NYUNGAR ANEW

PHONOLOGY, TEXT SAMPLES

AND

ETYMOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL 1500-WORD VOCABULARY

OF AN ARTIFICIALLY RE-CREATED ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE

IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF AUSTRALIA

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I gratefully remember, but have missed, during the last three years, the cooperation of most of my earlier Nyungar friends. They did not live to see the completion of this work which I intended to dedicate to them and to the achievements of a great linguistic past.

I could think of no better reward for my efforts than to have gained new friends among those Nyungar people who feel an obligation to study and revive the best parts of their own tradition, including their Nyungar language, qwaabitj qwaap!

Finally, I wish to thank my wife Carola for tackling again the tedious task of maintaining, expanding, or excerpting our files; it is no minor job when so many historical vocabularies are involved.

Albany, W.A., June 1985, revised September 1986

Carl Georg von Brandenstein
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INTRODUCTION

Of all the Aboriginal languages in Western Australia with which I became acquainted during ten years (1964-74) of linguistic studies, under the auspices of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Nyungar in the south-west held the greatest fascination for me. There was something strange about it, defeating descriptive methods of exploration. Unlike the agglutinating flow of consonant-vowel syllables, typical of all other languages in the north and east, Nyungar sounded clipped and terse by comparison and apparently possessed more vowels than did the rest.

I also found it disturbing that recordings by Europeans in the early colonial period should have produced so much ambiguous word material from the same area, e.g. from Perth, a fact which could not be attributed to recording errors.

Realising the waning wealth of words and the growing loss of Nyungar speakers I returned to the field in 1976 and 1984. Very few competent informants remained.

I had already discovered in 1970 Metathesis of Non-First Syllables (MNFS) as the decisive sound-rule for the changes to which the Older West Coast Dialects (OWCD) had been subjected during the last century. It took me a long time to gain a more detailed knowledge of Nyungar morphology. After checking variants in historical recordings against my own and working out the degree of their compliance with the MNFS-rules, I found enough evidence of a gradual transition from OWCD to MNFS Nyungar, progressing from east to west and north. Details of this process, and the question whether, and for how long, the dozen 'tribal' names in the south-west reported in early literature and shown, e.g. on N.B. Tindale's map (1974) refer to 'languages' or 'dialects' or just local groups of Aborigines, will be difficult to answer. There can be no doubt that British colonial policy, by uprooting the remnants of the Aboriginal population played an important part in the dispersion of MNFS Nyungar throughout the south-west.

As a result of my continued Nyungar studies, an etymological and historical vocabulary took shape which grew in the meantime to over 1500 entries. Many more words could possibly be added by further analysis of historical and more recent sources. Indeed, a supplement is planned if my enquiries continue producing results.

My main reason, however, for concluding the vocabulary at this stage and publishing it, is to furnish proof of my contention that Nyungar is an artificial language, produced by a number of clever men, if not by a single individual, as the result of a sociopolitical crisis, which took place some time before the arrival of the white man in Western Australia. The conversion of an ordinary south-western Aboriginal dialect to a new language of a type unknown anywhere else in Australia, accomplished through the rigid application of a sound-rule as simple as MNFS and carried westward by the Wudjaarri, i.e. 'Runaways' group of the Shell-People from the south coast near Esperance, to conquer the whole south-west during the last century, must be regarded as extraordinary and as unique, not only for Australia but for the world at large.
The first of the early explorers of south-western Australia to refer to its Aboriginal language was Captain Matthew Flinders, in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*, on his visit to King George Sound in January 1802. He gives a 16-word list, containing names of body parts and a word for 'sun', which is preceded by the following statement (1814:66):

> Notwithstanding the similarity of person and manner to the inhabitants of Port Jackson, the language of these people is very different. We found their pronunciation difficult to be imitated; more so, indeed, than our language was to them. Several English words they pronounced perfectly; whilst of such where an f or an s entered, they could make but little: Finger, was pronounced bing-gah, ship, yip; and of King George, they made Ken Jag-ger.

The last part of Matthew's observation, unwittingly, offers a clue to the MNFS sound-rule mentioned above; in this case, it seems that the pronunciation of 'George' by the Englishmen of this period has been perceived by the Nyungar as *Ja-reg*. But, being used to conversion by MNFS they retained the first syllable as it was and transposed the second -reg > -ger, leading to Jag-ger.

MNFS is further illustrated in Matthew's own wordlist: In his transcription of the Nyungar words for 'head', 'leg' and 'foot' he used a stroke in kaät, maät and jaän to indicate clearly that they were two-syllabled words, transcribed in the vocabulary below as qaatt, maatt and t'Iän. After reconversion, they yield the original pre-MNFS forms kadda, madda, t'inya, which, indeed, occur in the early wordlists of the west coast dialects. There is certainly no 'dropping of endings' as suggested in early literature.

Certain historical events in the area east and west of Esperance have been reported by Tindale (1974:41,78,142,253-255,261), but I cannot follow his conclusions, which are based on his interpretation of the name Nyungar (his Njunga, nonga, nunga, nanga). The name does not mean 'man' as Tindale has it. Grey's translation (1840) "Eun-gar a brother, one of the same race, used to denote the natives generally", and "Yoong-ar people, a brother" is nearer the truth. The word is a derivative of the well attested verb for 'to join, bind together, be allied' and designates people who have joined others for whatever purpose. Tindale's conjecture that the Ngadjumaya called the southerners 'women', and that these countered by calling themselves 'man' is an ad hoc invention. In reality Nyungar (n'yuŋga*) is the MNFS version of the Ngadjumaya name Nyungurra (n'yuŋgu*r), a plural meaning 'allies', applied to a breakaway group of the Shell-People on the south coast.

Based on Tindale's and my own enquiries, the situation on the south coast between Bremer Bay and Israeliite Bay prior to full annexation by the Whites can be assessed broadly as follows: as elsewhere in Australia, frequent clashes occurred between aggressive 'law' factions of the interior tribes and the more defensive and conservative non-circumcising tribes along the coast. During one of these clashes, most likely just prior to the outgoing 18th century, the circumcising northern Ngadjumaya succeeded in converting substantial numbers of young Shell-People to the law of the Western Desert people. Those who 'joined' were called 'allies' by the Ngadjumaya and accepted the new name Nyungurra.

Those, however, of the Shell-People who objected to the conversion of their kinsfolk and resented the alien rites, reacted by severing their ties with the Nyungurra and by moving to the west, joining their socially and culturally related neighbours west of the Young River and Fanny Cove. Again the Ngadjumaya provided a new name for them which they accepted: Wudjaarri (wudya-a*fi), the
'Runaways'. We may take it for granted that the westward movement of the Wudjaarri initiated a major migration. The last good Nyungar speaker from Esperance, Charlie Dab (tāāp), told me that the Wudjaarri extended their territory from Cape Arid in the east to Ravensthorpe in the west. The original 'Runaways' must have moved farther to the west, partly as migrants and partly being taken away young from their homes, like those taken by Bishop Salvado to New Norcia. Some reached Goomalling, and one individual whose story is told by Tindale (1974:260) lived in exile in Halls Creek in the Kimberleys. He came from an area between Perth and Toodyay, carried the Nyungar name Ngepal and called himself still a Witja:ri (Tindale 1974:260) which is identical with Wudjaarri. Tindale's attempt to reconcile Witja:ri with Whadjuk, a name for the Perth tribe, is rather devious.

The Nyungarra Shell-People remaining east of Esperance and calling themselves Nyungar, after the final victory of MNFS, experienced another onslaught from the north some time later, when a dispute arose about their eastern boundary with the Ngadjumaya near Gegelup (Lat S.33°34', Long E.123°58'). Gegelup is MNFS Tũuṟṟt-yāḷap for Tyirndu-yala-ba 'White-earth-become', which went into Ngadjumaya as Ty_pid'ulan'a. The Nyungar name of the decisive border point at a waterhole was chosen as Qãp-quility-aq-quility (Tindale's Kaapkidj akidj 1974:78, 254), which is literally 'Water-spear-to-spear', i.e. the 'spear after spear water', thus indicating some heavy fighting there. The exact position of the waterhole was also disputed; the Nyungar placed it near Gegelup, the Ngadjumaya near Point Malcolm. But there can be no doubt about the disputed triangular portion of land from Point Malcolm to Mt Ragged and Point Gegelup being Shell-People's, now Nyungar's, land right and not Ngadjumaya's.

Having established a historical framework for the Shell-People, their division into Nyungarra and Wudjaarri, or into 'Allies' and 'Runaways', but being unable to fix dates for these events, I may now examine whether the creation of the Nyungar language by the MNFS system could be linked in any way with the historical situation, keeping in mind that MNFS is a morphophonological innovation imposed on the dialect once spoken by the Shell-People and on the dialects of the west coast.

Two questions may be asked with regard to the historical situation: why and how did the Nyungar language originate? Before attempting to answer these questions, I should give a definition of "linguistic creation". The creation of a language could be a slow and natural development taking effect over a longer period and without deliberation on the part of its speakers. It could also be a momentous, deliberate act of a few determined and gifted linguistic experts, or the intuitive work, a spontaneous invention, of one single individual.

Linguistic creation extending over a longer period usually results in two extremes. We find the flourish in the sphere of respect speech, now well known from the Pilbara (Brandenstein 1982b) and Queensland (Haviland 1979), and we find speech economy sought for various reasons in the ordinary or 'No'-speech (Brandenstein 1982b:37sq.). Unspecified changes setting languages apart from those surrounding them have been dealt with in the past, to mention only Linngitigh from northern Queensland (Hale 1966:176sqq.) and Mbabaram (Dixon 1972:347sqq.). In the latter case Dixon generalises (1972:350): "Sweeping linguistic changes frequently accompany cultural or social upheaval." These cases, however, seem to lack the momentous creative intention and the rigid consequence of a new pattern when compared with the Nyungar MNFS changes.

Unfortunately, very few Aboriginal languages had been investigated with regard to their history in early contact times, when more precise details could still
be obtained. Only one case stands out here; the work of the Reverend J.G. Reuther who spent 18 years with the Diari and their neighbours on Cooper Creek, east of Lake Eyre, studying their languages, culture and customs. The 13 volumes he has written are now translated from the German by P.A. Scherer (The Diari 1981). In his extensive dictionary, Reuther not only gave the names of the inventors of a great number of Diari words, he also recorded the special circumstances under which the invention took place. The importance of Reuther's work for the origin and formation of Aboriginal language in Australia has not yet been realised.

Neither flourish nor speech economy can be the purpose of MNFS. Though MNFS saves one syllable in each converted word, it is too cumbersome for the result; the saving could have been effected more easily by just dropping a final vowel, a feature of speech economy which is noticeable farther east in southern South Australia and Victoria, where inflectional endings drop a vowel. But apparent similarities, e.g. between Kugada and Nyungar, are deceptive: Kugada PAST -uŋ, PRES -inŋ compares with Nyungar PAST -aŋ, PRES -inŋ, cf. Kugada paluru kalli wannnąg he threw a boomerang (Platt 1972:29); Nyungar paul qaill wannąag he threw a boomerang. Here, different principles at work achieve alike results.

As documented by the hundreds of entries in the vocabulary below, MNFS is too regular and rigid, and there are too many words preserved unconverted on the west coast from the same place and period, to place MNFS Nyungar among the naturally developing languages. Adding the historical background of the Nyungar people as sketched above, I came to the conclusion that the deep schism forced on the Shell-People was responsible for a momentous and intentional creation of MNFS Nyungar. Its true and only purpose was to assist the 'Runaway' group to maintain their social integrity in the face of blatant disloyalty of their Nyungurra kinsfolk, and to counter not only by 'running away', but by curtailing communication with the apostates in the east.

Linguistically, the main purpose of the creation of MNFS now appears to have been ' unintelligibility', not speech economy. It succeeded so well with this aim that Nyungar has defied proper analysis until today, though it is one of the oldest known Aboriginal languages in Australia. Nyungar cannot, and could not, be understood readily even by speakers of pure OWCD, a fact more prominent in speech than in the etymological transcription chosen for this work, considering equal speed but different rhythm and contours.

The latest possible date for the introduction of MNFS Nyungar is just prior to the early European contact period about 1800. After conversion, the new speech could have been established within two generations, after being taught and practised by the Wudjaarri; this is, of course, guesswork. The following westward diffusion was obviously triggered by their first move away from the Nyungurra and beyond the Young River. In a second stage, MNFS Nyungar might have conquered an area characterised by the occurrence of geographical names in -up (-ap). In a third stage, for which dates are difficult to fix, almost the whole southwest, including the area of the geographical names in -ing and -in, perhaps of Nyagi-nyagi origin, as well as the ground lost to the Nyungurra in the east, had accepted Nyungar MNFS speech.

Since the thirties of last century, however, a penetration of the old west coast dialects OWCD by MNFS Nyungar or Wudjaarri seems to have stalled, due to the growing interference of White settlement, which spread from Perth south and east just then. I am inclined to place in this period a 'back lash' to MNFS in the coastal dialects, naming it BLCD. Obviously, some dialects there had not been subjected to MNFS long enough to prevent its speakers from reverting back to the
old familiar habit of sounding the vowel endings. In any case, BLCD retained the newly accepted MNFS ruling for the interior word structure, but added, in the majority of cases, the vowel -a as word final. A comparison of OWCD, MNFS and BLCD word forms, in this order, reveals the history of linguistic development in the south-west, regardless of the survival of local vocabulary, but has nothing to do with the geography of indigenous dialectal groups. We can see timeless OWCD forms bowing to MNFS conquest and reverting back to BLCD:

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>OWCD</th>
<th>MNFS</th>
<th>BLCD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>ya-gu</td>
<td>ya-uq (yoq)</td>
<td>ya-ug-a (yoga)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>pi-lu</td>
<td>pi-ül (pel)</td>
<td>pi-ül-a (pela)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>Ꜩu-nu</td>
<td>Ꜩu-unt (qunt)</td>
<td>Ꜩu-und-a (qunda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td>Ꜩu-ga</td>
<td>Ꜩu-aq (t'yoq)</td>
<td>Ꜩu-ag-a (t'yoqa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I, my</td>
<td>Ꜩa-na-nỹi</td>
<td>Ꜩa-an-(i)Ỹi (qanỸ)</td>
<td>Ꜩa-an-nỸ-a (qanỸa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contrary to assertions by speakers of surviving OWCD and BLCD, including the mixed-up dialect of Perth, that they speak Nyungar it has to be stated: in a strictly historical sense, only those south-western dialects which have implemented and completed MNFS rules in accordance with the original ingenious design and socio-religious purpose of Wudjaarri Nyungar from the east should be entitled to the name Nyungar. This Nyungar speech ceased to be viable after 150 years of the dominating influence of English. At present only a rudimentary knowledge of words and phrases remains, often contaminated by an Australian English accent.

But the creative spirit of language-making has not died out in the Nyungar people. Though only on a small scale, the Yeraka speech in the Great Southern is widely known and used among women and schoolgirls. Douglas (1976:12sq.) gives us the rules and examples: Yeraka is based on the principle of Pig Latin or the German 'Erbse' (pea) language. The name 'yes' + raka or waka indicates the word formation. I quote from Douglas (1976:12): hawaka yuwaka gowaka?, i.e. 'How are you going?'; gowaka oraka!, i.e. 'Go on!'. Yeraka is a secret language of the Aborigines based on their now native Australian English.

With Nyungar anew the attempt has been made to reconstruct a dying language. Two factors combined to make this task possible and successful: the chance to compare the results of continuous inter se cross-reference of MNFS and OWCD forms from all material recorded between 1800 and 1985 with my own recordings of Nyungar language, made with a number of good Nyungar speakers. For reasons of clarity, all sources prior to Nyungar anew are regarded as historic and marked HIS below. I am grateful for the work of early explorers, in particular of men like Captain M. Flinders (1814), S. Nind (1831), R.M. Lyon (1833), F.P. Armstrong (prior to 1840), Captain G. Grey (1840), Fletcher Moore (1842), R. Salvado (1851), E.M. Curr and collaborators (1886), R. Helms (1896), to mention only sources published last century. None of these and later sources need to be lost to modern linguistic investigation since the ingenious Aboriginal designer(s) of Nyungar provided a two-pronged grip of MNFS and OWCD on the vocabulary for its exact structural analysis.

Unfortunately, I cannot provide a grammar sketch of Nyungar in this publication. I know, as yet, too little of Nyungar grammar, and, for wide stretches of it, nothing might ever be known. However, enough grammatical references to acquire a working knowledge of basic Nyungar are to be found in the abbreviations, the texts, and the entries in the vocabulary.
I admit that I personally derive the greatest pleasure from the semantic contents of the vocabulary. Here, we see in numerous cases light and life coming back to an otherwise dead foreign word with an insight into its semantic sphere. Thus, the whole vivid imagination of the Aboriginal mind becomes evident through its verbal expression and enables us to 'understand' and, often, to admire its power of observation. There is no longer, e.g. a 'leech' but a "sit on its face"; instead of the dull 'Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike' we can guess Aboriginal feeling when we see a "Dread-beard". The two mythological birds heading Aboriginal moieties are no longer the 'Little Corella' and the 'Raven' but, with much better sense, the "Manager" and the "Watcher", symbols for 'active' and 'passive'. One can recognise the 'Sea Eagle' by its name "Wing tips upward kept" and the 'Royal Spoonbill' from its name "Eyes on fire" because of its scarlet iris. The 'White-tailed Black Cockatoos' are "Little brothers-in-law", indicating that they belong to both moieties. I do not know why the 'Mudlark' (Grallina cyanoleuca) is a "heart-thief"; or why the Tammar Wallaby is a "Mouth-hand" or "Hand-mouth". But I can explain why the mullet can be an "Eyes-cataract-having"; or why the 'Hair Back Herring' is, for the Aborigines as well, a "Long head hair". Age-old human memories are revealed in the names for the Bottle-nosed Dolphin, for a once more, now less, purposeful porpoise: "Substituted/superseded dog", "Old/useless dog", "Dog-similar"; and more descriptive the "waving/rolling one".

Plant names equally abound with picturesque epithets: we find a "Devil's leg", a "Devil's penis" (Hakea recurva), a "Little kidney" (Platysace effusa); the name of the Blackboy or grass tree is a lecture in sociology: "For the leaving alone/not touching" reflects the strange role of this useful plant as the only private property of single individuals in pre-contact Nyungar society; "Scratcher" seems quite fitting for the 'Coast Sword Sedge'; and looking closely at the maze of 'Coral Vine' (Kennedia coccinea) we realise from the shape and colour of its flowers why it was called "of lungs". I may leave it to the reader to discover for him or herself many more semantic gems in the vocabulary below and close with one last striking example: the Nyungar word for 'Carpet Snake, water snake, Rainbow Snake' is actually a compound noun, meaning "Spirit of fire" or "Breath of fire", a name anchored deeply in Nyungar mythology.

I should like to conclude this introduction by drawing the attention of various kinds of readers to Nyungar anew. Foremost I wish to address those among the young Nyungar themselves who are willing to search more deeply for links with their own past. They would at least be rewarded by taking pride in the forgotten achievements of their ancestors, splendid as they were linguistically. This could, perhaps, lead to a renaissance of Nyungar speech, further enriching Australia's polyglottism. Naturally, I wish to address also the linguists whose main interest is in more comparative word material, or in the improvement of linguistic methods applicable to Australian Aboriginal languages. The etymological and historical approach to Nyungar should offer them the unique chance of an insight into Aboriginal linguistic thinking. Hitherto thorny problems like, e.g. the questions of what, in the Aboriginal mind, constitutes a syllable, where and when consonant clusters separate, and how sound-harmony influences both sound-categories and creates umlaut, can now be solved.

I think, all students of Nyungar anew will agree that here we have an extraordinary linguistic case of an artificially recreated language which has spread over a fair portion of the continent and exceeded, at its peak, almost all other Aboriginal languages in size and number of speakers. As for its rigid MNFS system of innovation, Nyungar is most likely unique among the multitude of languages on our planet.
PHONOLOGY

We are dealing with MNFS Nyungar, that is an Old West Coast Dialect = OWCD substratum subjected to Metathesis of Non-First Syllables.

