while repeatedly doing
+ngele-...+ngel- arre+	verb	keep doing something without success

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

†See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
-ngenye	nominal	the most, really, very
+nge-penhe		GOTO -penhe
-ngere	nominal	1. Goes on number words to show the number of times something happens; 2. a number of nights or days, that many times
+ngerne, +ngernenge	verb	Shows that the action happened while moving towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)
+nge-theye	nominal (short words)	from, in the direction away from
+nge-wanenye	verb	action did not happen, is not happening now, or will not happen etc.
+ngewarle	verb	Shows that the doer of the action of this verb is NOT the one that does the action of the main verb
ngke ⁺¹	kin term	your relation
ngke ⁺²		Goes before a skin name to mean group of people of that skin
+nhe, +nherre	verb	Shows that the action has happened (past tense)
-nhenge	kin term	Shows people who are in that relationship to each other
+nhengerne	verb	Shows that the action happened while coming towards the speaker
+nke	verb	1. Shows that the action is happening now (at the time of speaking); 2. Shows that an action usually, typically or must be happening; 3. Shows that someone or something is able to do this action
+nkelpa	nominal	big
+npe	nominal	1. associated with something, having a particular quality; 2. along with, including; 3. having; 4. too, as well, also
+ntyele	verb	don't (do the action); had better not (do the verb action). Used when ordering or telling someone not to do something
-ntyere	nominal	Goes on the end of some tree names to mean a swampy area where this tree grows
+nye ² , +nyerre ²	verb	Shows that the action has happened (past tense)
+nye ³ , +nyerre ³	verb	Shows a time associated with that thing
+ny-angkeletne+	verb	Shows that the person comes and does the action quickly or for a short time, and then goes back
-nyayne	nominal	real, proper, not pretend, true
+ny-ayne+		GOTO +nyey-aytne+
+nyey-etnye+		GOTO +nyey-ene+
+nyey-alpe+	verb	Shows that the person or thing returns and then does the main action before leaving
+nyey-aytne+	verb	Shows that the action happens back and forth or to and fro many times

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
+nyey-ene+	verb	Shows that the person doing the action goes and does the action quickly, or a for a short while, and then returns
+pe ¹		1. Marks the main thing, or most interesting thing, in a sentence; 2. Shows the thing in a conversation which is already known or which has been mentioned before
+pe ²	verb	Shows that the action is happening gradually or occurs over time
-pange		1. Way of asking a question when used with a rising tone of voice; 2. Shows that you think the person you are talking to should know this
+p-aperte		only (this); just (this)
-penhe	nominal	after, from, over, in regards to
	verb	from (doing something), after (doing something)
+pentye, +pwentye	nominal	Goes on the end of some words to make a place name
+r-alpe+		GO TO +rr-alpe+
+r-ape+		GO TO +rr-ape+
+r-antethene+		GO TO +rr-antethene+
+r-aperine+		GO TO +rr-aperine+
+r-ayte+		GO TO +rr-ayte+
+rane		GO TO +rrane
-rarre ²		Shows that someone is doing this action, or that this situation exists while someone else does a different action
+renwe+		GO TO +rrwene+
+rewē		amidst, in. While this is happening or exists, someone else does something
+rle		GO TO +le
+rl-alpe+		GO TO +l-alpe
+rl-arre+		GO TO +l-arre+
+rl-ayte+		GO TO +l-ayte+
+rle-...+rl-arre+		GO TO +le-...+l-arre+
+rlenye, +rlwenye	nominal	on that side
+rne		towards here; this way
+rne	verb	GO TO +ne
+rnenarre+	verb	Shows that the person does the main action while moving in the direction towards the person speaking (or the main person or place in a story)
+rnke	verb	GO TO +nke