We do not consider any further the Back Lash Coastal Dialects = BLCD mentioned above (pp.viii-ix).

MNFS changes the normal OWCD syllable structure CV-CV-CV to CV-VC-VC, leaving the first open syllable of each word as it is, or subject only to vowel-harmony, but transposing all following syllables with a minimum of exceptions.

MNFS causes vowel and consonant changes due to the rules of harmony.

MNFS does not affect the grammar of OWCD.

MNFS vowels

MNFS, by its structural nature, affects vowels more than consonants, because the greatest point of impact during CV₁-CV₂-CV₃ > CV₁-V₂C-V₃C is the juncture of V₁-V₂.

MNFS does not change identical V₁ and V₂; they were originally and correctly pronounced separately. In modern and fast speech the two usually coalesce:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OWCD</th>
<th>MNFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma-dda</td>
<td>ma-att (Fli Maāt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka-dda</td>
<td>qa-att (Fli Kaāt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gu-bu</td>
<td>gu-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pi-bi</td>
<td>pi-ip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MNFS changes non-identical V₁-V₂ to form a diphthong or vowel cluster.

MNFS adds to the basic OWCD vowels a, i, u and i > e before r, the sound-harmonically conditioned umlaut ă and ŭ. The transcription of the umlaut ă and ŭ in preference to the phonetic signs [æ] and [y] is chosen here because they are graphically more indicative of quality and origin. Accordingly, the MNFS vowel inventory exhibits the six vowels a, ā, e, i, ŭ, u and the six di-clusters of equal vowels (no length!) ăă, āā, ee, ii, ŭū, uu; of these ee is a secondary formation < iya, well known from NWL and, e.g. Ngiyampaa NSW (Donaldson 1984:41 note 37).

MNFS has theoretically 25 diphthongs, but only 20 occur in observed material. Like the diphthongs in the Germanic and Celtic languages, the MNFS diphthongs can be 'rising' or 'falling'. Rise and fall of a diphthong is indicative of either a simple or a compound word: falling (accent grave) in a simple noun, e.g. quan excrement; rising (accent d'aigu) in the verb compound puām- < pu-ma- down-make; pronunciation: [qwan] and [pam-].

It may be the right place here to attempt an explanation of the fact that umlaut and diphthongs had not been recognised earlier. Only recently, Douglas (1976:25) extended the Nyungar vowel range to a, i, u, o and e, and accepted long vowels like e: in 1-syllabled words; he says: "Phonemically, no vowel clusters occur" (1976:36). This is not so. The error rests on the quality of single English vowels which are actually gliding diphthongs themselves (a > Æe, e > āi, o > ou). In Nyungar the same sounds are genuine di-clusters/diphthongs and not what the English-trained ear perceives as single vowels. Douglas' samples for
een kep water and ŋeŋj I ERG; in reality, the diphthongs āi in qäip and āū in ŋaʊty originate from the OWCD forms kabi water and ŋaŋv I ERG, the umlaut ū in the latter case due to the force of the palatal ū.

**MNFS diphthong chart**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(aa)</th>
<th>āa</th>
<th>--</th>
<th>ia</th>
<th>ūa</th>
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<td>aɨ</td>
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<td>(ii)</td>
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<td>ūi</td>
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<td>āû</td>
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<td>ūû</td>
<td>ūû</td>
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<tr>
<td>aœu</td>
<td>œu</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ūu</td>
<td>ūu</td>
<td>ūu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MNFS diphthongs exemplified in chart order:

- **âœ**: qàør < kari bitter; maerñaŋgard < marnbikarda sea; (MNFS < OWCD)
- **aœu**: maɪyuř < mayiłuñ nephew.
- **âœu**: ŋaʊtʏ < ŋaŋv ERG 1 pers.pron.; mǎuyer < mayuri < maŋuri liver.
- **âœu**: ŋaʊrnt < ŋarndu body hair, whiskers; pàul < palu that REL.
- **âœu**: wàerniŋ < warnivi falling, dying; yàert < yardi chest, front.
- **âœu**: qāip < kabi water; qāinya < qañyi who?
- **âœu**: pāʊly < palyu Yellow-throated Miner; pāũyn < payuni Pigface.
- **ia**: qiadeeq < kiddal/Figa at night.
- **iœu**: pìán < pina morning, daylight, tomorrow; qìyān < ki/ayana > qen NEG.
- **iœu**: niern- < nirni- to hide; mualy-yiért < mulva-yirdi nose-peg.
- **iœu**: pìul < pilu river; pìũř < pũũ bird game, meat.
- **iœu**: nìuŋ < ninu 2 SG pers.pron., niůndul < nindulu ERG; qyìy < qyìyu elbow.
- **uiœu**: niûrnt, nûerť < nurndi tail; qûer < -kuri around, in a circle.
- **uiœu**: pûiŋ < pudya gravy, meat juice.
- **uaœu**: qûan < kuna excrement; pûaŋl < pula much.
- **uœu**: puâm- < puma- to beat, hit, kill; yuāq- < yuŋa- to give.
- **uœu**: qûuṟaŋ < quṟaga Western Ringtail Possum.
- **uœë**: mûerdiŋ < mûrdidvi fast, strong; qûerl < kurli Swamp Oak.
- **uíœu**: nûlity < nûldity < nundityi numb, dead; pûiŋ < pûyi < pûṛi stone.
- **uíœu**: pûûy < puyu smoke; qûûɗyaŋ < kûuŋa already, yesterday.

MNFS has theoretically produced a few triphthongs. Their pronunciation varies individually and regionally, but secondary interpolation of w or y reduces their occurrence.

**Triphthongs containing three different vowels:**

- **iœu**: pluul for plûula on the river.
- **iae**: puuært for *puarid < purdai soon (irregular).
- **uiœu**: quїël for quila < kulia name (lit. for the ear/hear).
Triphthongs containing two equal and one other vowel:

äii : nyiaäniim < nyina-mii-a leech (lit. sit-face-on)

auu : qauu- to laugh; qäliakuugu 1 PL EXCL pers.pron. equal OBL.

aua : purdaun/purdaan, purdaun-purda sooner or later (partial MNFS).

liä : miliä < miila > miiyäal eyes; piliäq < pîga fishing line (fish-for).

uui : nuuyiy < nuuiddiy < nundidvi numb, dead.

uua : pfluua-qarta < puflaga-karda skin of female kangaroo (cloak-part).

An odd four-vowel-cluster, often interpolated by w:

aauii : taawuul < taawuul < taa-wulu upper thighb.

MNFS may use an unstressed vowel a/e/u > [a] to bridge the gap between two parts of a compound, the first with a final, the second with an initial consonant:
Qäip-Qäill Esperance n.g., also Qäip-e-Qäill; piet-e-yiäf boss, senior, lit. upper line (to avoid confusion with piid'ar sleep); pua-e-pua? Dusky Moorhen.

The grammatical role of this vowel reminds one of the Izafat in modern Persian; cf. Qäip-e-Qäill and Persian Æb-e-Kamän, both meaning Water-Bow. The vowel occurs also in Victorian languages, but with the word order reversed: cf. eastern pab-e-manâa mother-of-hand = thumb; lii-e-tîine nail-of-foot = toenail with NYU maar-e-qaanq hand-mother = thumb; tyiäñ-piiñ toenail.

MNFS consonants

For most of the NYU consonants there is no need to go into phonetic detail, as they are the same in OWCD and other Aboriginal languages of Western Australia.

Whether originally OWCD or not, Nyungar has the tendency to distinguish between voiced and unvoiced stops according to the position in a word, being either medial, or initial and final. My transcription reflects these conditions by the use of distinct signs for the mediae and tenues:

Mediae: g, ŋ, b, d, (k), l, ly, m, n, n', q, q', p, q, r, ð, t, t', t', t', t', t', t', v, w, y, of which 14 are 'phonemic': l, ly, m, n, n', q, q', p, q, r, ð, t, t', t', t', t', t', t', t', v, w, y, and 10 are initials: m, n, n'/q', q, p, q, r/t, t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', t', v, w, y.

Compared with OWCD there are a few peculiarities in Wudjaarri which is MNFS NYU proper: the ordinary dorso-velar k/g of OWCD has been changed to the uvular q/ñ/g/ñ. The change is also reflected by the frequency of k and g as initials in eastern (marked s. or KGS) words in the vocabularies of Grey (1840) and Moore (1884). Grey has 55 entries for k and 11 for g; Moore has 30 for k and seven for g. Nind's vocabulary (1831) from Albany has no initial g whatsoever. There are three k-initialled words in Captain Flinders' (1814) short wordlist but no initial g.
MNFS consonants in detail (in alphabetical order of phonemes):

The apico-alveolar lateral occurs initially only once in the material known to me; it could be a loan from NGA: remmell < MNFS lāȋmaall alone.

rl is taken as a cluster, not as a digraph for the retroflex ];

rl may also result from r, mostly in final position.

ll is taken as a geminate cluster, not as a digraph for ]; it occurs in a few cases, e.g. qaall < kalla where some writers would prefer a retroflex ]. But a retroflex is by no means proved. The word for fire kalla/kadla is widely diffused over the south and west of Australia. The geminate ll, originating from C1, has a more domal point of articulation than ].

l may result from r, mostly in final position.

ly

The laminal lateral never occurs initially. Being a palatal, it can change a and u to the umlaut ä and ü progressively and regresively.

m

The cluster mb is derived from rnb in maernbağırt < marnbi-karda > mambağırt sea, lit. mermaid/Bronzewing Pigeon-toward.

m preceding q/g > mp, e.g. quumpaar < kumu-kara. After initial m, final m is not tolerated but replaced by nn, e.g. maam < mama > maann father, as duplication of m as initial and final in a word is not appreciated.

n

A distinction between the apico-alveolar nasal n and the double laminal nh is not maintained in this work; there seem to be no critical cases.

nn is used where the dicluster rn cannot be proved to represent r + n.

ny

Representing only the genuine laminal nasal, not ni in the homophonous cluster in niun, niün 2 SG pers.pron., which is not *nynun, nynün. In some cases initial ny is reduced to y, e.g. yuŋaŋ- < nyuŋaŋ- to tie up.

u

Pronounced as the nasal in 'singer'. The dicluster ng, so common in NWL, WDL, is rarely tolerated in NYU, e.g. quayar(a)ŋq-qaan > [qwarŋgqan] sand plain (lit. sand-on-shine).

Stem-final ng seems to occur only in qaŋq mother and qauŋq uncle, M.B. All other final ng, pronounced [ŋq], is etymological nq, e.g. tuaanq = [twaŋq] ear. OWCD rŋg and elsewhere in warpga talk is reduced in NYU to rŋ: waarnaŋŋy talking, waaraŋ-an-inŋy CONT keeping talking.

The LOC/INST ending -ŋga in WDL, NWL changes in OWCD to -gga, in NGA ALL/LOC to -gga, and in MNFS NYU to -aqq, but AD/OBL -aq.

ny

A palatalised ng > ny for the ordinary ny in PRES PART/ESS endings occurs when a 'dark' vowel dicluster + a consonant dicluster precede, e.g. qaŋniŋy, qaŋndiŋy, quarniŋy, taarlíŋy, tiuńdiŋy, the reason being full V and C harmony. Sometimes the preceding word is responsible: cf. täerq qaarningy vulva eating, but taatq qaarningy meat eating. Sometimes with preceding q + C geminate: qainnitusg dancing, nyiiddiq cold.

ny as initial is known to me in only three cases: qaaminy-ŋqaaminy, nyiiddiŋy,
and η '/iy(μ) (a plant, cold, elbow).
η' and η" are not critical.

p/b/v
p stands initially and finally, b, and rarely v, medially. There is no initial b in NYU!
v is a lenition of b when preceded by u and 1v, e.g. n.g. Yiyunuvαρt < Yini-purda; ηυυϕα < ηυβα coastal sand hills; tuuwάϕ-vaaraq drizzle-carrier (wind).

q/خ/g/ط
q stands initially and finally, the medial q [g] frequently becomes the voiced allomorph ¦ [γ]. Lenition also leads to the unvoiced allomorph of q [x], used by some WUD speakers, e.g. puαt q̪ullνν [puαt χ̪υλνν] soon moving; yuαl ζuull! come here!; maαl-ζααr thunder, clouds PL Gnowangerup (Dou 1976:32). Dialectal (?) -iq for -ity.

r
The lightly retroflexed rhotic does not occur initially. A final r often turns rl, depending on the initial of the following word. The change r > rl corresponds to the change ¦ > l.
Elision of r in medial position is not known to me.
The clusters rl and rn originate from the strong affinity of r to l and n.

т/d
Initial and final т, medial d in NYU stand for WDL тъ and for NWL т/д, at least in the word тaa = тъaa = тaa mouth; see т below.
t/д is regarded as geminate. There is definitely no initial d in NYU!
In a language which does not 'drop', only changes, its consonants one cannot accept the loss of a nasal in nasal + stop clusters without substitution. In NYU di- and tri-clusters nt/nd, rnt/rnd often lose their n. I regard such cases as gemination by assimilation, i.e. nt/nd > тт/дд, rnt/rnd > тт/дд, e.g. in OWCD nundъi > MNFS nуддity > нiιτy мumb, unconscious; quant nest: Waurлdъi- quaddап < *Warлdъi-kundaba Heavenly/Eagle-nest-become; OWCD quрnda- > quардd- to lie down; OWCD/WDL тъиrdnu > тъiurtnt > тъiurtt sunshine, white, fair, sand.
Loss of the dental in an rnd cluster is rare. The verb to smell is in NGA парndi-, in NWL парndi-, in S.NWL pάrnдi-, in OWCD парнди-, in MNFS NYU pαрнндα-. I see another case of assimilation in the NYU word for head qaαt. My search for variants of qaαt < kadda produced Central Australian akaputta, (a)kapita, NSW kabul, kowat, Queensland kapu, katti. These forms could suggest *kap'ita > katta/kadda, not kata/kada; an expected medial lenition *kada nowhere appears. I have to admit, however, that a plain kata, as many writers prefer, would lend itself well to phonosemantic analysis, being simply ka-ta = top-place.

т
The lamino-dental т is frequently in use in OWCD, rendered by Arm, Flί, Moo dt, by Gre тd, and in NWL and S.NWL, but rarely preserved in MNFS NYU: тaαnd- to
climb, taant dent, jagged are more often pronounced taand-, taant. WDL influence has also replaced t by ty.
I do not remember any medial occurrence of d.

ty, dy
The palatal dental ty stands initially and finally, dy medially. This genuine palatal dental should not be confounded with the homophonous tiY in words as, e.g. tiurdaq, tiurndap, TiundaPap, tiurnday, tiurnt, etc. a and u next to ty/dy turn umlaut ä and ü. For -ity dialectal (?) -iq.
w
w is mostly an initial, not a final, and rarely in medial position due to the tendency in NYU to vocalise and not insert glides: taa-wul for taa-wuu < taa-wulu upper thigh; nuual [no:] for nuuwal < nuwala 2 PL pers.pron.; Tu(uw)alY-paaraq-ap = Mt Toolbrunup = Drizzle-carrier-GEO.
y
y can be an initial consonant; when followed by i it may become zero. As a final it is either vocalised to i or becomes zero: e.g. MNFS NYU yiäy < yidYa > NGA yiäi.
y is often the reduced form of dy, e.g. taayëlaq besides taadYëlaq betrothed, promised. a and u next to y turn umlaut ä and ü.

Finally concerning Nyungar phonology, it should be kept in mind that Nyungar people of today, with only a smattering of their own language left, go to school to be subjected to the Australian English concept of single vowels. These are by themselves vowel clusters, whereby a, e, i, o, u are pronounced äi, i, ai/oi, ou, yu. English influence is liable to produce a lack of precision in rendering the vowels of traditional Nyungar, disregarding individual speech habits. Luckily, the existence of MNFS rules in connection with historical word material will ensure, from now on, the restoration and maintenance of correct Nyungar pronunciation and, where necessary, even the rectification of bad Nyungar speech habits.

TEXT SAMPLES
Dialogue
Charlie Täp and Gordon Harris, Esperance, 6 November 1970
Diary XIX 194sqq., Tape 35-B-7.00

(1) (Cha) Yes, qaayaä, Muuniyäp qaall qwaap nyiänaq - Piilyäfiny, Yes, certainly, Receding (Water)-GEO place good was - Pink Lake, Swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup R.
niundulity waarg puärt.
you-by-REL talk soon.

(2) (Gor) qaüty quüty waarginä, qaüty quüty qaattitüinä taa-waarganä I ERG a bit talking, I a bit listening word-sayer Puañinarap, TaalYäraq-muuPuq PiilyaPap.
(about) F., T. -back-at Pink Lake.
12 miles NW., a farm W.
(3) (Cha) qaall qaap niäty n'viänaq Piilyäräp, puaqity Tiyurddiŋŋiy-yäïf, place good here been Pink Lake, over there Tytuding-Cave


(4) (Gor) Taalväräq-muufuq Piilyäräp. Talleraack-back-at Pink Lake-GEO.

Farm W. of Pink Lake

(5) (Cha) qaallaqity qaap, tuaang puqilty, gaanny wuarar niäty home-for which-is good, well known-which-is, I long way here

yuağan n'viänaq. lit. ear full-REL

all right been.

for yuağan

(6) (Gor) qaallaq n'viäniŋty tuaangqaq qaattitvïn, and yuağan n'viäniŋy ours-by he is causing ears-by listening, all right being

muuťurt-puutt maarnag. relative-without east. (laughter, because Gordon has many children)

(7) (Cha) gaannya waaderoity muuťurt quumparl. paulabinity muuťurt I Ess aware of relatives plenty. Those who are relatives am also

ğuumparl, paulābin Qäip-e-qäll. gaannya wuarar n'viänaq Piilyäräp. plenty, they Esperance. I Ess long way been Pink Lake.

are in have at gaannya quurt-waara n'viänaq.

I Ess heart-bad been.

(8) (Gor) gaüty qaattity-pauminy wuarar yuagq n'viänaq. n'viäliny I ERG laugh-cause and striking long way all right been. myself (laughing) It's ridiculous, you have been all right for ages. been

Piilyäräp-Piilyäräp qaallültty - qaallü! at this very Pink Lake verily at home!

(duplication = confirmation)

(9) (Cha) yuagq n'viänaq, yuagq n'viänaq gaannya, qaayaaq, muuťaq all right was, all right was I, sure, little ridge

puagëdity qaur maaťaq-wäernag, maarnag n'viäniŋy Piilyärïnïn. the DIM which is down there back north-west, east being the Pink.

Lake

(10) (Gor) gaannya tuaanga qaattitvïn. gäilül, niundul taa-waargin I Ess understand. when we two, when you word-saying ear-to listening. ERG ERG

gäil tuaang-tauwil: Piilyäräp-Piilyäräp waaraity-waara, Tiurdd-i-äïf we two remember: Pink Lake really is bad really, T's Cave,

lit. ear-always
The Cave is over there! where the sand over there is lying. bad which name big I bad all right been.

As a 'big name' is bad I also felt pretty bad.

looking behind down south.

yes indeed! better all right to have been. sister, sister!

maay waarq, qaannyn tseauanqity qaattityiny!
a word say, I = my ear-to-which can listen!
(reference to Mrs Bra being present but silent)

I here long way all right been, over there west I
soon going home directly.

home directly you-if go west, go west I ERG relatives (-COM verbal)

go seeing west, us-for not yet all right been.

(when meeting again)

the ants which are over there, are the little ones which are bad,

over there down south sand-in play-er.

sand-in play-er? (too) sharp looked they.

(laughing)
Devil song

Charlie Taap, Bandy Creek, 18 November 1970
Diary XIX 205, Tape 35-B-11.30
"Dancing devil hand over head"

(1) t' vánaq puagíty yiáraq qáaddaqq yiáraq
devil over there on top hill-on on top
wúarar yuagán n'yiánaq láímaall qáinnígy.
long way all right been alone dancing.

Comment by Cha about his father’s song:

(2) maannity-maann wuarar  nqánný-u-wuarar  nqap niáty yuagaq
my very father a long way I a long way boy here stood
and as a

(3) -- puáirt pauliný tuaangaq-quáttiýiny -- nqánný yuagán n'yiánaq,
-- may be he is listening -- I ESS all right been,
pier-e-yiář! boss!