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
+rr-...+rr-enye+	vi	Shows that the person or thing does the action lots of times while going along, or that the action goes over a large area or goes on for some time
+rr-alpe+	vi	Shows that the action is done while the person is returning
+rrane	vi	1. is doing (the action); 2. is (a certain way); 3. exist, be
+rr-antethene+	v.end	Shows that the action is starting to happen
+rrantye	vt	1. is doing (the action); 2. is (a certain way); 3. exist, be
+rrantyeye	vt	will keep doing an action
+rr-ape+	vi	Shows that the action is done while the person or thing is moving
+rr-aperine+	vt	Shows that the action is done while the person or thing is going along
+rr-ayte+	vi	Shows that the person or thing doing the action goes away after or while they are doing the action
+renwe+	verb	quickly (do something)
+renye+		GOTO +ye- ... +renye+
+rrewe		Emphasises that this is the person or thing involved, or that this is the action that happened (and not others or anything else)
+rwene+	verb	quickly (do something)
-rtame		1. Shows new information in a sentence; 2. Marks things that are being compared
-rtyete		1. definitely (the thing or action that happened); 2. Emphasises one thing or situation rather than another; 3. instead, on the contrary
+rtewe	nominal	1. Shows that this body part is absent or short; 2. Refers to clothing that covers a particular body part
-reye, -reyarte		Makes a question out of a statement, e.g. 'Is there any ...?', 'Where are ...?', 'What about ...?'
-rwenge ² , -rwengarte	nominal	Goes on number words to show the number of times something happens
-rwenge ³		Shows that while this action is happening someone else is doing another action
-tangkwe, -tangkwerle		(doing something) first (before some other action); (someone does something) first (before doing something else); initially
-terape	kin term	might, maybe, perhaps
+tewe		GOTO +rtewe
+thene+	verb	start doing (an action)
-therre		GOTO -atherre

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss [†]
-theye	nominal	1. away from, off, out of, out from; 2. down from, off; 3. Shows the location of something relative to another place; 4. On body parts, it means the body part is involved in the action; 5. since, from then, for; 6. made of, made from, comes from; 7. On words for people it is a polite way to refer to a person's husband or wife; 8. in (a particular language); 9. Used when comparing something with something else; 10. On verbs, shows that an action happens from that position
+tnpe		GO TO +npe
-twene	nominal	not (something, but something else), isn't something
-twerape		GO TO -terape
-tyampe, -tyame		1. and, as well, too, also; 2. even though, despite
-tyampe aperte		including, as well as
+w-alantye	nominal	GO TO -alantye
+we	nominal	1. for, the purpose of; 2. Goes on the end of the word for the person or thing who is benefiting from an action; 3. Goes on the thing that a feeling or thought is directed towards; 4. Shows the position, time or location that something is in when an action happens to it; 5. on, at, in, out of, from, off
-wanenye	nominal	1. not having that thing; without, none, not; 2. not a particular thing; 3. On kin terms shows that someone has recently lost that particular relative
	verb	action did not happen, is not happening now, or will not happen etc.
+w-arelhe	nominal	GO TO -arelhe
-warle ²	nominal	1. towards, to, at, into, onto, in a particular direction; 2. Shows the position or location that something is in when an action happens to it; 3. at (a time) when; 4. for (something to get something else)
-warre	nominal	GO TO -awarre
+w-artetye		GO TO -artetye²
+w-artweye		GO TO -artweye²
+w-athathe		GO TO -athathe
+w-athene		GO TO -athene
+watye	nominal	rather, somewhat
+wene, +wenhe	verb	1. must, have to; 2. Way of telling someone to do something; 3. Shows a person or thing is characterised by this action, or always does this action; 4. Makes a nominal out of a verb
+wenhe	pronoun	1. oneself, one's own, self (as in myself, yourself etc.); 2. one another, each other
+wethe ²	verb	1. so that the action can happen; 2. should; 3. can, possibly, able to; 4. will, going to; 5. In a sentence with two actions done by different people it shows that the two actions happen at the same time

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 6. Word endings continued

Ending	Types of words the ending goes on*	Gloss[†]
+weth-anenhe	verb	nearly (did something); almost (happened)
+weth-athathe	verb	before (something happens)
+wethe-ketye	verb	before (something bad happens)
-wethewe ¹	nominal	On body parts it shows that this part is broken or not working properly
-wethewe ²	nominal	1. for (a particular reason); 2. out of, from, off
+wethew-arre+	nominal	have a feeling of wanting water or a particular food
+ye ¹	kin term	my (relation)
+ye ² , +yerre	verb	will happen, going to (do something), (do something) in the future, will (do the verb action)
+y-alpe+	verb	return and do something
+y-alperine+	verb	bring something back and do something
+yane, +yanenke	vi	is doing something, are. Shows that the activity is still going on
+yayne, +yaynenke	verb	1. used to do the action, would do; 2. usually did the action; 3. was doing the action
+y-ayte+	verb	Shows that the action is done after someone else arrives
+yaytne+		GOTO +nyey-aytne+
+yaytey-alpe+	verb	Shows that the action is done after going back
+ye-...+rrenye+	vi	Shows that the action is done while going along
+y-ene+	verb	Shows that the person goes and then does the action
+y-enye+, +y-etnye+	verb	Shows that the person comes towards the person speaking and then does the action
+y-...+y-ene+	vt	do continuously while going along
+yene		really, very
+yenje	pronoun	belonging to, owned by
+yern-alpe+	verb	1. Shows that the person doing the action is also moving in the direction towards the person speaking; 2. Describes something stretching out, covering a large spatial area extending towards the person speaking
+yern-ayte+	vt	Shows that the action is done after getting up
+yerreye	vt	1. used to do the action, would do; 2. usually did the action; 3. was doing the action