(4) nqánný waara taalliny waara. nqánný wuarar niáty n'yiánaq.
I bad tongue bad. I long here been.
I feel bad because of my bad tongue, been here too long.

(5) purdauan purdau nqánný quayl qwaap quáttiýiny purdau nündaqq-quarn.
sooner or later I/my name good listening later you-ERG-after.

(6) qaayař, nqánný n'yiánaq waargíný maanníný, maamíný maann
yes, my ESS been talk-ESS as my father-ESS, father-PL my father
my talking was as my father's, when my father's fathers,
puagít qaardiy quulliny maarnaq wáernaq qaanaq quull.
there coast moving east west me-with came.
moving down the coast east and west, came back with me.

Hut building song

Charlie Taap, Bandy Creek, 24 November 1970
Diary XIX 219, Tape 37-F-5.40

(Cha) támamn -- wiürñaq támamn:
my mother's father -- my great-grandfather:
on mother's side

(1) quándá-taalýl yiáraqíty-e-puamíný,
hut green twigs up put and knocking,

(2) máay taalýl yiáraqíty-e-puamíný,
bet green leaves up put and knocking,

(3) quándá puamíný n'yiäluw wieráný,
hut knocking up myself over,
(4) máay taalvál yiärñity-e-puambil, bed green leaves up put and knocking,

(5) níañuy naadýù wáiyánn gúart? niñty naadýù? this here what-for afraid lie? this here what-for? she

Spears

Charlie Tääp, Esperance, 21 November 1970
Diary XIX 210


(pronounced tviyännaaq for contrast with preceding tviénnaaq)

Black pudding

Charlie Tääp, Esperance, 26 November 1970
Diary XIX 222, Tape 37-F-6.00

(1) (Cha) qaayaañ! qa(ü)ty yaunguñ qaanq puamin? or qa(ü)ty yaungul yes! I ERG kangaroo mother killing or I ERG kangaroo

maam puamin? tviierq tvién-naaqan? tviierqpa puamityin? father killing, fat looked for, fat-that which wrapping it round mixing it (CAUS)

puamityin? tviierqul.

mixing it fat-with.

(2) tviierğüliñty maüyer puamityin?, qaanq - quabüräl tviierq being the fat with which liver to mix, mother - tummy-in fat

in the big guts the fat

tvaardagityañ.

inside-put-was.

was put inside.

(3) purdalaq qa(ü)ty qaalla quull teeggin? yaarqin? soon afterwards I ERG home-to gone am breaking it up chucking it down and

puaalqañg nierniqñ. deep into it hiding it. = the ashes
Fishing I

Charlie Tääp, Esperance, 3 August 1970
Diary XIX 72

(1) (Cha) qaalaq quull, piüla Paarndiy quull, tyaän-naaqañiy paarndiy
   all of us went, river-to Bandy went, looked for bream
   = Bream
   quumpaarit, tiärirrìit naagilaar.
   plenty—which is, big small ones.

(2) taaty qaanñiy.
   meat I.
   = mine.

(3) qaanniy tyaulnerable quulliny.
   I "spuds"—for going.

(4) "niundul qaall puufuq!" -- "qaayaañ!"
   "you fire light!" -- "yes!"

(5) qaay qaall puufañiy paulabinì qwaap-aadaq.
   I fire cooked they good-having.
   them till were well done.

(6) mäifiniwaara.
   bread bad.
   the bread wasn't any good.

Fishing II

Charlie Tääp, Norseman, 25 March 1976
Diary 1976 p.15

(1) (Cha) qaanniy wautt quulliny quara(a) qiidaaq.
   I off going long ago spear-with.
   < kuwaara (fish spear)

(2) qaaty tu'urnig, qäibäl yuaqinì.
   I ERG was poising it, water-in standing.
   (for tugurnig)

(3) qääyün qaaty paraaq tiärirrìit.
   one I ERG got big one.

(4) qaaty qaallaq puufuqinì.
   I ERG fire-in cooking it.

(5) puardu qaaty qaaniñiy.
   next I ERG eating it.
   (for puarduq)
(6) nüertaq qaütŋ yuaŋŋuy.
   tail  dog-to  I ERG giving.

(7) qaannuy wuar ar naugurt qullinuy.
   I  long way asleep going.

ABBRVIATIONS

Informants:  |  Alb  | Albie Harris † (1969, 1970)
             |  Dic  | Dick Donaldson † (1976)
             |  Gor  | Gordon Harris (1970, 1984)
             |  Han  | Mrs. M. Hansen (1984)
             |  Nor  | Norm Wicker † (1969, 1970)
             |  Sam  | Sam Tāäp/Dab † (1969, 1970)
             |  Tom  | Tommy Bullen † (1970)
             |  Tri  | Kathy Trimmer and informants (1985)

             |       | = deceased prior to 1985

Literary Sources:  |  Abb  | Ian Abbott (1983)
                |  Arm  | F.F. Armstrong per C. Symmons (1841)
                |  Bat  | Daisy Bates (since 1907)
                |  Bim  | Tommy Bimbar (Dls 1916)
                |  Cur  | E.M. Curr (1886)
                |  Dav  | Jack Davis (1969)
                |  Dls  | Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, W.A.
                |  Dou  | W.H. Douglas (1976)
                |  Fli  | Captain Matthew Flinders (1814)
                |  Gla  | L. Glauert (1950, 1957)
                |  Gre  | Captain G. Grey (1840)
                |  Has  | Ethel Hassell (1936)
                |  Has-Dls  | Ednie Hassell (Dls)
                |  Isa  | Samuel Isaacs (1949?)
                |  Lyo  | R.M. Lyon (1833)
                |  Moo  | Fletcher Moore (1842/84)
                |  Nin  | S. Nind (1831)
                |  Pal  | R.K. Moir (1971)
                |  Pat  | C.A. Paterson per R. Helms (1896)
                |  Rae  | W.J. Rae (1913)
                |  Sal  | R. Salvado (1851) per Th. Béroengier (1878)
                |  Ser  | D. Serventy (1962)
                |  Tin  | N.B. Tindale (1974)
                |  Tro  | Ellis Troughton (1957)
                |  Vau  | H. Vaughan (1982)
                |  Wai  | Wainbret per R. Helms (1896)
                |       | 1900, 1903 Sir John Forrest, Science of Man

Points of the Compass: E., N., N.E., N.W., S., S.E., S.W., W.
Linguistic Items:

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adj.         | adjective |
adv.         | adverb |
dem.         | demonstrative pronoun |
deriv.       | derivative |
f.           | female |
interr.      | interrogative pronoun |
lit.         | literally |
m.           | male |
n.g.         | geographical name |
n.p.         | proper name |
n.t.         | tribal name |
pers.        | personal pronoun |
pron.        | pronoun |
rel.         | relative pron. |
sp.          | species |
<            | derived from |
>            | changed to |

NOTES TO THE VOCABULARY

(1) Entries' layout:

The vocabulary is basically arranged in three parts: Nyungar-English, Nyungar-English geographical names, and English-Nyungar.

Nyungar-English is arranged for each page in three columns:

1st column from left contains: only MNFS compact words, usually nouns and adjectives; if hyphenated at the end: verbs; if hyphenated in front: affixes; if hyphenated medially: compounds.

2nd column contains the English equivalent in italics, always placed one line below the MNFS word, if necessary, spreading into the third column.

3rd column contains: in 1st line, first the same MNFS word syllabled by hyphens or plus signs, second the 'derived from' sign <, third the OWCD word syllabled by hyphens or plus sign; in second line, continuation of second column same line; other lines may follow with more MNFS samples; another line introduces historical
forms under HIS, which is sometimes divided into E. = eastern MNFS grouping, and W. = western OWCD or BLCD grouping.

(2) The 3-lettered sources signs in HIS are arranged in alphabetical order.

(3) All Nyungar sources prior to Nyungar anew are given in plain roman.

(4) Latin scientific names are in italics.

(5) Aboriginal words in Charles Symmons (1841) will be quoted as (Arm). Symmons in his Editorial Notice: "The materials have been furnished by the Native Interpreter, Mr Francis F. Armstrong; without whom we could have done nothing ...". Armstrong was also instrumental to the work of other authors, as G. Grey and Daisy Bates.

(6) Translations provided by Bishop Salvado (1851) are given, in the majority of cases, in the French of Th. Bérenger (1878).

(7) Not to overburden the vocabulary with asterisks, the * sign is used only in geographical names where OWCD forms cannot be expected, and in unlikely and not recorded reconstructions.

(8) English-Nyungar is arranged alphabetically, except for the following subgroups: Birds; Birds Scientific Names; Fishes; Marsupials; Plants; Plants Scientific Names; Relationship; Snakes; within these groups alphabetical order is maintained.
NYUNGAR-ENGLISH

A

+a+
ap a filler vowel, see +e+ and +i+.

-a

-a(q) < -(g)a, as in NGA (Bra 1980:49,52), e.g.
pi-u-l-a to/in the river (Cha),
pu-i-y-a (lying) about the money (Cha),
qa-ay-a to me, mine (Sam),
qa-all-a home (Cha), see -aq,

-aar

PL

-a-ar < -a-ra see -qaar, - qaar, - tyaar

-al, -āl

LOC

+al < +la
(nouns) qā-ib-āl in the water (Cha),
(adverbs) pu-āg-āl down (Cha),
(verbs) qu-ull-āl after/in going (Cha),
(3-syll.) wu-urd-āg-āl in the shade (Cha),
(3-syll.) ya-āw-ard-āl on horseback (Cha),
INST
(E loans) HIS: boat-āl 'by boat' (Arm),
(E loans) HIS: gun-āl '(killed) by a gun' (Arm),
before initial q: maurdal quarter- to lie on back.

ali

dem.pron. distant, inferred from
HIS: ali, alitj, alinj (Dou), alli, allija 'it, that is it' (Moo).

-agalauq

other side of, toward out of (n.g. following), see -laq, -lauq.

-äge

PAST-INC

+aège < -ga+ba
wäernägäp < warmiğäp he became dead (Cha).

-ägeart

-toward

mambağärt < marnbikarda toward the mermaid = sea.

-äge

LOC+PROF

always in
qu-and+äge+er always in the house = policeman (Cha),
pu-adý-ār+äge+er always in the ground (Cha).

-am-

AUX

-am- < -ma- see maan-
to make, see puam-, quul'äm-.
-an-, -än-
CONT also NGA (Bra 1980:57,85),
waann-an- keep dropping, sneak along (Cha),
waaraq-an-in- keeping talking (Cha),
piii(ř)-än-in- scratching, burying (Cha).

-ann
my
addressing relatives, see WDL pron.excl. -ŋa.

-aq
(1) GEN
-aq < -ŋa
from, of
miyiŋ-aq little face-from = moon from = moonlight,
inferred from
HIS: me-kung 'moonlight' (Gre).
(2) COM
with
ŋaaŋ-aq with us (Cha).
(3) PAST = verbal GEN/COM
ŋyaŋ-aq < ŋyinaŋ-aq sat down, was (Cha,Gor, Sam),
HIS: nginnaga 'sat down, was' (Arm,Moo).

-ap
(1) REL
-ap < -ŋa cf. -pa
names in -ap (-up), identifies places 'related to' or
'having become' with an object, happening, or person,
see n.g. list.
(2) GEO
see -ap in Y.
(3) INCH
see -apiny.

-ap
pron. PL
-ap- < -pa-
paul SG, paulap PL those who (Cha),
HIS: palap, polap 'they' (Dou).

-apiny
pron. PL+ESS
-ap-inŋ < -paŋi
paul-apiny those who (are dealt with) (Cha),
HIS: palapinj 'they' (Dou).

-apiny
INCH
-ap-inŋ < -paŋi
becoming, turning into (Cha),
mu-erdiŋ÷ap-inŋ becoming stronger, inferred from
HIS: mutitjapinj (Dou),
pu-udsjących÷ap-inŋ turning to dust, inferred from
HIS: putjurapinj (Dou).

-aq/-uq
AD, OBL
-aq < -ŋa/-gu see -a, -u, cf. -aqq
to, for
paul-aq to him who (Cha),
qäib-aq taḫbinŋ entering the water (Cha).

-aq
DIM
-aq < -ka
as in NGA, see -ka DIM in NWL, WDL,
tviřaq > tviiŋa < tviiŋka Wild Cherry (Cha,Sam).

-aqq
LOC
-aqq < -ŋqa < -ŋqa cf. -aq/-uq
as in NGA, S.NWL Thargari -ŋa,
puiy-aqq (a hole) in the stone (Cha),
HIS: -ak (Dou).
tyiän-qq by his feet (Cha), but

qaill-qq hitting him with a boomerang (Cha).

-aɾ-

region, district, quarter, around

qaag-aɾ < kaga-ɾa east, also WDL, NWL, frequent in
n.g. -aɾap.

-at

NEG, ABESS

yua(w)at NEG of yuwa > 'yuaw 'yes', see NWL,
HIS: et (or det) 'a negative joined to verbs' (Gre).

bara-good

'very good' = flour, inferred from
HIS: early name for flour (Bat 25/183).

-and

(Cha), see -ibi and, also, S.NWL Thargari.

+a+

a filler vowel, see +a+ and +i+.

-er

maaɾ+waub+er cloud player = aeroplane (Cha),
quand-aɾ+er always in the house = policeman (Cha).

-guap

inhabitant of

HIS: goop 'affix for the name of a district implying
an inhabitant of it' (Gre), gup (Moo).

+i+

a filler vowel, see +a+ and +e+.

-i-il

-qāall+iil fire-like = bull ant (Cha).

-t-iy-

REFL
to do something for oneself,
ŋaag-iy- want for oneself = to steal.

-in-

CAUS
eto let it,
ŋaut’ quill-in I let him go, I send him (Cha),
waarg-in(-iny) letting him talk (Cha),
quum(p-pua)m-in-iny knocking off urine (Cha).

-iny
ESS
-iny < -nyi
as
ηαάnnv waarginy maanniny my talking (was) as my
father's (Cha),
ηαύη yaunguñiny τνιαάnnaŋpuutt =
HIS: ngadjo yan-gor-in ngan-gow-bru (Arm) = 'I do not
see the kangaroo'.

ESS article
TYALILVNY = TYALILVYP = Dalyup River.

-iny
PRES PART
see Kugada E. -iny,
HIS: -(w)in (Arm,Moo), -iny, -inje Gnowangerup (Dou).

-inyuq
belonging to
-inyuq < -nyi-gu
see mannda+nuyuq mountain-belonging NWL,
tyuu'ty+inyuq (domesticated) cat (Cha), lit. dog-
belonging, yiyy+inyuq new-belonging = young.

-iř
PRES
Nyagi-Nyagi equivalent to NYU -iny.

-ity
REL clause
yaungi paannaq wauber ηαυη qudd'ag-ity puamlitywiin
kangaroo plain-on player I yesterday-which was killing
which was = It was yesterday that I killed a roo
playing on the plain (Cha). See -dyi which is S.NWL.
HIS: -itj 'meaning uncertain' (Dou).

-ity-
AUX CAUS
-ity- < -tyi-
to put, set, let it.

-itvän
NEG
see -ulityân.

-itvin
CAUS PRES
puam-ity-iny letting it be hit (Cha).

-itvaj
CAUS PAST
tvaardaj-ity-aŋ put it through/inside (Cha).

-iyař
-iy-ař see -yi-yañ < -yi-řa
dge, up, upright (Cha), see yiŘa on edge.

K
kaba, käiba
water
BLCD, not MNFS cf. qääp, qäip
(Nor), not WUD, NYU,
HIS: gab-baitch Vasse (Gre).

Kardutyaanap
n.g.
for *Kardutyařanap
Peak Charles and Peak Eleonora, lit. The two spouses-GEO,
Kardu-kardunya NGA version of the Nyagi-Nyagi or NYU name with the same meaning,
HIS: Carrojanup, recorded by A. Dempster 1865 (Rintoul 1967:26).

-kuuminyu, -kuuminyu  loan from NGA kun+miyu
community, familiar, family, same-age group (Bra),
HIS: -koom-e-no 'family' (Gre), cf. -wauq.

kuulam-middi  BLCD < qu-ul-aŋ-mi-itt < ku-lu-ga+mi-ddi,
HIS: koo-lam-i-tee (Isa).

kurgundyari  loan
song word (Sam), NGA, WDL, NWL,
HIS: kukuntjaŋi 'meat' Moora, 'sheep' Brookton (Dou).

L
-laŋ/-laug  -laŋ/-la-uŋ < -la-gu  see -agaluŋ
out of
mainly with n.g.

laiirmaal  řä-iŋ-ma-all < 1/řa-ři+ma-lla ?
alone
(Cha), loan (?) from remmell alone NGA.

M
mäaity  mä-ä(y)ity < mä-är-ity < ma-(ř)a-dvi  see miirity
string, rope
see miiridvi string, rope NWL, inferred from
HIS: mad-ji 'string' (Arm viii), mud-je 'rope, string' (Gre), madji (Moo).

maal  ma-al < ma-la
Marl or Western Barred Bandicoot (Perameles myosura Wagner) 1841 (Tro),
HIS: mal = dunnart 'mouse-like marsupial' (Dou), mala 'a species of mouse' (Gre).

maal-  ma-al- < ma-ař- < ma-řa-  see maar.

maalady-  ma-al-adv- < ma-la-dya-
to grow
inferred from
HIS: ma-la-jow 'to grow' (Gre), malaj, malajin PRES, malajagã PAST (Moo).

maala/uq  ma-al-a/uq < ma-la-ga/u  see muert
plant
(Eucalyptus platypus Hooker), inferred from
HIS: maalok (Abb), marlock, ma-lock 'dense scrub found E. Albany' (Ser), also called muert hard (Has), cf.
malga 'a sp. of spearwood found in the hills' (Moo).

maaly  ma-aly < ma-lya
brain
see Mały secret language Nyangumarda NWL,
HIS: ma-lya (Arm), malya (Moo).
maam father

maam

father

(Cha a.o.), see mama father NWL,
qaannya maam my father (Cha),
maam tua(w)art male dog (Alb),
tuarent-maann dog father (Cha),
qāip-maam water father = thunder (Cha),
HIS: E. maam (Bat), mam, marn (Cur), marm (Dav), mam
KGS (Gre), mām (Nin), W. mamer (Cur), mam-mer (Gre),
mamma (Pat), mam (Dou, Ra), mamm (Wai).

maamann

my father

ma-am+ann < ma-ma+onna see -ann
inferred from
HIS: mam-mān (Arm), mamman, mammon, mamum, maman (Cur),
mam-mun (Gre), mamman (Moo), maman (Sal).

maamann piārdity

my father's eldest brother, inferred from
HIS: mamman battitch (Bat 14/87).

maamany

the father, God, inferred from
HIS: man (Bat 1914:68), -man (Dou).

maamañap

manly, man

lit. father-about-become, inferred from
HIS: mam-ma-rup (Gre), mammārāp (Moo).

maambil maann

my father's fathers (Cha) PL ESS > forefathers.

maamqaar

fathers PL

ma-am+qa-ar < ma-ma-ka-ra
marriage-potential (Cha).

-maan, -mān

-euphonic choice, with nouns ending in a vowel and in ī,
HIS: man (Bat 1914:68), -man (Dou), -mān (Arm ix).

maann

my (?) father

ma-am+ann < ma-(am)-ann < ma-(ma)-nna
(Cha), see maamann.

maannqaar

see maamqaar.

maannap

relationship: having become my fathers (Cha).

maannity maann

my very father = what's my father it's my father (Cha), confirmative
and affectionate reduplication.

maann-yauq

father's wife = mother-in-law (Cha),
HIS: maan-yoq, maam yoq 'mother-in-law, aunt' (Bat),
mam yok 'auntie, father's sister' (Dou).
maanäbity

ma-an-äbity < ma-na+ba+dyi

poor fellow

(Alb), lit. who has become maan, cf. maanu, maratyunu, marayunu, maanu NWL.

maan-

ma-an- < ma-na- see -am-

to get it, keep making it, manage CONT, see maanity.

maanař

ma-an-ar < ma-na-ra see maan-
goanna sp.