*Unmarked endings go on more than one type of word

[†]See main entries for more details and for example sentences

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 7. Finite verb endings

a) Endings that make a complete verb	
verb stem+ending	meaning
areme(re)	could see, might see
aremeketye	for fear of seeing
arene!	look!
areng-alkere, arenge-penhe	after seeing ...
areng-arenge	someone who is good at seeing things
arengele-arengele	while continually looking
arengele	(do something) while looking
arenge-wanenye	not see, don't see
arengewarle	do something while someone else is seeing
arenhe	saw, looked (past tense)
arenke	see, look (present tense)
aynenye	ate (past tense)
arenkarlepenhe*	after seeing, then something else happens
arenkarlewaty*	since (he) is looking, then something else happens
arenkerne*	look (in the direction of the speaker)
arentyel!	don't look!
arewene	must see, must look
areweth-anenhe	nearly saw, could have seen
areweth-athathe	before looking ...
arewethe	in order to see
arewethe-ketye	in case (he) sees ...
anteyane	sit (present tense)
areyayne	used to see (past imperfect tense)
areye	will see (future tense)

* These endings go after a tense ending.

b) Endings that go only on certain classes of verbs			
Type I (transitive) verbs (e.g. are+nke 'see')	Type II (intransitive) verbs (e.g. angke+nke 'talk')	Type III (verb stem ends in 'ne') (e.g. ane+nke 'sit')	Meaning of the ending
arerrantye ²	angkerrane	anteyane ¹	is, are, doing now (present continuous tense)
arel-aytenke	angkerr-aytenke		do the action and then go
arel-alpenke	angkerr-alpenke		do the action and then go back
arerr-aperinterantye	angkerr-aperrane		do the action while going
arel-arel-arrerantye	angkerr-angkerr-enyerrane		do the action lots of times while going

¹ For verb stems that end in **ne**, a **t** is inserted after the **n**. This applies to both type I and type II verbs. For example: **aynenke** 'eat' (transitive verb) becomes **aynterantye** 'is eating', and **anenke** 'sit' (intransitive verb) becomes **anteyane** 'is sitting'.

² For verb stems that end in **l**, **rl**, **yl**, **t**, **rt**, **yt**, **n**, **rn**, **yn** or **rr**, the endings beginning with **+rr** are actually pronounced **+r**. For example: **ayle+rantye**

³ For verb stems that end in **l**, **rl**, **yl**, **t**, **rt**, **yt**, **n**, **rn**, **yn** or **rr**, the endings beginning with **+l** are actually pronounced **+rl**. For example: **ayle+rl-alpenke**

Appendix 3. Kaytetye word endings

Table 8. Associated motion verb endings

Endings that require an additional ending to make a complete verb (an ending from Table 7a)	
The endings are shown in bold on the verb stem are+ 'to see'. The finite verb ending given is +nke 'happening now' (present tense) ending.	
verb stem + 1st ending + nke	meaning
arel- aytenke	see and then go
arel- alpenke	see and then go back
arel-arel- arrenke	see something lots of times while going along
angkel h - aylenke ¹	make someone talk
angkel h - angkelhaylenke ¹	make someone talk lots of times
arelp- arenke *	see something once on the way
arenge wanen yinenke	causing it to be difficult to see
angkeng- angkengarrenke ¹	gradually learn to talk; talk bit by bit
areny- angkeletnenke	come and see quickly and go
arenyey- alpenke	return, see and then go
arenyey- aytnenke	return, see and then go (lots of times)
arenyey- enenke	go and take a quick look and return
arerr- antethenkenke	start to see
arerr- aperinterantye	see things while going along
arerrenwenke	see quickly
arey- alpenke	go back and see
arey- alperinenke	bring back and see
arey- arey-enenke	see lots of things lots of times
arey- aytenke	see after someone else arrives
areyaytey- alpenke	go back and then see
arey- enenke	go and see
arey- enyenke	come and see
areyern- alpenke	see while coming
areyern- aytenke	see something after someone else gets up or arrives

* Underlined segment is a reduplicated part of the verb stem.

¹ This ending is illustrated with **angke+** 'talk' as the ending does not go on **are+** 'see'!