Lace Monitor (Varanus varius),

HIS: manar 'black goanna in forest country' (Dou), man-ar KGS 'sp. of iguana' (Gre), manar (Moo), munnaar 'largest, lean, lank, fat in one season, deposits eggs in an ant hill, which when sealed again by the ants hatches the eggs 10-12, good eating' (Nin).

maanity

ma-an-ity < ma-na-dyi

'getter', manager, which keeps making, representative of the active = quick or Q moiety (Bra 1977:82),

(1) Little Corella (long-bill race) (Cacatua pastinator Gould),

HIS: man-hyt, man-hyte (Arm,Gre), mannitch, mannaitch (Bat), manatj (Dou), mun-nartch (Isa), manyt (Moo), munnit (Nin), mannokk, munnikk (Rae).

(2) policeman

(Han), HIS: manatj 'policeman' (Dou).

Maanity-maatt

Ma-an-ity+ma-att < Ma-na-dyi+ma-dda

' Getter'-branch/member, a member of the active or Q moiety, see the subdivision Tiurrndârap and Tiidař-wauq.

maandiý

ma-and-iy < ma-nda-yi

immature, vigorous, youthful

HIS: män-dig-gâ-ra 'a young woman, immature' (Arm), maandeem murnong 'young man' (Bat), manti 'youthful' (Dou), man-dig-ga 'young girl (flapper)' (Isa).

maandiý-puutt

tame, youthless, said of a dog (Cha),

HIS: manti-puṭ 'tame' (Dou).

maandiýin-quurdap

ma-and-iy-in+qu-urd-ap < ma-nda-yi-ni+ku-rdu-ba

youth on a bender, drunken youth, inferred from

HIS: manjyngeoordup 'a drunken native' (Bat 1913).

maanqaart

ma-an+qa-art < ma-na+ka-rda

mäińqaart (?)

mä-in+qa-art < ma-ni+ka-rda see mäin

plant

Jam

(Acacia acuminata Benth.) (Abb), belongs to the passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),

HIS: mangart, manjart (Abb), mungaitch 'Jamwood-tree' (Bat), mañat 'jamwood and tree, the country in which these trees grow' (Dou), man-gart 'the Greyiana; the wood of this tree has a heart nearly black, which gives out a most delicious perfume like raspberry jam, hence called by the colonists the raspberry jam tree' (Gre), mang-gart 'Raspberry jam wattle' (Moo), munert, mungat (Rae), its edible resin mäin.
mäaunt\(\text{\text{"y}}\)

*maänt\(\text{\text{"y}}\) < ma-nd\(\text{\text{"y}}\)\* see mäaunt\(\text{\text{"y}}\)

an exchange, community fair, inferred from

HIS: mant, mund-ja 'a sort of annual fair, which takes place in the spring of the year, when the natives of different districts meet for the purpose of exchanging various articles of utility with one another ...' (Gre), mandjar 'a sort of fair ...' (Moo).

mäaunt\(\text{\text{"y}}\)-e-puam-

*maänt\(\text{\text{"y}}\)+e+pu-am- < ma-nd\(\text{\text{"y}}\)+pu-ma-

to change, be exchanged, inferred from

HIS: mandje bom 'to change' (Bat).

mäundyär

*maändyär- < ma-nd\(\text{\text{"y}}\)-a\* see mäundyär

an exchange, community fair about, see mäaunt\(\text{\text{"y}}\) HIS.

HIS: mandjar 'a sort of fair ...', man-dy-ar Vasse 'a fair, or meeting of tribes ...' (Gre).

Mändyařa, MändYuřa

n.g. Mandurah

a kind of fair held at Mandurah (Gla 1950:85); less likely: 'Marn-Jarraly burnt trees' (Dav).

maar

hand, finger

ma-ar < ma-ra > ma-ar-a BLCD see maraq (Cha a.o.),

HIS: E. mar (Bat), mahr, marr, mar (Cur), marr, n.g. Morawa (Dav), mäř, mayař (Dou), myre KGS (Gre), maar (Has), marri (Nin), murring 'fingers', ma 'hand' (Rae), mar (Wai), W. marh-ra (Arm,Moo), marra, myrha (Cur), mara (Dou), mara, myre-a (Gre), mar-ra BLCD (Isa), mara (Lyo), marraga (Pat), mara (Sal).

maara-paaraq-

*ma-ar-a+pa-ar-aq- < ma-ra-ga+pa-ra-ŋa-

to hold it in the hand, inferred from

HIS: mara burŋŋ Swan (Bat 1914:79).

maara-quabul

palm of hand

= hand-on-belly, inferred from

HIS: mara cobol (Sal).

maar-n\(\text{\text{"y}}\)indyäy

plant

Golden Wattles (Gor) (Acacia pycnantha Benth.) (\(?\)), lit. hand on whittled sticks (Bra).

maar-ŋaaŋq

thumb

= hand-mother, inferred from

HIS: marh-ra-ngan-ga (Arm), marh-ra-ngangan (Moo), mar-ngank (Bat), gaŋkaŋ (Dou), ngank (Rae).

maar-tiürtt

fish

White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias) (Vau), lit. white hand, HIS: martjit (Dou), martijat (Nin), see maatt-tiürtt white leg.

maa(r)ul-paaraq-

*ma-a(r)-ul+pa-ar-aq- < ma-ra-lu+pa-ra-ŋa-

to pull out/up

lit. hand-by-get, inferred from

HIS: maul-bar-rang 'pull up (or) out' (Arm xvi), cf. paaraq-maarul-quull- to drag along.
maarl
maarl < ma-rla see maal

(1) plant
bush and berries (Cha) (Gompholobium tomentosum Labill.), field specimen No.33 (Bra),

(2) marsupial
Marl or Western Barred Bandicoot (Perameles myosura Wagner) 1841.

maarlert
maarl-ert < ma-rla-rdi
plant
Brown Mallet (Eucalyptus astringens Maiden) (Maiden), inferred from HIS: mallat (Moo, Abb), cf. woonert 'Mallet bark' (Has-Dls), woonert 'Mallet tree' (Dav), wurnert 'mallet tree' (Rae).

maarliy
maarli-y < ma-rla-yi
snake
little sand snake (Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).

maarnaq
maarn-ag < ma-rna-qa
east
(Cha), inferred from HIS: murnong (Bat), mannong (Wai).

maarnin
maarn-in < ma-rna-ni
plant
small bush, berries stay green when ripe in October, the white inside eaten (Cha) (Persoonia scabra R.Br.), field specimen No.39 (Bra).

maargq
maargq < ma-rqga
tea, tea leaves (Cha), see margga tea leaves NGA,
HIS: marnk 'tea' (Dav), maqk 'tea leaves' (Dou).

maarggaly
maargg-aly < ma-rqga-lya
leaves, limb of tree, branch, twig (Cha),
maarggalyül INST with leaves (Cha).

maarggalyu-waurläl
maargg-alyu-waurläl < ma-rqga-lya+wa-rlu-la
limb in the sky (Cha), reflecting E 'out on a limb' = stranger, uncomfortable (Cha).

maargganý
maarggan-ý < ma-rqga-ný
snake
Mulga Snake (Pseudechis australis Grey), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), death adder deadly in summer (Cha), yellow-belly tiger snake (Cha), see marggan red-bellied coastal tiger snake NGA,
HIS: mungan 'spotted yellow snake' (Bat).

maär
maär < ma-ër > maal-
air, atmosphere, cloud, heaven, overcast sky, summer cloud, weather, wind (Cha a.o.),
HIS: mar 'air, wind' (Arm), marr (Bat), mar, maar, mahr, marr, marl, marerr, marra Perth 'wind' (Cur), marri 'wind' (Dav), mar (Dou), maar-book 'the firmament ...
also to denote air' (Lyo), mar 'a cloud, wind' (moo), mar (Pal), marr 'clouds, wind, heaven' (Pat),
maar 'wind' (Sal),
maal-quulliny-qaar cloud-moving-PL = a few clouds (Cha),
maal qiNNint there are no clouds (Cha),
maal quumpaarmiitt loaded with plenty of clouds (Cha),
maal tiNNimiitt a big cloud (Cha),
maal-wwauber cloud player = aeroplane (Cha).

maalqaar
(1) clouds
ma-al+qa-ar < ma-řa+ka-ra = thunder, not WUD, inferred from
HIS: mal-gar (Arm), mulgar (Bat), malgar, molkar,
mulligar, mullgara, mulgar, malga, moolkaar 'thunder' (Cur),
mulgar (Dav), malar 'thunderstorm' metaphorically for 'witchdoctor' (Dou), mul-gar 'thunder, a storm, a sorcerer' (Gre), moolgar (Lyo),
malgar 'thunder' (Moo),

(2) doctor
maalqaar muerdity clever doctor (Cha),
maalqaarqaadq from HIS: mulgarradock 'doctor' (Nin),
lit. 'thunder-having/capable',
HIS: malar muțij 'a very clever doctor' (Dou).

maalqaarity-
to charm by a spell, inferred from
HIS: mulgar eejin (Bat).

maalguarn
maalguern
cold
ma-al+gu-arn < ma-řa+ku-rna = weather-after (Cha),
HIS: melngurn (Bat), mulgan, mulgun 'cold' (Cur),
malkiŋ, malon 'cold, bleak' (Dou), mul-gan (Gre),
mulgan (Moo), mulgan (Nin,Wai), mellgum (Rae).

maaraq
north
ma-ar-aq < ma-ʁa-ga (Cha), deriv. of 'wind'?
HIS: murrok, marruk (Bat), marruk (Wai).

maaşa-qăinniny
BLCD ma-ař-a+q/kă-inn-in see qăinn-
gale
lit. wind-stepping up, inferred from
HIS: ma-ra-gan-in (Isa).

maalyaann
star(s)
ma-al+yann < ma-ăr+yann < ma-řa+y-a-na-na
lit. sky-move(r), inferred from
HIS: mil-yarn 'the stars' (Gre,Moo), maljen Gnowangerup 'star, stars' (Dou), maljinj Brookton 'stars' (Dou).

maatt
lower leg, mate, member, shinbone, track (Cha),
HIS: 'family, handle, kind, shank, species' (Gre),
HIS: E. maat (Bat), maț (Dou), maat (Fli), maać 'foot' (Nin),
mat 'shinbone' (Rae),
W. mat-ta (Arm,Moo), mata (Dou), mat-ta (Gre), mar-ta 'shin' (Isa), matta (Lyo), matta (Pat), mata (Sal),
marta (Wai).

-maatt
Maanity-maatt 'Getter'-member = Long-billed Little
Corella, name of the active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
maatt-a-pi i it Y
maatta-piilitY

fish
Skipjack
(Katsuwonus pelamis), Striped Tuna, Striped, lit. shark which is a fish or dry shank, inferred from HIS: ma-ta-bitch 'skipjack' (Isa).

maatt-t-yiürrt

shark

maa tt-tYi-Urtt < ma-dda+tYi-rddu < maddatYirndu (Cha) = White Leg (Bra), White Shark (Carcharodon carcharias) (Vau),
n.g. Maatt-t-yiürrt-yuagaap = Shark-standing-GEO = Shark Lake, 7 miles N. of Esperance (Cha),
HIS: majjet (Bat), matjit 'water snake' (Dou), maad-jit 'species of shark' (Gre), madjit (Moo), mad-jin-da 'a species of snake' (Gre), madut (Pal), majjit, majjed (Rae), see maar-t-yiürrt.

maay

(1) language, speech, voice, word (Cha,Gor), see maya language NGA,
HIS: may (not identified) (Dou), my-a (Gre), may (Moo), mäi 'cry or call of birds' (Nin).

-maay
-language
in names not WUD:
Kaa llaar-maay Camps-language (Bra),
Kaa llaar-t'aa Camps-speech kala tja (Dou),
Dadyu-maya I-language (Bra),
Patì-maya No-language at Paynes Find (Dou),
Waran-maay Fire-language at Bullfinch (Dou).

maay(a)puutt

dumb, voiceless, inferred from
HIS: maia burt 'dumb' (Bat).

maayqaadaq

voiced
also phonologically (Bra).

maay-qaur-quulliny

echo
inferred from
HIS: maia kor gooling (Bat), lit. 'voice again coming', maia weling (Bat), my-a-kowa 'voice of the precipice' (Gre) = maya karu(w)a voice again?

maay

(2) house, hut, bark hut, inferred from
HIS: my-a (Arm,Gre,Moo), maia (Bat), may (Dou), mia (Has), mia mia 'confinement hut' (Has), mi-er Vasse (Gre), maie, maia 'cabane' (Sal,Cur), maia (Pat).

mağulu

winter
OWCD see maugu" poetical, see magu rains Walmatjarri NWL, mau-urru 'dark, black' Parnkalla.
mā-il < ma-li
mā-il-in < ma-li-ni

(sinew) (Cha), HIS: mili 'Achilles tendon' (Dou).

mā-il-iy < ma-li-yi

Black Swan (Cygnus atratus), cf. quult'yaaqq, wūlūr, inferred from
HIS: mal-lee, marlee, mele (Cur), ma-ye, me-le (Gre),
mal-yi, mele (Moo), marlie (Nin), marlee (Pal,Ser),
malyi (Pat).

mā-in < ma-ni > mā-in-a BLCD
edible gum of a number of plants, e.g. of the
Blackboy (Xanthorrhoea preissii Endl.), healing scar wounds
(Cha); of the
Manna Wattle (Acacia microbotrya Benth.), inferred from
HIS: men, menna (Abb); menna of the
Jam-tree (Acacia acuminata Benth.), inferred from
HIS: mēn 'edible gum' (Bat), mīn 'gum (from the bark
of a tree) used for the handle of the spear-thrower'
(Dou), mē (Has), menna 'the gum of one species of
acacia, which is sometimes prepared by being first
pounded, then mixed with spittle, and made into a ball,
and, finally, beaten into a flat cake, when it is kept
by the natives as a provision against a time of want
... very nourishing' (Moo), men, mani 'wattle' (Rae),
menna 'gomm de l'acacia' (Sal).

mā-erd-iŋ < ma-rdi-ŋi
three
HIS: 'northern word' (Moo), mardin, murdin (Bat),
murdine, mirding, mirdine, mardine, merteing (Cur),
matinj, mo (Dou), murt-den (Gre), merding (Has), mardyn,
murt-den KGS (Moo), marding (Wai).

*māerdiŋą?
fish
Sea Mullet

maernbaŋart < ma-rnbi+ka-rda
sea
(Cha), lit. big mermaid-toward. This etymology is
based on NYU mythology influenced by NGA and WDL. The
mermaid has large pigeon eyes (marnbi Bronzewing Pigeon
(Phaps chalcoptera) in NGA and WDL) and a fish tail
instead of legs. She lives far out at sea but once
created the whole hydro-system of the lakes in the
Eastern Goldfields and the subterranean sea under the
Nullabor. The etymology is strengthened by the
parallel, and proper, NYU relation of wuada/wuada-
Bronzewing Pigeon to wuadarn sea.
HIS: mambugur, maamgurt (Bat), mampakuṭ 'sea water'
(Dou), mamboget (Dav), mam-murt KGS (Gre), mum-mung-gup
(Isa), mammart (Moo), mammord (Nin), munebat (Pal),
mamont, mammgunt (Rae), wammongat, wammong (Wai).
māįrinų

bread, dinner, food, fruit, meal (Cha, Dic, Sam), māįnų (Sam),
HIS: maryn (Arm, Moo), marrin (Bat), maranj, marantj,
merenj (Dou), marrine, maryne, marine, maring (Cur),
mar-rain, meryne (Gre), marrin (Nin), marrain, maorain
(Pat), murring 'bread' (Rae).

maių

for contrast following maųyėr.

maraq

lower arm, bough, branch, deriv. of maar hand, DIM or OBL, inferred from
HIS: maruk (Bat), mar-uk KGS 'lower part of the arm'
(Gre), mar-ga 'lower arm, bough of tree' (Gre), marga
(Lyo), marga (Moo), marak 'arm' (Dou).

maraqqaar

both hands

inferred from
HIS: maraka 'pl both hands', 'all of the fingers' (Dou).

maraq piŋquaar

finger tips, finger PL, incomplete MNFS, inferred from
HIS: maŋqa piŋka 'fingers' (Dou).

mardaŋ

red ochre without grease, inferred from
HIS: murrda (Rae).

mari

(1) flesh, meat
and its colour red (Bra), inferred from
HIS: marree 'flesh, meat' (Gre), marri KGS 'flesh,
meat; also the bark of a species of eucalyptus' (Moo).

(2) bark of tree
Marri

(Eucalyptus calophylla Lindl.) (Abb 1983:11,26), to
the active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: marri, maree, mahree, marree, marril (Abb),
marree 'red gum tree' Capel (Bat 15/17), mar-ree KGS
(Gre), mar-ree 'red gum' (Isa), marri (Moo), marril
(Rae).

ma(ar)liŋ-maatt

bird
28-Parrot

(Barnardius zonarius) (Cha) doubtful, no HIS.

marnbi

bird
Bronzewing Pigeon (Phaps chalcoptera), cf. maernbağart, inferred from
HIS: munbie (Pal).

maṟbu

plant
rootless creeper used as camouflage net = wardardi guard against
NGA (Peter Flynn).

maṟu

black
oder marlu? see mauř-yaap p.23
(Cha), no HIS.

mauguŗ

winter

ma-ug-uŗ < ma-gu-ŗu see mağulu
mağulu wuadaarn poet. *the wintry sea* (Cha's grandfather), inferred from
HIS: E. mökur, mögur (Bat), mawkur (Nin), ma-kore KGS
'one of the seasons' (Gre),
W..mag-go-ro (Arm), maggoro 'winter June to August'
(Moo).

Mauguřäy

Ma-ug-ur-äy < *Ma-gu-ru-ya
spelled colonially Mawcurrie (Nin), Mokare, Mokkare
(Les Johnson 1982:38-39), meaning 'Swarthy' or 'Blacky'.
Mauguřäy lived from ca. 1796-1831.

Maug uray

Ma-ug-ur-ay < *Ma-gu-ru-ya
spell ed colonially Mawcurrie (Nin) , Mokare , Mokkare
(Les Johnson 1982:38-39), meaning 'Swarthy' or 'Blacky'.

maugur
black, bleak, charcoal, dark, dirty, night, see mauguř, mau-urru

Parnkalla, inferred from
HIS: mo-ân 'black' (Arm), mower 'black' (Bat), mařerdak
yênin 'coming in the dark' (Bat 1914:79), marroo 'dark, night' Shark Bay, marunga 'night' Murchison, maronby
'dark, night' Northampton, mowo 'night', mowoobut
'dark' Geraldton, marat 'dark', moran 'night' New
Norcia, murraduk 'dark, night', myart, myarduk 'dark, night'
Perth, mooret 'dark' York, moorn 'dark' Kojonup,
mow-yaggoo 'dark', moinya 'night', mooroo 'black'
Irwin, morroo 'dark', mornugar 'night' WUD (Cur),
moonie 'black', moonnawooliny 'a black night or blackness'
(Dav), muñ 'black, dark, dirty', muña wušijı
'really black', munip 'black (intense)' (Dou), mo-an,
moorn 'black, dirty, dark-coloured', moorn yoong-ar
'black brother (or) the black race generally', mooyr-oo
'charcoal', moor-uk 'dark' (Gre), moorn 'black, dark
coloured', katta-moorn 'black-haired' (Lyo), mo-ân
'black, dark-coloured', murr-ro 'charcoal' (Moo),
mohurn 'blacks' (Nin), moan, morancoto 'noir', marucial
'obscurité' (Sal). r and rr in these cases could rep­
resent ğ.

Maun-yuaap
Away-given-GEO = Old Bob Douglas
place (6 acres), W. of Pink Lake, Esperance (Cha),
HIS: ma-un 'away, off' Vasse (Gre), may 'away' (Dou).

Maunqaarlaug
one of the dark ones, referring to any of the subgroups of the
Waar daq-maat Raven-member or passive moiety, inferred from
HIS: Moncalon (Nin 42), Mongalung (Grey 1841:225); the
contrast to the Maunqaarlaug are the Tiurndärap =
White-ones become, referring to any of the subgroups of the
Maañiyu-maat or 'Getter'-member or active moiety. Delete the wrong explanation (Bra 1977:180
note 9).

Maun
away, far, off
(Cha), see ma WDL, maun NGA, magu, mawu OBL
NWL, n.g. Maun-yuqap Away-given-GEO = Old Bob Douglas
place (6 acres), W. of Pink Lake, Esperance (Cha),
HIS: ma-un 'away, off' Vasse (Gre), may 'away' (Dou).

Mäündýär
see Mäündýär.

Maungity
plant

ma-ung-ity < ma-ngu-dyı
Banksia flower cone, inferred from
HIS: măn-gyt (Arm), mungit (Bat), mungitch 'honey
bearing banksia' (Bat 1913), mun-gyte (Gre), mung-iche
(Isa), mangyt (Moo), mungait, mungich (Rae).

maungitytyu
ma-ung-it-ty+tyu < ma-ngu-dy-dyu see -üty

out of the flower cone ABL/ERG, hairy part of the Banksia cone,
HIS: mungyte-du 'the hairy part of the Banksia flower'
(Gre), man-gyt-dju 'the hairy petals of the Man-gyt'
(Moo).

maunq
ma-unq < ma-ngu

banksia flower inferred from
HIS: munk (Rae).

mäünsty
see mäünsty.

maup
ma-up < ma-bu

skin, bark
see tuaart-maup-nörnt dog-skin tail headband = tuaart-taiyer, inferred from
HIS: E. mawp, moob, mop, morpe (Cur), marp (Dav),
mawp (Nin),
W. ma-bo (Arm), mapo, mauba, mabboo, mopa, moorpa,
mobo, mober (Cur), ma-bo (Gre), maboo (Lyo), mabo
(Moo, Sal).

maup-puaqq
ma-up+pu-a(ř)-aq < ma-bu+pu-řa-ga

bird
Southern Boobook, Mopoke (Ninox boobook Latham) 1801, inferred from
HIS: mopok 'mopoke' (Has-Dls 231); lit. bark-cloak or cloak-skin, euphonic for *puuaq-
maup.

maurdaqq
ma-urd-aqq < ma-rdu-nga

flat, inside
(Cha), see marduga flat, inside NWL
flush
maurald guarddiŋy lying flat on the back (Cha),
HIS: marak qunčinj 'lying on the back' (Dou), mor-dak '
'the hole in the ground in which the by-yu is buried'
(Gre) = 'inside' (Bra), mordák adj. 'deep, steep, or
high' (Moo), moordak 'deep' (Bat).

maurdaqqanan
ma-urd-aqq-an-anð < ma-rdu-nga-na-nə

a drowned one
lit. deep inside-kept-PART, inferred from
HIS: moordakânän, mordakâkânan 'to drown' active verb
(Moo).

maurdaqqilvājlp
ma-urd-aqq+ilvājlp < ma-rdu-nga+lv-i-ba-

-to get drowned, drown oneself, lit. deep inside-REFL-become
inferred from
HIS: mordakalap 'to be drowned' (Moo).

mauw
see muaw.

maüyerr
ma-üy-er < ma-yu-ri < ma-řu-ri (maguřurí ?)
(Cha), lit. black-PROF, see maruři (!) S.NWL,
HIS: my-er-ri (Arm), moyer (Bat), myer Kojonup (Cur),
mayor (Dou), mairi (Hel 327), mareri Murchison (Hel
328), myerri (Moo), maierr (Nin), mia (Rae), maia (Wai).
Medial š > y is common, but not r > y, making doubtful
maüyer-puutt
no appetite
lit. liver-less ABESS, inferred from
HIS: moyerbart (Bat 1914:79).

maiyiř
nephew
see mayili F.F. and S.S. NWL, S.NWL, inferred from
HIS: moyer (Bat), moyer yog 'niece' (Bat), my-ure
(Gre), myur (Moo).

miäliny
crying
see miäñiny

miänäq
sick, crook
(Sam),
HIS: men-dyq (Arm), mendyq (Moo).

miändity
(1) the wound
(2) ill, hurting, painful, sick, tired, weak (Cha,Nor),
miändid'ül ɠuup puaminy from the wound blood pouring
(Cha),
t'yuup miändity weak kidneys (tjup mentitj (Dou)),
quurt miändity heart trouble (kuṯ mentitj (Dou)),
HIS: mindich (Dav), mentitj (Dou), mindyt (Moo),
mendeit (Nin), mindich (Pat).

miäq
little black ants
(Bra 1977), see miänit,
HIS: minga (Dav), minga 'small black ant', n.g.
Mingenew, Minganooka (Gla), mingin (Pal).

miärdiŋaq
fish
Sea Mullet
(Mugil cephalus) (Cha), probably deriv. of miärt penis,
to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), or
Black Bream
(Acanthopragus butcheri/australis) (Gor), both species
similar in size and habitat, not in shape (Gor),
HIS: merdering, merderung 'mullet' (Bat), mer-de-lung
'a species of fish' (Gre), medderong 'mullet' (Has-Dls),
merdelang (Moo).

miärity
dew, dew drop
n.g. Oyster Harbour (Gre), inferred from
HIS: mer-rytch KGS (Gre).

miärt
penis
miärt < mi-rda
(Cha),
HIS: mer-da, meda (Gre), merda, meda (Moo), mert also
'wooden peg of (male) spear thrower' (Nin), myrt (Pal),
mida (Pat), meid (Wai), the plant Jarnockmert (Has) =
Tyinaq-miärt Devil's penis (Bra) (Hakea recurva
Meissn.) (Abb).
miǟr-/miǟl̆y- < mi-ät-/mi-ǟy-< mi-ǟr-/mi-ǟr-< mi-ǟ-r-< mi-ǟ-r-< mi-ǟr-/mi-ǟr-

miǟr- to call, to cry (Sam), see mif-<to cry NGA, WDL, NWL.
HIS: mi-rang (Arm, Moo), mi-row 'to cry out' (Arm), meling, melyin (Bat), mee-row 'to cry out' (Gre), ma-ri Vasse (Gre), mee-ra, mee-rang-win, mee-roween (Gre).

miǟr̃aŋ- to cry, grieve, lament, sigh, inferred from
HIS: mee-rang-win (Gre), mirang, mirangwin PRES, miranggaga PAST (Moo).

miǟr̃aŋ-guarnd- lit. to cry and lie, inferred from
HIS: mar-rang-ngwoont KGS (Gre).

mii face, sight see mii ál eye deriv. of mii; the reverse relation in Pitta-Pitta: mii eye, mii ál face.

mii(y)ál eye mii-(y)ál < mii-la (Cha), see mii 'eye' NGA, mialla 'eye' Parnkalla, 
mii Walmatjarri NWL, and numerous eastern languages, 
all deriv. of mii, but see mii eye, mii ál face in Pitta-Pitta, 
HIS: mel (Arm), mel, meaal (Bat), miiel, meal, male, 
mail, meal, mayel, miirl (Cur), meowl, meeeowl (Dav), 
mel, miyel, miyal, miyol (Dou), me-al, mail (Gre), 
meeual (Has), meeeal (Lyo), mel (Moo), meal (Nin), 
mee-al (Pal), mel (Pat), miawl, miall, miell (Rae), 
miel (Sal), miel (Wai).

mii ál nal̆yaq eyelid mii ál+nal̆yaq < mii-la+nal̆ya-ka 
HIS: mel-nal̆yaq 'eyelids' (Arm), mail-nal-yaq 'eye-
lids' (Gre).

mii ál-qaurnt eyebrows mii ál+qa-unrnt < mii-la+qa-rndu 
HIS: miel-gnoant (Wai).

mii ál-paardà́lv eyelid mii ál+pa-ar-dä́lv < mii-la+pa-rda-1ya 
inferred from 
HIS: mail buraliya (Gre).

mii ál-paumbala-qaadaq blind (mullet) mii ál+pa-umb-al-a+qa-ad-ä́q 
lit. eyes-oataract-having, see paumbal, inferred from 
HIS: melbambilagaladak (Moo).

mii ál-puutt blind (Cha), lit. eye-less ABESS, inferred from 
HIS: miel-bet (Cur), meowlbirt (Dav), mielbet 'aveugle' (Sal).

mii ál-qañallya bird Royal Spoonbill (Platalea regia Gould), lit. Eye-fire-with, inferred from: 
HIS: melkullya 'spoonbill' (Rae).

mii ál qä́-ä́y-ün one eye mii ál qä́-ä́y-ün < mii-la ka-ya-nu = no good, one-sided (Cha).

mii ál-qañinniŋya gidày lit. eyes dancing, inferred from
mii ál-tjiurnt  
*eyeball, white of eye, inferred from*

HIS: meal gēning 'giddy' (Bat).

mii ál-tjiurnt < mii-la-tji-rndu  

mii ál-tjiurnt < mii-la-tji-rndu

HIS: mail jindo 'the ball of the eye' (Gre).

mii ál-tjiuwini  
*eyelash(es)*

mii ál-tjiuwini < mii-la-tji-wu-nyi  

see tjiuwini

HIS: miel-tjiuwini (Dou), meaal jint (Bat).

mii ál waara  
*going blind*

mii ál waara < mii-la-wa-ra-a

(Chalit., lit. eyes bad.

mii ál-yiin  
*tears*

mii ál-yiin < mii-la-yi-ni

(Chalit., tuuwhali miálýiin wailiny drizzle tears

HIS: malyin (Bat), mel anjan (Dou).

mii ánity  
*face, countenance, lit. face-ish, inferred from*

HIS: minaitch 'face' (Bat 1914), mee-nyte 'face, countenance' (Gre), minyt 'countenance' (Moo).

mii ngerm  
*eyebrows*

mii ngerm < mii-nga-rni

(Chalit.), no HIS equivalent but cf.

HIS: mim-bat (Arm), mimban, mimbati (Bat), mimben jinnt (Dav), miyên, mimpen, mimpin (Dou), ming-urt, meem-bat (Gre), mingat (Ly), mimbati (Moo), miel-gnoant (Wai), min-gart 'forehead' (Isa).

mii(y)áq  
*moon*

mii(y)-áq < mii-ka

lit. little face DIM, not WUD, inferred from

HIS: miki (Arm), miyak, meyak Mt. Barker (Dou), meuk, memak, me-ki (Gre), meg-ka Vasse (Gre), me-kung 'moonlight' (Gre), me-ka (Isa), miki, mi-kang 'moonlight' (Moo), mecche 'lune' (Sali).

mii áq maaya puamini  
*halo of the moon, lit. moon-for hut-for knocking up, from*

HIS: mikog maia bemilj (Bat 1914:80).

mii áq-itý  
*forehead*

mii áq itý < mii-ka-dý

lit. which is a little face or which is a moon,

HIS: bi(!)gytch (Arm), me-kytch KGS (Gre), mekytch (Moo), min-gart (Isa).

mii mqaar  
*fish weir*

mii mqaar < mii-ka-ra

PL, inferred from

HIS: mimgah (Tilbrook 1983:22), mi-mi 'skins or layers of the Bohn root, resembling the layers of an onion' (Gre,Moo).

mii naar  
*bird*

Masked Owl

(Tyto novaehollandiae Stephens 1826), inferred from

HIS: minnar (Bat), minnar (Ser), men-arra 'common owl' (Has-Dls) BLC? lit. face burned.
miimuanq whale
mi+mu-anq < mi+mu-nga
lit. face (in) shoulder, in reference to the bulky head of the whale (Sperm Whale, Black Whale), inferred from HIS: mi-man-ga (Arm), me-marng (Gre), mi-mang-a 'sperm and black whale' (Moo), mum-mung (Ia), mammang (Nin), mamong (Rae).

miindiyiert plant
mi-ind+i+y-i-ert < mi-ndi+y-i-rdi ?
(Cha, Gor) (Melaleuca nesophila F. Muell.),
HIS: mindiyet (Has), mudurda (Moo)?; also here?: minndiyit 'grows on coast in large clumps. Purple flowers' (Has-Dls).

miint tick
mi-int < mi-ndi
(Ixodes sp.), inferred from HIS: mmt (Rae).

miinyit little ants
mi-in-y-it < mi-n-yi-di cf. miāŋ
(Cha). HIS?

miiny-naal snake
mi-iny+na-al < mi-n-yi+na-l/ŋ
little sand snake and little yellow snake 1 foot long (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).

miern miernity plant
mi-ern < mi-rni
mi-ern-ity < mi-rni-dyi
(Pigface)
(Haemadorum spicatum R.Br.), inferred from HIS: me-ne 'a root eaten by the natives, a species of Haemadorum (it somewhat resembles mudja)' (Gre), mini 'an edible root; a large species of Bohn' (Moo), meernes 'Haemadorum spicatum, which is the chief article, are scarlet roots, not unlike in shape and size, tulip roots. They are mealy when roasted, but of an acid and unpleasant taste. They roast them in the ashes and then pound them between two flat stones rubbing the stones with a ball of earth, to prevent the root adhering to it. When thus prepared, they are mucilaginous, and of a glossy black colour, but are not found in the interior' (Nin 34sq.). In cases of dysentery ... they administer to the patient ... the green stems of the meernes' (Nin 41).

Miernaŋŋ, Miernany
Mi-ern-aŋŋ/ŋ < *Mi-rni-ŋya
Miernaqaar PL
Mi-ern-an+qa-ar < *Mi-rni-na+ka-ra perhaps for PL, inferred from HIS: meananger 'probably derived from meern, the red root' (Nin 43).

Miernqaat PL
Mi-ern+qa-an+qa-ar < *Mi-rni+qa-na+ka-ra
Pigface-eater

miernityag
miernityitag bird
mi-ern-ity(+ity)-ag < mi-rni+dvi+tyi-ŋa see -ityag
mi-ern+ity+it-ag < mi-rni+dvi+tyi-ŋa
(2nd -ity > -it to avoid repetition)
Red-capped Robin (*Petroica goodenovii* Vigors and Horsfield), lit. Pigface put on, because of the red cap on the forehead; inferred from above and HIS: minnijit 'robin' (Bat 25/68), minidang, minijidang 'Petroica Goodenovii; red crowned robin' (Moo), me-ne-gedang Avon R. (Ser).

- **miirity**
  - rope, string

- **miitt**
  - -mi-itt < -mi-ddi
  - having, -with, -er, able to, used for, very (Cha),
  - nyyuŋaŋ paaraŋmiitt man-carṛi-er = horse,
  - HIS: yoonger-burrong-midde (Gre),
  - nyyuŋaŋ qaanaŋmiitt man-eat-er = cannibal,
  - HIS: yungar ngannow middi (Moo),
  - qaaraŋmiitt trouble-make-er =
  - HIS: garrang middi (Moo),
  - maŋ tiärimmiitt a very big cloud (Cha),
  - quumpaarmiitt very great (Cha) =
  - HIS: kumpaŋ meŋ (Dou), other
  - HIS: mid-de (Gre), -middi 'the agent medium' (Moo),
  - -meŋ 'intensifier' (Dou), mut 'a particular person or object' (Dav).

- **miity**
  - mi-ity < mi-dyi
  - (1) mallee root/wood (Cha),
  - (2) hockey ball made from the wood (Cha),
  - (3) hockey game (Cha),

  This game was played frequently, by 10 men on each side with a puurn stick of qaameläŋ wood, heat-bent and flattened below like a hockey stick. The round ball from miity was the size a bit larger than a golf ball. Despite the efforts of 8 elderly men as umpires, the game was very rough. Without protective clothing, eyes got knocked out, death by hits on the temples occurred, though women spectators tried to stop hard shooting by running through the middle of the field. For the start a flat piece of wood marked with the combatants' marks would be thrown into the air by each one; the one on top when fallen to the ground showed the starting side. The field was ca. 3 chains long. There was only one goal, marked by 2 posts about 4m apart. The last game was played 1925 at Gnowangerup (Cha). A detailed description is forthcoming (Bra).

- **mirat**
  - mir-ät < mir-da see miär
  - penis

  used only once by Cha for miär.

- **miRNAq**
  - loan, no MNFS? or
  - mi-ürn-äq < mi-rnu-ŋa

  (Dic), see mernu north NGA.

- **miūr**
  - miūr < mi-řu > mi-ůr-a BLCD
  - spear-thrower (Cha), not known at KGS 1802 (Fli), see miřu spear-thrower WDL, NWL.
miűr

*miű* < *mi-řu*
inferred from
HIS: me-ro 'also band of men' (Gre).

miűr paaraŋ-

to bury

*miű* pa-ra-aŋ < *mi-řu pa-ra-ŋa-
(euphemism), inferred from
HIS: mir-bur-run KGS 'to bury, to bring the Mirro' (from the custom of sticking it up at the head of the grave) (Gre).

miűr-paaraŋany

*miű*+pa-ra-aŋ-anY < *mi-řu+pa-ra-ŋa-ŋa*

spear-thrower carrier = a male without reference to relationship, inferred from
HIS: mir burrongain 'stepsons' (Bat 14/83), see waan-paaraŋany
gn. female.

Miűřäbiny

Mi-űř+əb-inY < *Mi-řu+pa-ŋi

Spear-throwers, inferred from
HIS: Meerabin, at Esperance 1903.

Miűřäŋip

Mi-űř+aŋ-ga-ip < *Mi-řu+ka-bi

Spear-thrower-water (Cha),
Mt Merrivale E. of Esperance.

Miűřalap

Mi-űř-əl+ap < *Mi-řu-la+ba

Spear-thrower-on/at-GEO, inferred from
HIS: Merilup, at Esperance 1903.

muaginy

see muuginy.

mualaty

termite mound, ant hill (Cha),
HIS: molytch, molada 'white ant' (Moo).

mualy

nose, tip

mu-ał-y < *mu-la-dYa
(Cha), see mula nose NGA,WDL,NWL,
mualyaq from the nose (Cha),
piip-mualy nipple, lit. breast-nose/tip (Cha),
HIS: mul-yə (Arm), mool, mol (Bat), mooly (Dou), mulj, molj (Dou), mo-il (Fli), molia, moolya, molya, mullur, mowall, molyoomeel, molg, mooll (Cur), mool-yə, mool-ye (Gre), mool-yə (Isa), moolya (Lyo), mulya (Moo), chungulet (Nin), mual (Pal), mula (Pat), mullyi, moliya (Raee), moglia (Sal), mulla (Wai).

mualy waarginy

to sneeze

mu-ał-y wa-arŋ-inY < *mu-la-wa-rŋa-ŋi
see waarr(a)ŋ-
inferred from
HIS: mool-wangin (Bat), mulyar-ijow (Moo).

mualyařity

a sneeze

mu-ał-y-af-ity < *mu-la-ľa-dYi
inferred from
HIS: mulyaritch (Moo).

mualyařity- to sneeze

mu-ał-y-af-ity-(itY)- < *mu-la-ľa-dYi-tYi-
inferred from:
HIS: mulyar-ijow (Moo).

mualy-yiert

mu-ał-y+yi-ért < *mu-la+yI+rdi
see yiert
nose-peg (Cha), see *mul'airdi* nose-peg Pandjima NWL, HIS: *mul*yat (Arm,Moo), mool boorn (Bat) = mualy-puurn nose-stick, n.g. Mooyarup 'where nose-piercing was done' (Gla), muljami'ti (Dou), noilyet, noilyeat (Has), mogliatagn 'narines' (Sal).

mualyag/q (1) tree stump (Cha), lit. at the tip, cf. -mulala at the tip of NWL, HIS: mool-yuk 'the first part of anything (Gre), mulo-yak 'commencement of action, head of a lake' (Moo).

mualyag (2) first HIS: mool-yuk 'the first part of anything (Gre), mulo-yak 'commencement of action, head of a lake' (Moo).

muandaq bush, wild country (Cha,Gor), perhaps lit. over there, beyond, see mundaga 'over there, beyond' NGA, HIS: mon-dak 'the bush, a woody country' (Gre), mundak 'the wild country, the woods' (Moo), mundakal 'in the bush' (Moo), munda 'bois' (Sal).

Muandaqap ? Bush-become, Beyond-become, member of the Salvado family tree (Cur 321), inferred from, and against, HIS: Mondorop (Cur 321), Mondorop 'from monder 'hair on the pubes' (Bat); to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977 183); r = š ?

muang shoulder cf. munkunko 'shoulder' Parnkalla, inferred from HIS: E. moonk, munk (Bat), moonk KGS (Gre), maunc = mounk (Pal), munk 'tibia' (Rae), W. mun-ga (Arm), monga (Lyo), munga (Moo), mongo (Sal).

muanttyaUr full, satisfied, inferred from HIS: muɾat (Dou), moreyi1, moorad-a (Gre), murada (Moo), mourert (Nin).

muaw plant (Cha) (Nytsia floribunda (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl), 'roots for water, gum edible' (Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: moojar, moojara, moojerool, moojoor, moojoora, mootcheroo, munja (Abb), mod-ja (Arm), moojar (Bat), moodgar (Dav), munjan (Has), moo-ja (Bat), mutdhoor (Lyo), mut-yal, mo-di'ar 'the gum of the mut-yal or Nytsia floribunda, colonially, cabbage-tree' (Moo), monyol 'Nytsia' (Pal), munja (Rae).

muauart plant broad-leaved gumtree (Cha) (Eucalyptus cornuta (Labill)) or Swamp Yate (Eucalyptus occidentalis Endl.) (Abb), HIS: mo (Abb), mo (Has), mo 'Yate tree' (Rae).
muell-waall
reptile
Mountain Devil *(Moloch horridus)*, lit. fear-belonging, see murli 'afraid, fearful' (Dou), mul-tjen 'to be afraid, to fear' (Gre); see -waall having, belonging to NGA, inferred from
HIS: màl-li-war York (Arm), mulawa (Dou), n.g. Mullawerring 'Plenty of Mountain devils' (1903), n.g. Mullewa, mäßlough (Moo).

muerdity
mu-erd-ity < mu-rdi-dyi see muert
fast, hard, strong (Cha), see murdi fast NWL,
muerdity tviän quull! go swift-footed! (Cha),
muerdity quull tviän naq fast go on foot! (Gor),
maalqaar muerdity fast/strong thunder = clever doctor
(Cha),
HIS: muhitj 'strong, expert' (Dou), mutuqinj 'running' (Dou), moor-doo-en 'strong, powerful, hard' (Gre), murduin (Moo), moordeetch 'hard' (Bat), muditch boongurang 'great shaking' (Buller-Murphy 1958:4).

Muerdityap
n.g.
Margaret River (Cha), Fast-become/GEO.

Muerdityaqqa(i)p
n.g.
Lake Mortijinup W. of Esperance, lit. Bird-water (Cha).

mu(erd)tytviän
mu-(erd-i)ty tvi-än < mu-(rdi+)tvi-na
little black ants, lit. fast foot; syllable repetition avoided; inferred from
HIS: moojeen (Bat 15/19).

muert
mu-ert < mu-rdi see muerdity
plant
mallee scrub *(Eucalyptus platypus* Hooker) (Abb), (Cha), lit. hard, HIS: moort (Abb,Has), murt 'mallee (round leaf)' (Rae).

muert-e-qāinn-quull
walk briskly, fast pace, run, inferred from
HIS: murdigangu 'to walk quick, run' (Wai).

mauūr-yaap
bird
Little Grebe *(Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* Stephens), diver-like muscovy, black feathers (Cha), lit. black temples, HIS: mu-yubarra 'blue' (Moo)?; the bird's name on the Avon R. was ngoo-nan (Ser), ngoon-un (Gre).

muuērert
vessel of thick paperbark, inferred from
HIS: moordert (Bat 12/47).

-muuginy
-mu-ag-iny < -mu-gu-ngiy or

-muaginy
-mu-ag-iny < -mu-ga-ngiy
-like, same as, similar, inferred from
HIS: mo-gin 'like, similar to' (Arm), -mākin 'like, same' (Bat 12/131,135), mokin Vasse 'like, equal' (Gre), mo-quoing 'similar, like to' (Gre), mokinj (Dou).
muulaŋ  
bird  
Swamphen or Bald Coot (*Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould), inferred from  
HIS: moolar (Bat), mulal (Has-Dls,Rae), yullar 'water-hen' (Pal), moo-lah (Ser), lit. *swamp-about*.

muun-  
to go back, recede  
Muuniŋap  
M.n.g.  
a swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup River (Cha),  
HIS: cf. munong 'farther off, at greater distance' (Moo).

muurdaŋ  
fish  
King George Whiting (*Sillago (nides) punctatus*), inferred from  
HIS: mur-dar KGS 'a species of fish' (Gre), murdar KGS (Moo), muda, murdo 'Whiting' (Rae).

muuŋ  
mu-uŋ < mu-ru

muulanŋ  
backbone, backside  
Cha, see muľu back NWL, muyu back Parnkalla,  
HIS: mulanj 'back' (Dou), mo-ro 'backside, tail' (Gre),  
moro 'coccyx' (Moo), mūr 'seat' (Wai).

muuråq  
coccyx  
(Cha), lit. little back DIM.

muuråqq  
emu-tail-shaped (Cha), lit. at the backside ABL/LOC.

muurīty  
bird  
Brown Quail (*Coturnix ypsilophora* Bosc), deriv. of muur back,  
coccyx, inferred from  
HIS: moo-reete, murit SW. (Ser), moo-reet 'small species of quail' (Gre), mur-reetch, mu-reetch (Isa),  
murit (Moo).

muuruļauŋ  
bird  
Painted Quail (*Turnix varia* Latham), deriv. of muur back,  
coccyx, inferred from  
HIS: mu-ro-lāŋ (Arm), moo-roo-lung 'large species of quail' (Gre), murolang 'Painted Quail' (Moo), Boorolung (Bat 1913), purlup (Has-Dls).

muururt  
relatives, blood relations  
Cha,Gor,  
HIS: mmoorurt (Bat), moo-root 'a relation' (Gre), murut (Moo), murart 'blood relations' (Bat 12/32),
muururt-paānn  
murutbārna 'friendless' (Moo) ('relatives missing').

muuyag-  
to copulate  
(Cha),  
HIS: mooch 'adultery' (Bat).
muuyity sexual act
mu-uy-ity < mu-yu-di
(Cha).

muuyert fish
mu-uy-ert < mu-yu-rdi
Eel-tail Catfish (Plotosus anguillaris), inferred from
HIS: moo-yut 'cobbler' (Isa), moyert 'cobbler fish'
(Moo).

N

naa what?
naa interr.pron. (Cha,Bra,Dou), see naa what S.NWL, naal
ERG by what? (Dou), naatv ESS what? (Cha), niatv naatv?
what is this? (Cha), naadyl INST who? (Dou), naadyu
OBL/AD what for, to what? (Cha's F.F.),
HIS: naitch 'what, why' Gingin, nau'a 'what for' Vasse,
naq 'what' (Bat 1914), na-it-juk 'wherefore, why'
(Gre), naitjak, na-itjak 'why, wherefore', nait 'what'
(Moo), na-it 'what', naga nait 'what is this' (Gre).
naa- (a)n-ag- < naa-na-ga-
to be what?
(Cha), naanaginy being what? (Cha),
no HIS.

naaab- to rub, anoint
na-ab- < na-ba-
(Cha), see naba-, qawa- to rub S.NWL,
naabityaq having rubbed it on (Cha),
HIS: nab-bow 'to rub on, anoint' (Gre), nabbow,
nabbowin PRES, nabbaga PAST (Moo), jeerungul naabin
'to grease' (Bat).

naag(a/i)/
na-ag-a/i/ < na-ga-la/i
naa.gl
(1) little, small
(2) light, not heavy (Cha,Gor,Nor)
(3) flat, shallow
(4) young, new
(5) quiet, peaceful
(6) friendly, nice
naagliny na-ag-a/i-nv < na-ga-la/i-nv
little one, baby (Cha),
naaglau PL
HIS: narkle 'little' (Cur), na-gul 'friendly, nice, amicably' (Gre), nagal 'quiet' (Moo), nuggal 'small'
(Wai).

naan(-) stop, to stop
na-an(-) < na-na(-)
naanap-
to get stopped
na-an-ap- < na-na-ba-
inferred from
HIS: nan-ap! 'stay!' (Arm), nannup 'stop, halt' (Gre),
nannap 'stop, halt' (Moo).

Naanap
Naannap
Na-an-ap or
n.g. Nannup, lit. Stop-(CONT-)GEO = Stay.
nan-n'yan- na-an+n'yan- < na-na+n'yan-na- (Cha), lit. stop and sit, nan-n'yaniy qaallull! stop and sit-VOC camp-at = wait in camp/at home! (Cha), HIS: nan-ngin! 'stop and sit' (Gre).
naan-quull- na-an+qu-ull- < na-na+ku-llu- to stop moving inferred from HIS: nan kul 'stop' (Has-Dls 239).
naar- na-ar- < na-ra- to burn (Cha), qaall naarin'ya (reflected) in a burning fire (Cha), qaallaqq naarin'ya burning in the fire (Cha), naaraq burned, hot, a burn (Cha), HIS: nar-row 'burn slightly' (Arm), kal wooruk narrinyee (Bat) = qaall wauraq naarin'iy! burn the fire for the female kangaroo!, nahr 'to burn' (Cur 349), na'ninj 'burning' (Dou), narr Vasse 'to burn', narrung-ur Vasse 'warm' (Gre), narrow-win PRES, narraga PAST 'to burn' (Moo), narancatgn 'brûler, être en feu' (Sal). 
naaranaq na-ar-an- < na-ra-na-ga
naarlauq na-ar+la-uq < na-ra+la-<uq grog, wine inferred from HIS: najaq 'wine' (Dou), nalung 'grog' (Rae).
nal'yaq nal'yaq < nal'ya-ka see miial-nal'yaq cuticle, hide, skin DIM, inferred from HIS: nal-yuk 'skin' (Gre), ngal-yuk 'skin of an animal' (Moo), mel-nal-yâk 'eyelids' (Arm), mail-nal-yuk 'eyelids' (Gre).
narda plant OWCD, NGA loan
water-tree roots provide good water, bark of roots edible (Cha), see qarda tree, wood NGA.
narnaq narn- < narn-ka back of neck, nape (Cha), DIM, see n'arnka back of neck WDL, narnka 'neck' NWL, HIS: naanuk (Bat), narrnuk (Dav), nanap 'neck' (Dou), nun-gar 'nape of the neck, na-nuk KGS (Gre), nunga (Lyo), nang-ga 'the back or nape of the neck' (Moo).
narnity neck lit. which is the neck, inferred from HIS: nanit 'neck' (Has).
naugurt na-ug-urt < na-gu-rdu
naugurt na-ug-urt < na-gu-rdu [no:gurt] asleep, to sleep (Cha,Nor, Sam), lit. for to see (in a dream), see nagu- to see in a dream NWL, naugurt guarddiny falling asleep (Cha), naugurt quulliny going to sleep (Nor),
HIS: ngogut (Bat), noogut ngoorndeen 'to lie down' (Bat), nukeṯ, nokeṯ (Dou), nukeṯ quntinj 'lying sleeping' (Dou), no-go-ro 'heavy sleep' (Gre), nogoro (Moo), noogut 'sleepy' (Rae), nocorcorin 'se couche' (Sal).

ni- this here dem.pron.
ni-āty < ni-dya
this here, here (Cha), niādyā AD/OBL for this (Cha), waurl niādyal the sky up here (Cha), niādyaq possessive OBL this one's (Cha), niādyap- to become this (Cha).

niiny this (done) ESS (Cha,Dou), ni-inyy < ni-nyi
this (doing it) ERG (Cha), HIS: niny 'this' (Dav), ni-, ninj, nitjak, nitjip, nitja (Dou), ne 'this', nid-ja 'this one, this here' (Arm,Gre), nid-ja 'here, in this place' (Gre), nidja 'this', nidjak, nidjalla 'here, in this place' (Moo).

niint road ni-int < ni-ndi
deriv. of dem.pron. ni-, niint wierlbi cross roads (Cha).

niern- to hide ni-ern- < ni-rni-
(Cha), paul muandaq nierniy he is hiding in the bush (Cha), HIS: iranuingian 'cacher' (Sal).

niřūq mosquito niř-ūq < niř-gu see nřiŋq</nřiŋq
inferred from HIS: nooragar, nurok, nurabitch, nurgiletch, newrga, nurkugut (Cur), nirr-go (Gre), nrrggo (Moo).

niun- you ni-un- < ni-nu-
pers.pron. 2 SG & D.

niudqwaall with you two ni-u(nd+qu-u)d+y+u+wa-all < ni-ndu+ku-d'yu+wa-lla D, inferred from HIS: njutjuwarl (Dou).

niunalaq yours, thine ni-un-al-aq < ni-nu-la-ga
OBL, inferred from HIS: n-yunalak (Moo), ni-un-an'y < ni-nu-n'y

niunan'y you PERS ESS, tuaanq-puutt niunan'y can't hear you (Gor), HIS: njunanj (Dou).

niuq of you, with you (Cha), GEN, COM, nuanq puart quułlinv niuq I will go with you (Cha), HIS: njuaq 'possessive' (Dou).

niuq ni-un-aq < ni-nu-ga
to you  AD, OBL (Sam),
HIS: njunak (Dou), nyinnok (Bat).

niündaq  to you  AD, OBL (Gor),
HIS: nyoonduk (Bat).

niündaq  you, by you  ERG, inferred from
HIS: njintak 'n njunak 'subject' (Dou), cf. nyun-do
(Arm).

niündaq-quarn  after you  niündaq-quarn  he will be listening
to it after you (Cha).

niundau!  you!  niundau!  < niundau!
VOC (Cha).

niundül  you, by you  niundül < niundulu
niundul  ERG (Cha),
aata ny niundül tjiännaaqinqu qiaadeeqq? what will you be
seeing at night? (Cha), but cf. the role of future
tense attributed to ngad-jul, n'un-dul (Arm 45),
HIS: nhune-dool 'you will' (Gre), n-yundul (Moo).

niundulag  of you, from you  ABL (Cha),
qaanyn niundulag puarduq n'iäniniv I will you-from close
be sitting (Cha),
HIS: nhune-a-lung 'of you' (Gre).

niundulau  yours  niundulau < niundulu
niundula  (Gor), cf. n'ijàlau mine, for myself,
HIS: n-yunalak (Moo).

niundulity  which will be by you  ERG (Gor),
niundulity waarg puart which will be a talk by you.

niunduquudiny  you two  niunduquudiny < niundu-kdu-nvi
niunduquut  D ESS (Nor).

niüniny  you  niüniny < ni-nü-nij
niüniny  PERS ESS (Cha),
HIS: nijinij 'object' (Dou).

niunupuutt  without you  niunupuutt < ni-nu-pu-ddu
niunurdawaall  with you all  2 PL EXCL, inferred from
HIS: njunuñawal (Dou).

nuual  nu-a(w)-al < nu-wa-1a
[no:1]  pers. pron. 2 PL (Cha, Sam).
nuualil  you two  nu-a(w)-al-11 < nu-wa-la-1i
D (Cha).

nuap  boy, child, son  (Cha),
nuap  nu-ap < nu-ba > nu-ap-a BLCD
nuap-par  boys, children, sons  (Bra),
HIS: nop KGS, nawp (Cur), nop 'baby boy, child,
infant', noparitj 'children' (Dou), nu-ba (Gre), nor-pa
'infant' (Isa), noobb (Rae).
**nuabin**

nu-ab-in\textsuperscript{y} \textless nu-ba-n\textsuperscript{y}i

young of animals, inferred from

HIS: nopine (Cur), no-pine (Gre), nopyn (Moo), nopegn (Sal).

---

**nuagity**

nu-ag-it\textsuperscript{y} \textless nu-ga-d\textsuperscript{y}i  cf. \textsuperscript{a}g\textsuperscript{i}uy(aŋ)

elbow

not WUD, inferred from

HIS: no-gytch (Arm), no-yte (Gre), noget (Lyo), nogyt (Moo), nucagi (Sal).

---

**nuarn**

nu-arn \textless nu-rna

snake

*Western Tiger Snake* (Cha), *(Notechis scutatus occidentalis)* (Gla 1957:34), to active or \textsuperscript{Q} moiety (Bra 1977),

HIS: norn (Bat), noner (Cur), n\textsuperscript{n} (Dou), noorne (Gla),

noorn-noo (Gre), norna (Has), noo-na (Iza), norna (Moo), norne (Nin), noor (Pal), nuna (Pat), nawn,

ngawn 'black snake' (Rae).

---

**Nuarnap**

n.g.

Nu-arn-ap \textless *Nu-rna-ba

swamp NW. of Esperance, called Snakeup (Cha).

---

**Nuarnalap**

n.g.

Nu-arn-al-ap \textless *Nu-rna-la-ba

E. of Walpole inlet and locality Normalup.

---

**nuart**

nu-art \textless nu-rda  see nuurt

a fly, blowfly, a stink.

---

**nuitty**

nu-i(dd)+iti\textsuperscript{y} \textless nu-(dd)i+dyi\textsuperscript{i} \textless nu-ndi+dyi\textsuperscript{i}

dead, numb, unconscious (Cha), lit. tied?, see Phonology p.xv, see nu\textsuperscript{uitty},

ni\textsuperscript{t}\textsuperscript{y} pauliny nuitty\textsuperscript{i} this is the one who is dead (Cha),

see nu\textsuperscript{u}undi, nundi, nuddi dead Pudduna S.NWL, nu\textsuperscript{ur}ndi

NWL,

HIS: noitch, noytch '(dead) body' (Bat), notj (Dou),

no-dytch (Gre), nootch (Has), nodytch (Moo).

---

**nüernt**

nü-ernt \textless nu-rndi

**nüertt**

nü-ertt \textless nu-rddi

tail

(Cha), see nurndi tail NGA, nu\textsuperscript{ur}ndi, nu\textsuperscript{ur}ddi tail

S.NWL,

HIS: nuit, nint (Bat), n\textsuperscript{n}int (Dou), noon-dee, ninda

(Gre), nindi (Moo,Sal), neent (Nin).

---

**nüerndilaar**

nü-ernd+i+l+i-a-ar \textless nu-rnd+i+l+i-a-ra

tailers

PL, the small intestines of a kangaroo (Cha).

---

**nuruq**

nur-uq \textless nur-gu  see nu\textsuperscript{u}ruq

egg

(Cha,Alb), also yolk, but then egg = \textsuperscript{q}ambu WDL,

HIS: nur-d(!)o (Arm), nooruk (Bat), nurgu, nooragu,

nuagara, noorga, noorook, noorok, nogga, nurrok, nuruk

(Cur), norak (Dav), nuruk (Dou), noor-go 'egg', noor-

go-im-ba 'egg shell' (Gre), noor-ruk KGS 'an emu (egg)'

(Moo), nurco (Sal), noor-go-nat-djing 'yolk', nurgo

natdjing 'yolk' (Moo), nuurruk 'brain' (Rae), nurukk

'birds egg' (Rae).

---

**nuuqař**

nu-uq-ar\textsuperscript{a} \textless nu-qu-\textsuperscript{a}ra  see nu\textsuperscript{u}uqař

man, ally, people (Cha), name of the SW. Aboriginal language,
nuugasraq pierceyiär Nyungar boss, inferred from
HIS: Noongaruk beederr 'nyungar boss' (Bat).

nuuaär
nu-u-a̱r rare for nuuagaär (Cha).

Nuugańity Nu-uq-ań-ńty < Nu-ńu-ń-dyń see Nyugańity

Nuugańitymaan
Orion constellation, PL Orion's belt, inferred from
HIS: noong-arič 'Orion man' (Bat 25/144), the
PL, i.e. the man Degindie and his two sons in Wheelman
mythology, trying to keep off Karkar intruding guests
(Has 1975:236).

nuurt
nu-urt < nu-rdu see nuart
a fly, blowfly, a stink (Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: E. noort (Bat), noort, nuart (Cur),
W. nur-do (Arm), noordo, nurda, noorda, nurte (Cur),
nye-do, noor-doo (Gre), nyido, nurdu (Moo).

nuurt waargany
to fart
nu-urt wa-arq-anńy < nu-rdu wa-rńa-nńy
(Cha), lit. a stink speaking.

nuuru(qu)uńr
all of you
nu-ńr+ń(u)-ń < nu-ńu+ńu-ńu
(Cha) pers.pron. 2 PL, cf. 1 PL gaalu(qu)uńr.

Ny

No *nŭa-, only nńi- and nńu- initial syllables occur.

nńiăl
nńi-śă < nńi-la
blue, blue haze, mist (Cha), see nńila water (respect) NWL, n.g.
Nhill (SW. Victoria) = Haze,
HIS: nil-lar-ee 'blue' (Gre), nil-lar-uk (Gre),
ngilarak 'blue' (Moo); cf. Old Indian nila- dark
blue, indigo-coloured and the name of the Nile River
(Egypt) (W. Eilers 1982:34).

nńiăl/ń
self, myself
nńi-śăl/ń < nńi-śla
(Cha,Gor),
nńiălau for myself OBL (Cha,Gor), nńiălinę I myself
(Gor).

nńiămămăńńąqq
nńi-ńn+ma-ńń-ńąqq < nńi-ńn+ma-ńńa-ga
bird
Mountain Duck
lit. be/sit/live+air-in or air-dweller,
(Cha) (Tadorna tadornoides) (Ser),
HIS: nyemeraq (Bat), nyun-er-uk (Gre), nyunerak (Moo, Ser),
yamerack (Pal), nimmrokk, gniumaruk (Rae),
gnimeruk (Ser).

Nyamamamaaqqaarap nąqq
nńi-amąńmamaaqqaarap see taannaq-
creek with springs W. of Oldfield River (Cha),
Mountain Ducks PL climbing.

nńiăń-
to be, to sit
nńi-ńń- < nńi-ńn- (Cha), see nńina- to sit/be WDL,NWL,S.NWL,NGA,
HIS: nńin-now (Arm), nnnap, nying, yinnung (Cur),
yininj (Dou), nye-na Vasse, nńin-now (Gre), nyinnowin
PRES, nyinnaga PAST (Moo), n-anagnı, gnıni (Sal).
nyiānīt-

- to let be/sit

(Gor), nyiānītīny letting him sit/be (Gor),

HIS: njinatinj 'to sit' (Dou).

nyiānāiim

- large species, lit. sits on its face, inferred from

HIS: nēnim (Bat), nee-neem (Gre), ninim (Moo).

nyiārwi

- (Cha), see nyiā- to anoint, rub on NWL,

nyiārwii tyyuba fat kidney-on = kidney fat (Cha).

nyiārīmba

- part MNFS or BLCD?

bird

Pelican

(Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), deriv. of nyiār-, lit. (too) oily (to eat), inferred from

HIS: nyeerimba (Bat 1913), neer-im-ba 'a sp. of pelican' (Gre), nirimba (Moo).
	nyiiddīŋ

- (Cha,Cha's F.F.), see qundun, quddun head cold S.NWL,

HIS: ngeeting (Bat), njitinj, qitinj, qjitinj (Dou),

nyet-ting (Gre), n-yiddin (Moo).

nyiinty, nyindyi

- (Gor), an ornament on headgear, see nyindyi toy

spear WDL, in maar-nyindväy hand-sticks-on = Golden

Wattle,

HIS: nyinjīt 'hair stick' (Bat).

nyīr(a)ŋu

- no MNFS?

mosquito

(Cha), nyifagul qaannŋ paaganĩny mosquito-ERG me-ESS

biting (Cha),

HIS: ni-do (Arm), newrga, nurkugut, noorager, nurgiletch

Vasse (Cur), nirr-go (Gre), nirrgo (Moo).

nyuař-

- to tie, bind, join, see following entries:

nyuařīly

- belt

lit. tie oneself REFL, see nyuřalv(i) hair belt NGA,

nyuřalaŋ- to tie NGA, inferred from NGA and HIS below.

nyuařīlyer

- policeman

lit. tie up-REFL+PROF = someone who ties up others for

himself professionally,

HIS: lost by Bra.

nyuařīlyāp

- tassel of human hair, inferred from

HIS: nyoorleep (Bat 15/22).

nyu(a)rymaan

- strings

PL, inferred from

HIS: noolman (Has).

nyua(r)pauṛ

- [nu: lpoŋ] belt

lit. tie and cut, inferred from

HIS: nul-barn 'band for waist' (Arm), noolburn (Bat,
Bat 15/22), nulpun (Dou), nool-burn (Gre), nulbarn (Has), nulbarn (Moo).

**nuyařily-pii(ř)än-qär**
- see pii(ř)än-
- Honey Possum
- *Tarsipes spenseræ* Gray 1842), inferred from the name Noolbenger KGS (Tro 81), lit. the one which squeezes itself tight (into blossoms).

**nuyařily-pual**
- belt
- *nu-ař-il-y+pu-al < nu-ař-la-yi+pu-la*
- see -pual = several strings, inferred from HIS: noodle-bul, noodle-bull 'girdle' (Nin).

**nuyařily-u**
- narrow, tight
- inferred from HIS: nool-loo 'narrow' (Gre,Moo).

**nui(dd)ity**
- see nuity
dead, numb, unconscious, 'tied', inferred from HIS: njointi 'missing' (Dou).

**nuruq**
- egg, brain, yolk, inferred from HIS: niurokk, niurukk (Rae).

**nuyařaŋ-q**
- to tie up
- *nu-ař-raŋ-q*
- partial MNFS < *nu-ař-laŋ-q*
- (Cha), see *nuyařaŋ-manu- to tie up* NGA, *nuyařaŋin- tying up* (Cha), see yuyaŋ-q-.

**nuyaŋař**
- *nu-aŋ-ař < nu-aŋ-ra*  see nuŋaŋ
- man, ally, people, name of the SW. Aboriginal language, the OWCD form 'Njungurra' reported (Tin 1974:254,261) from NGA,WDL; the meaning 'Allies' due to the root *nųu-ra- to tie, join, bind* (Bra); see Introduction, HIS: yongar, noongar (Bat), yonar, yungar, youngar, yoongar, nungar, nungar, nungal, nunger, youngal, youar, yougar (Cur), noongar (Dav), njuŋaŋ, njunga (Dou), yoongar 'people, a brother' (Gre), nunghar (Has), yungar (Moo), gnungna (Pat), nung-a (Rae), ionar 'home' (Sal), yunga (Wai).

**Nyuaŋařity**
- see Nuŋaŋařity
- Orion constellation.

**ŋ**

**ŋaa-**
- to breathe, exhale, blow with mouth, yawn, see ŋayin spirit, breath, feeling NWL, inferred from HIS: ngaain 'to yawn, blow with the mouth' (Bat) = ŋaainy PRES.

**ŋaaŋ-**
- ŋa-aŋ- < ŋa-ŋa- see quurt-u-ŋaŋaŋ
- to ask, beg, want, inferred from HIS: ngaggow 'to beg, ask' (Moo).

**ŋaagily-**
- ŋa-aŋ+yi- < ŋa-ŋa+yi- to steal REFL inferred from HIS: na-ga-lin 'to steal' (Gre), ngagyl-ya (Moo).
ŋaagilyaŋ

* a thief  
HIS: ngagyl-yang 'a thief' (Moo).

ŋaagany

* asked for, wanted, inferred from  
HIS: na-gein 'stolen, that which has been obtained by theft' (Gre), nagyn 'stolen' (Moo).

ŋaagany-paarag-

to steal  
HIS: ngagynbarrang 'to steal' (Moo).

ŋaaqqaarn

* whitebait  
HIS: nagarn 'a little fish' (Bat 4/153), nag-karn KGS 'a small species of fish' (Gre), nagkan (Moo).

ŋaaqqaarnaŋ

* social n.p. inferred from  
HIS: Na-gar-nook 'one of the great families into which the natives are divided' (Gre), Naganok (Moo), Nagarnuk (Bat 4/153); see -waq; likely translation of the name: Want-it-salty temperament.

ŋaalaŋ

* with all of us (Cha), pers.pron. 1 PL EXCL+COM,  
niundul nyiäninŋ qaalaŋ you sit down with us!, paulinŋ nyiänag qaalaŋ he sat down with us (Cha),  
HIS: qaalaŋ (Dou).  
ŋa-al-aŋ < ŋa-la-ŋa (Cha) pers.pron. 1 PL INCL, qaalaŋ quull! let's all go! (Cha), HIS: qaalkawal (incl) (Dou).  
ŋa-al+u+(qu)-ůř < ŋa-la+ů-řu ?

ŋaaluurŋ

* qaalaŋ quumpaar  
many of us, the lot of us (Cha) = qaaluurŋ (Dic).  
partial MNFS qa-la-(ŋ)u-ůř < qa-la-ů-řu (Cha), qaaluurŋ qäšyün puaminŋ we all killed one (Cha), HIS: there is a great variety of personal pronouns in NYU since early last century, which is not shown in the vocabularies; e.g. the forms given by (Dou) differ from those used by (Cha a.o.); a comparative treatment of the pers.pron. could not be included here.

ŋaalŋy

* armpit, axilla  
inferred from  
HIS: E. ngail (Cur 349), qnayl (Dav), ǒalj (Dou), W. ngal-ya (Arm), ngal-ya, nal-ya (Gre), ngoolya (Lyo), ngalya (Moo).

ŋaamārŋ

* rock hole, Ngamma-hole (Cha, Nor),  
HIS: amar, ngamar (Moo), őamaŋ (Dou).  
ŋa-am-āŋ/1 < ŋa-ma-řa see ŋaambārŋ

ŋaamārľurŋ

* plants  
the name of which refers to 'beans' and 'peas' of  
(1) Acacia cyclops A. Cunn. a pie of meshed-up peas eaten and called
(2) *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L. Wendl. Black Wattle (Gor).
(3) *Templetonia retusa* (Vent.) R.Br. beans, old tucker (Cha).

**ŋaambäŋ**

*ŋa-amb-ær < ŋa-mba-ɾa*  
see ŋaambär (Cha).

**ŋaambärʔaqap**

*ŋa-amb-ær-aq-ap < *ŋa-amba-ɾa-qa-ba*  
Namarup Lake and Hill. 25 km W. of Esperance (Cha).

**ŋaamin**

*ŋa-am-in < ŋa-ma-ni*?  
see ŋyaaminŋyaamin  
common fruit along the coast, scrub flowering blue in October, berries green, black when ripe (Cha),  
(Solanum symonii Eichler), field specimen No.41 (Bra).

**ŋaan-**

to eat, receive, relish, take in (Cha,Sam),  
see ŋan- to eat Mirning, gaaniŋ eating Nyagi-Nyagi,  
ŋaaminŋ eating it (Cha),  
ŋaat mäainŋ gaainŋ I-ERG food eating (Sam),  
ŋañųŋ qäip gaainŋ I-ERG water drinking (Cha),  
ŋaanŋ taatŋ gaainŋ eating my meat (Cha),  
paulinŋ qiinŋ qäip gaainŋ he-ESS never drinks (Cha),  
HIS: ngannin, qäŋa (Bat), ngan-now (Arm,Gre), ngannowin  
PRES, ngannaga PAST 'eat, swallow' (Moo), n-agnin  
'boire' (Sal), guaning 'to eat' (Wai), n-anin 'manger' (Sal).

**ŋaan**

see ŋaanŋaŋ, ŋaanŋaŋ, ŋaanŋyaalŋ, ŋaanŋyaallŋ  
pers.pron. 1 SG (Cha).

**ŋaanŋaŋ**

*ŋa-an-aŋ < ŋa-na-aŋ*  
of me  
pers.pron. 1 SG GEN (Cha),  
ŋaanŋaŋ taanambil behind me (Cha),  
ŋaanŋaŋ puarduŋ nviainŋ sitting next of me (Cha).

**ŋaanŋaŋ**

to me  
pers.pron. 1 SG AD/OBL (Cha),  
puiŋ ŋaanŋaŋ yuŋŋŋŋ money me give! (Cha).

**ŋaanŋya**

*ŋa-an(i)nŋŋ < ŋa-na-nŋŋ < ŋa-an-(i)nŋŋ-a (ŋaŋŋa)*  
pers.pron. 1 SG ESS (Cha), see ŋaanŋaŋ > ŋaanŋya NGA,  
ŋaanŋya qaawap taa waqarinŋ ŋaanŋy I am pleased to have  
him talking to me (Cha),  
HIS: E. ngain (Bat), un (Nin), ŋanj(anj) (Dou), gnan  
(Wai),  
W. ngainya (Bat), ngan-ya (Gre,Moo), nganna (Moo),  
n-agnna (Sal).

**ŋaanŋyaallŋ**

*ŋa-an-(i)nŋŋ+wam-all < ŋa-na-nŋŋ+wa-all*  
he and I = we two respect form D (Cha),  
see ŋaanwanyala > ŋaanwalla we two (respect NGA),  
qunäŋ ŋaanŋyaallŋ elder brother (VOC) with me (Cha).

**ŋaŋq**

*ŋa-aŋq < ŋa-aŋqa > ŋa-aŋg-a*  
BLCD  
(1) mother  
(Nor,Bra 1977), see ŋaqqa mother WDL,NWL,  
(2) sun  
(Cha), see ŋaŋq-yaq, ŋaŋq yaugurt (Cha),  
(3) kangaroo doe  
(Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),
(4) bitch

**ŋaang gann**

*my mother*

Inferred from

HIS: ngan-gan (Arm), ngangan, qāngan, qangan (Bat), ngangan, nganggan, ngungan, unugun (Cur), ngangan (Gre), ngangan (Moo), n-angan (Sal), gnungan (Wai).

**ŋaaŋŋ puₕuₕituy ɡaard daŋ**

*sun down*

Lit. *mother lay down* (Cha).

**ŋaaŋŋ yauq**

*sun-woman*

Inferred from

HIS: yoka (Dou), youite (Pal).

**ŋaaŋŋ yaug urt**

*sun bird*

See yauq (Cha), see yagurdu sun NGA.

**ŋaaŋŋ ya-ug urt**

Lit. *sun woman-

See yagurdu sun NGA, HIS: yoka (Dou), youite (Pal).

**ŋaat**

*bitch, female dog* (Alb).

**ŋaap**

*bird*

*teal duck* (Cha).

**-ŋaar**

-ŋaar < -ŋa-ra see -qaar, -t'yaar, -aar

PL of nouns and adjectives, following vowels.

**-ŋaardag**

-ŋaard-aŋ < -ŋa-rda-ŋa see -qaart

Also, even, too (Cha), see -garda even, still, yet NWL.

**ŋaardaq**

*to creep, crouch, sneak, steal on* (Cha), deriv. of ŋaard-.

**ŋa-radagǽ**

NNW. *wind*

Inferred from

HIS: ngar-dung-ur KGS (Gre), lit. 'moving about low' (Bra).

**ŋaardař**

*below, down* (Cha),

Puaminŋ ŋaardař pouring down (Cha),

ŋaardař quullinŋ going down below (Cha),

HIS: qaṭa kulunj (Dou), ngar-dul 'low in position' (Gre).

**ŋaardiŋ**

*below, down, south, south coast* (Cha), see ŋardi west NGA,

ŋaardiŋ quullinŋ going south, going fishing (Cha),

puₕuₕituy ɡaardiŋ down there at the coast (Cha),

ŋaardiŋ quarddiŋ hanging down (Cha),

HIS: nar-di-gool KGS 'to dive, descend' (Gre), nurdi (Moo), ngurdee, ngarda (Bat), ngar-dee 'west' (Isa), gnaddi 'south' (Wai).
qaarilŋy  

Ribs  

qa-ar-ilŋy < qa-r(a)-lŋi  

not WUD, inferred from  

HIS: ngarril (Arm), ngarril (Bat), nguril (Cur 349),  

ŋarilŋj (Dou), nar-ra, nar-rail (Gre), ngarral (Moo),  

n.g. Gnurrilr Kendockeyarup 'man jumped on and his  

ribs broken' Broome Hill Station 1903.

qaarl  

Face  

qa-ar-l < qa-rla  

(Nor), cf. ŋarŋka face NWL.

qaarlaŋq  

Cheek  

qa-ar-l-ŋaq < qa-rl(a)-ka  

not WUD, cf. ŋurku cheek WDL, inferred from  

HIS: nga-luk 'the cheek' (Gre), ngalak (Moo), cf.  

ŋalŋk 'teeth' Moora (Dou).

qaarlinŋy  

Crooked  

qa-ar-l-inŋy < qa-rla-nŋyi  

(of knees and legs), not WUD, inferred from  

HIS: ngal-lee 'cooked, awry' (Gre), ngallin 'crooked  

legs' (Moo).

ŋaart  

also, too  

see qaardaŋ, see under tytti-tytti

qaat  

I  

qa-at < qa-da  

pers. pron. 1 SG ERG (Sam), see qa-da I Mirning,  

ŋaat maŋiŋ qaaya qaangiŋy I'm eating my tucker (Sam).

qaattaaŋ  

To injure, wound  

qa-att-aŋ < qa-dda-ŋa-  

HIS: ngat-tung (Gre), ngattangwin PRES, ngattangŋga  

PAST (Moo).

qaawilŋy  

Fish  

Groper or Brown-spotted Cod (Promicrops lanceolatus) (Vau), (Cha),  

to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), totem of (Gor),  

HIS: ngowil (Bat), gnaull (Has-Dls), gnoul (Pal).

qaay  

I  

qa-ay < qa-ya  

pers. pron. 1 SG (Nor),  

HIS: nauyiŋa (Cur).

qaaya  

Mine  

qa-ay-ŋa < qa-ya-ŋa  

pers. pron. 1 SG OBL (Nor, Sam).

ŋaılıŋ  

We two  

ŋa-ılı < qa-li  

pers. pron. 1 D INCL (Gor),  

HIS: qaılı (excl) (Dou).

ŋaılıŋny  

We two  

ŋa-ılı-inŋy < qa-ili-nŋyi  

pers. pron. 1 D INCL ESS (Cha, Nor),  

HIS: qaılıŋŋ (object) (Dou).

ŋaılıl  

We two  

ŋa-ılı-ľ < qa-li-łu  

pers. pron. 1 D INCL ESS (Cha, Nor),  

HIS: qaılıŋŋ (object) (Dou).

ŋaılılility  

It/which is us two who ... pers. pron. 1 D INCL ERL+REL+COP.
gā-i-lu+(qu)-uř < gā-li+ku-řu
pers.pron. 1 PL INCL equal moiety (?) (Cha), see gali(κ)u(ř)u NWL,
HIS: ngailow 'I' (!) WUD (Cur).

gā-il-au+(qu)-uř-u < gā-li-a+ku-řu-(g)u
pers.pron. 1 PL EXCL OBL equal moieties (?) (Cha),
puiy gāilauuru yuaqt! money give us! (Cha).

gā-iny < gā-nty
inter.pron.SG (Cha), for ERG see gaut, HIS: nga-ni (Arm), gijin (Dou), ngan (Gre), nganni (Moo),
ngarni, knonya, nanya, nange, nganya (Cur).
gā-in-ąq < gā-ni-ąq
inter.pron.SG GEN, inferred from
HIS: ngan-nong (Arm,Gre,Moo), ginaq 'who (!), whom (!)' (Dou).

gā-in-ıny < gā-­ni-nty
inter.pron.SG ESS, niundul gāininy t'ylän-naaqny whom do you see? (Cha).

qa-it < qa-ddi
again, more, repeatedly (Cha), qaip qaitt ripples (Cha),
HIS: ngatti 'more, continue, go on' (Moo), ngatti-ngatti 'again and again' (Moo).

gal-up < gal-bu
(Cha), wāity galup emu down (Cha),
HIS: ngal-bo 'feathers of emu (ornamental tuft of)'
(Arm), ngal-bo (Gre), ngalbo 'ornamental tuft ...,
but chiefly on the upper arm' (Moo).

gambu
egg
(Cha), WDL origin, not NGA (warndu), cf. nuruq.

qand'ı
hot
(Cha), NGA loan.

qari
fish
(Arripis trutta), to active or O moiety, became smart fast jumper (Cha,Gor,Bra 1977),
HIS: mur-ri (Arm), ngarree (Bat), ngar-ree 'species of salmon' (Gre), nga-ree (Isa), ngarri (Moo), gnurri (Rae).

garn-
to hang (down)
inferred from gärn- to hang WDL,NWL.

qarn-
no MNFS

qarnaq
beard, cheek, chin, lit. hanglet DIM, deriv. of gärn- to hang, see gärnka, gartka beard S. and N.NWL,
HIS: E. ngarnuk (Bat), nonache, unkarr York, ngarnok Kojonup, nooonok Mt. Stirling, ngarnuk KGS ngaruk Kent,
garne WUD (Cur), qanak (Dou), ny-a-nūk (Flk), nar-nuk KGS (Gre), narnac (Nin), nganokk 'whiskers' (Rae),
genokk (Wai),
Wilga nganga (Arm), ngungalur 'cheek' (Bat), nanga, knarker, nanga, knangar, nganga, nurnga, knunga, nonga, nanga, narnger (Cur), gnuncar 'beard', ngunoor 'full beard' (Dav), arn-ga, nan-ga (Gre), nganga (Lyo), nganga (Moo), gnurnga (Pat), n-anga (Sal).

**garnka-waiyann**

bird

Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike (*Coracina novaehollandiae* Gmelin), lit. 'beard-afraid' = Dread-beard in reference to the black forehead and upper front of the bird, inferred from **HIS**: ngarng gu wayne, ngarng-ga waynee 'Blue Pigeon' (Isa); kalokwen 'Blue Pigeon' (Has-Dls).

**garnaq-waiyann**

who by?

qua-unt < qua-rndu

ERG to qa’in who?, see qa-ndo who? S.NWL.

**gaurdam**
collarbone

qua-urd-am < qua-rdu-ma

inferred from **HIS**: ngawtum (Rae).

**gaardnaggan**
to flutter, keep on the wing

qua-urndagg-an < qua-rndu+gna-na-

HIS: norm-d-aun- KGS 'to fly from anyone or anything' (Gre,Moo).

**naa**

I

qua-uty < qua-dyu

pers.prn. 1 SG ERG (Cha), see qa’dyu NGA, qua’uty quull-paarapiny I am going and getting it (Cha), **HIS**: ngeit Kojonup (Cur).

**naaw**

bird

Mallee fowl

(*Leipoa ocellata* Gould), to both (1) moieties (Bra 1977), **HIS**: gnaw 'female married to Willy Wagtail' (Bat 15/22), qua (Dou), ngow-o 'called pheasant' (Gre), gnaw (Has-Dls 227), ngowo (Moo).

**naaw**

plant

(1) wild flower sp., Hakea sp., inferred from **HIS**: gnaw 'hakea (wildflower)' (Rae),

(2) Granite Bottlebrush (*Melaleuca elliptica* Labill.), inferred from **HIS**: gnaw (Abb,Has).

**qiila**

at birth

(Cha) OBL,
quuniny ṣiila puad-yēl  행사 iqardiγy
baby at birth ground down lying (Cha),
HIS: ngeleya 'baby' (Bat).

qiilaart
half-caste
qi-il-a-art < qi-li-a-rda
inferred from
HIS: ngiillart Bremer Bay (Bat).

quabu-paagan-
to suck blood
qu-ab+u-pa-ag-an- < qu-ba-gu-pa-ga-na- see quup,
inferred from paagan-
HIS: n-apopacanan 'sucer le sang des blessures' (Sal).

quamp
quambanγ
(1) cicatrice, raised scar, mark, inferred from
HIS: ngombain (Bat 15/22), umbin 'gashes' (Nin),
n-ambaq 'protubérence, bourrelet résultant du
tatonage' (Sal).

(2) bird
Common Bronzewing (Phaps chalcoptera Latham), because of marks on the
head, nickname; inferred from
HIS: ngam−burn (Arm), ngombarn (Bat 15/16), ngambarn (Gre),
ngambarn (Moo), ngambarn (Pat).

quamp-paurn
cicatrice, gash, mark, inferred from
HIS: ngam-burn (Arm), ngombarn (Bat 15/16), ngam-burn,
num-barn (Gre), ngambarn (Moo), ngambarn (Pat).

quamp-paurn paurn-
to cut scars
qu-amp+pa-urn pa-urn- < qu-mba+pa-rnu pa-rnu-
lit. to cut cut marks, see paurn-,
HIS: ngambarn born 'to cut scars, or tattoo the body'
(Moo).

quambap
Banded Ant-eater or Numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus Waterhouse), deriv.
of quamp cicatrice, lit. having become scar(red),
inferred from
HIS: ngoombab (Bat 12/141), ngumbab (Bat 25/554).

quambert
Banded Ant-eater or Numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus Waterhouse), deriv.
of quamp cicatrice, inferred from current name Numbat
and
HIS: numpat 'banded anteater' (Dou), numpat (Has),
numbat York (Moo).

quaq
honeycomb, bee's nest, bee (Cha), 'no extra word for stinging bee,
only one word for all' (Cha),
HIS: ngok, ngoo'ok (Bat), ṣuk 'honey in the comb'
(Dou), gouk 'bees' (Pal), ngo-okk 'honey' (Rae).

quarlūr
bent back
qu-arl-ūr < qu-rla-ru
(Cha), back (Nor), deriv. of ñura sneak, crouched NWL,
see ngrurro 'back' Kaurna,
paul quarlūr nyilanaŋ he was crouched, with his back
bent (Cha),
HIS: ngoler 'back', ngoller ngoodim 'to lie flat'
(Bat), jen ngolor 'foot back' = 'instep' (Bat) =
tyian quarlur

instep

inferred from above.

quarnd-
quarnd-
to lie down

qu-arnd- < qu-rnda- (Cha), see qu-rnda-, quurdda- to lie down S.NWL, nauquurt quardinqy lying fast asleep (Cha), quabul quardinqy lying on the belly (Cha), qaaq puagit' quardinqy sun went down there (Cha), HIS: nooquurt ngooddeen 'to lie asleep' (Bat), qun'tinj, quninj (Dou), ngwoon-dow 'to lie down' (Gre), ngundow, ngundow (Moo), mara cundan 'couché (être)' (Sal) = mauraqq quardn-.

Nuarn(d)itvin

n.g.

Nu-arn(d)+itvi-ni < *Nu-rnda+tiyi-ni

quarnt-quull

lain and left

inferred from

HIS: ngwoont-gool 'the place last slept at' (Gre).

quviar

basin, lake, pond, pool, water-hole, not WUD = 'home pool' NWL, inferred from

HIS: ngu-ra 'lake (small)' (Arm), ngoo-ra 'a small lake or basin of water' (Gre), ngura 'a water hole' (Moo), nguora 'lake' (Lyo).

quuara(q)
marsupial

Western Ringtail Possum (Pseudocheirus occidentalis Thomas), deriv. of quu- + aq AD/OBL, lit. for/to the waterhole, which is the habitat of this species in contrast to that of other possum species (Tro 112); inferred from

HIS: ngwi (Dav), n.g. Noggerup = Nuaaraqurap (Gla), ngo-ra (Gre,Moo), ngwar-ra BLCD (Isa), nworra 'fur not used' (Nin), ngxork KGS, ng-rea Perth, ngunuara Margaret R. (Tro 112).

nuquervy

nu-er-anv < qu-ri-nvya

nu-er-anv-aq < qu-ri-nvya-ga

beautiful, handsome, inferred from

HIS: gnwirri (D. Buller-Murphy 1958:9), ngwir-re ngwirryne (Gre), ngworryn-yang (Moo).

quit

knot, exocrescence on tree, inferred from

HIS: ngudi 'knot, a, in wood, exocrescence on tree' (Moo).

quun

brother

quun OWCD=MNFS

inferred from

HIS: quun (Dou).

quunay

brother!

VOC (Cha,Han).

quunni

brother, friend (Cha,Han), ESS.
brothers, friends PL (Cha, Han).

ERG (Han, Sam); gun, gunnəy, gunni, gunnt often used indiscriminately,
HIS: E. ngoont (Bat), gun, gunt (Dou), W. ngun-du (Arm), ngoon-do (Gre), ngoond (Moo), BLCD ngoon-da (Isa).

my brother (did), inferred from
HIS: gundarn 'brother' (Bat 1914), n-undun 'frère' (Sal).

you

no MNFS
pers. pron. 2 SG (Cha), NGA loan.

fungus sp.

red/orange, edible (Gor) DIM, cf. guny-agu sweets NGA,
HIS: ngoonyok (Bat).

tooth, teeth, denture (Cha), see guurku WDL (not *nguku Dou 1977:1),

"Looking like a possum's head with teeth" (Cha),

maay guurlugity waara speech with dentures is bad (Cha),
HIS: E. ngorlok (Bat), ngorlok, knollak, ngoorlok (Cur), ngorluk (Dav), gołak (Dou), orlock (Nin), galluc (Pal), ngawlok, knawlokk (Rae), gnallock (Wai), W. nal-go (Arm), nal-go, knola, ngalgo, nulga (Cur), nal-go, orl-go, orl-ga Vasse (Gre), nalgo (Lyo), nalgo (Moo), nalgo (Pat), nolgo (Sal).

plant

cauliflower bush, berries no good to eat, beer made of (Cha),
no HIS?

horse

(Cha), lit. which snorts, see guuřupaŋa Pandjima,
guurfupaya Kariera, horse, guurma- to snort NWL,
guurfaŋi- to snort NWL, guurũ horse S.NWL, guurĩdviŋ ERG on horseback (Cha),
HIS: got (Dou), gnert (Has-Dls), nourit (Pal).

relations

not W., inferred from
HIS: ngooolyar (Bat), qulja (Dou).

relations

inferrred from
HIS: ngooolyar yoaq (Bat).

bird

White-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptrorhynchus latirostris Carnaby
1948), deriv. of ȵu₁u⁻vaʔ + DIM, lit. *Little brother-in-law* (Bra), to both moieties,
HIS: ȵuljaɾak (Dou), ngo-lak (Arm), ngo-lak (Gre),
ngolak (Moo), ȵu₁a (Dou), ngoo-la (Bat), oolak (Bat 37/180), woolah, malack (Has), ngoo-lark (Isa),
noorlark (Nin), mulak (Pat), gnawlak (Rae), ngolyenuk, gnular, woo-lock (Ser).

guu₁u<br>guu₁ap
(1) blood (2) wine
(Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
see ȵu₁u₁a W. coast N. of Perth,
mi₃nidi₃uɬ ȵu₁u₁u puam in from the wound blood pouring,
HIS: ȵu₁u₁u: E. ngoop (Bat), ȵu (Dou), noope, ngoop,
ŋu₁e (Cur), yu₁p, up (Rae),
W. ngu₁bo (Arm), ngooboo, nobo, ngoopoo, n-opo (Cur),
ngu₁bo (Gre), ngoo-bo (Lyo), ngu₁bu (Moo),
ŋu₁ap: E. gnoop (Wai),
W. ngu₁pa, opa, ngu₁opa, knooba, nooba, knober (Cur).

guupiillaug<br>red
lit. blood-like-out of, inferred from
HIS: gnuppilong 'red' (Wai).

guurnmaun<br>right hand
inferred from
HIS: ngoon-man 'the right arm or side' (Gre), ngunman (Moo).

guurt<br>chest, breastbone, inferred from HIS, as Cha uses ɣaert breast, chest;
cf. guurt guurt cough NWL, and kurndu breast S.NWL, inferred from
HIS: ngornt (Bat), ɣuⁿt, ɣaⁿt (Dou), koon-do (Gre),
ngundu (Lyo), kundu 'chest', ngando 'breast-bone'
(Moo), gnundu (Pat), kawnt 'chest' (Rae).

guurt quull qaert<br>to cough
lit. to move the chest quickly, inferred from
HIS: koon-doo-koo₁₁-kyte (Gre).

guuvār<br>sand dunes, sand hills, coastal hills (Cha),
iyaɬ yuaɬ guuvāɬaqaq waubin! get up playing in the sand dunes! (Cha),
HIS: ngo-bar 'an open sandy beach, downs near the sea'
(Gre), ngobar (Moo).

Ny

ŋaaminy-ŋaamin⁷y<br>plant
bush, blue flower, blue-greenish fruit (Cha,Sam), but
HIS: ng-yame-ng-yaming Rhodante Manglesii. A pretty
pink flower, growing in great abundance in red sandy
loam soils. (Moo) =
**Pink Sunray** *(Helipterum manglesii (Lindl.) Benth.)* (Abb); an error of Cha and Sam?

**ŋviiddiy**

see ŋviiddiy.

**ŋviuy(aŋ)**

ŋvi-uy-(aŋ) < ŋvi-yu-(qa)

(Cha), see ngiuku elbow WDL, ngivy elbow S.NWL.

HIS: ngoy (Bat), ngoyung (Cur), ngoyung (Dav), ŋoy, ŋoya (Dou), no-yoong, ngoy-yur KGS (Gre), nogyt, ngoy-yur, ngayang (Moo), ngirjyn 'cap of kangaroo knee' (Moo), ngoi, ngoin (Rae), gnoi (Wai).

**P**

- *pa*

being that which ... REL (Cha), see Texts p.xx:

ŋiŋap̣a being that that fat which (Cha).

no HIS?

**paabily**

pa-ab-ilY < pa-ba-ilY

inferred from

HIS: ba-bil-gun 'a species of bat' (Gre,Moo), papilj 'bat' (Dou), ba-bill (Rae); cf. bam-bi 'bat' (Arm,Gre, Moo); cf. pabagu 'fruit bat' Walmatjarri.

**paabiny**

pa-ab-inY < pa-ba-niY

friend, guardian, inferred from

HIS: babbin 'guardian of opposed class' (Bat 15/19), bab-een 'friend' (Gre), babbin 'a friend' (Moo), babing 'friend' (Lyo), babing garee 'friend by marriage' (Lyo), babin 'ami' (Sal).

**paabur-puam-**

to be bashed

(Cha), lit. the double verb adapted by Cha from the NGA pabur-puq̣ụ-; puq̣ụ- = puam- in second position imparts passive meaning to the first verb: pabuř-puq̣ụ-to get gutted, disembowelled from pabụ-a- to gut, disembowel; the poetical creation of Cha's F.F. is explained by Cha: 'the man being bashed by the sea coming over his back, he being underneath crabbing',

HIS: bab-ba 'bad, weak' (Gre), babba (Moo)?

**paad(d)-**

to go, move off, pad, walk, inferred from

HIS: bar-din 'going' (Arm xiv), kol-bar-do 'go away' (Arm xvii), ba-dâ-ga 'went' (Arm xxv), gül-bûrdiğ 'going' (Bat 1914:72), bar-do 'to go, move off', bardt-gur KGS 'to go, move, walk' (Gre), bardo, bardin PRES, bardâğā PAST (Moo).

**paaddart**

lizard

*Common Bearded Dragon* *(Amphibolurus barbatus barbatus)*, deriv. of paatt, inferred from

HIS: but-tart 'spiked Iguana' (Isa).
paadYaq plant 

(1) *Manna Wattle* (*Acacia microbotrya* Benth.), see main, inferred from HIS: bajöö Gingin 'edible gum, also tree' (Bat 1914:82), badjong (Abb, von Mueller),

(2) *Acacia lasiocarpa* Benth., inferred from HIS: pajang (Abb, Preiss).

paag- to bite (once) (Cha),

*qiën* paaginy nothing biting (fishing) (Cha),

to touch HIS: pakinj 'to poke or touch' (Dou).

paagan- to bite, keep biting (Cha) CONT,

*n'ii'angu qaanny* paaganiny a mosquito is biting me (Cha),

to hurt HIS: bâk-kan to bite (Arm), baaganing (Bat), barkayin (Dav), bak-kan 'to bite, hurt, pain, ache' (Gre), bakkanin PRES, bakkanaga PAST 'to bite, ache, pain' (Moo), pacanin 'mordre' (Sal).

quabu paagan- to suck blood from wounds, inferred from HIS: n-apopacanan 'sucer le sang des blessures' (Sal).

quumpaarity paagan- to gorge inferred from HIS: goombaitch bagganing 'to gorge' (Bat), lit. to bite what is plenty.

paaginy a bite (Cha),

*qiën* paaginy no bite (fishing) (Cha). see paag-

paagity- to fight (Cha) CAUS, lit. to cause pain,

HIS: bak-ad-ju 'to fight' (Arm), bak-itch KGS (Gre), buk-ad-je, buk-ad-ju 'fight, quarrel' (Gre), bâkadiju, bâkadjin PRES, bâkudjâga PAST 'to fight', bakadjin 'a fight' (Moo), pacheccuran 'combat' (Sal).

paagity-tviiilaq from fighting each other (Cha) GEN.

paal don't!, leave it!, finish with! (Cha,Nor), see pala past NGA,NWL, 

*ŋaay quaraa paal-puun I stopped working long ago* (Nor) 

(-puun NGA for -puam WUD),

*ŋuap paal quulliny blood stopped running* (Cha),

waubiny paal! don't play! (Cha).

paalwiiny don't you!, leave it!, taboo!, not allowed!, secret!, big word!, don't tell me anything!, don't mention! (mother-in-law),

under no circumstances (Cha).

paalaq plant

*Blackboy* or grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea preissii* Endl.), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from HIS: baaluk, balga, balgarr, baliagar, baluk, ballak, balluk, barar, barlock, barro (Abb), baaluk (Bat), palak
paalār
hidden, secretly, vanished, inferred from
HIS: bal-lar 'hidden, secretly' (Gre,Moo).

paalārit-y-
to hide it, vanish, deriv. of paal, inferred from
HIS: bal-lar-e-jow 'to hide, put secretly' (Arm,Gre), ballarijowin PRES, ballarijaga PAST 'to secrete; to hide' (Moo).

paandin-y
hungry
pa-and-in-y < pa-nda-nyi
(Cha),
HIS: ban-dyne (Gre, a N. word), bandyn (Moo).

paann
bare, open, plain, flat, bald, surface, sea level (poet.) (Cha),
qaatt-paannity 'bald-headed' (Cha).

paannaqq
missing women, parn yockar (Nin 38).

paannaqq waar(a)ŋ-
to speak out
HIS: bar-nak 'openly, publicly, as "Nadjo boorda barnak wurrang" 'I will bye and bye inform' (Gre) =
qaült-y puart paannaqq waarŋ, other
HIS: bärnāk 'outside, exposed, bleak, open' (Moo),
pa-ann-ap < pa-nna-ba

paannap
orphan
lit. to become bare, inferred from
HIS: bur-nap (Gre), bärnāp (Moo).

paanny
pa-an(n-i)n-y < pa-nn(a)-n-yi
see pannu 'level'
Parnkalla, panna ground, level ground, pan WDL,
the plain
(Cha), no HIS, perhaps loan.

paan-y
sweat (profuse), inferred from
HIS: ban-ya (Gre,Lyo,Moo), bagne 'sueur' (Sal).

paangarl
exchange, retaliation, inferred from
HIS: bäng-al 'retaliation, exchange, in return',
bäng-al buma 'to retaliate', bäng-al yong-a 'to exchange, to barter one thing for another' (Moo).

(2) fighting spear (with thrower miûř) (Cha), cf. pankirdi throwing spear
Pandjima NWL, role and name from (1).

paap
face, forehead
inferred from
HIS: baap (Bat), pāb (Wai).

paaqwiiny
fox
pa-aq+wi-in-y < pa-ga+wi-n-yi
(Cha), lit. bitter, see paagan-, paag-.

paaraŋ-
to bring, carry, fetch, get, take (Cha),
Yuall paaraŋ! bring it here! (Cha) =
yooal burrong 'bring me!' (Bat),
taat' mäiïny quäûty qaalla motor qaûty
paaraqin' (first) I go and getting meat and bread,
(then) I'm taking a car home (Cha),
tuuwâl-vaaraq wind, lit. fog-carrier (Cha),
HIS: burrong (Bat), bårôñ 'bring' (Bat 1914), paaraqin'
'getting, seizing, picking up, fetching' (Dou),
bur-rang 'to bring, abduct, carry off' (Gre), barrang,
barrangwin or barrangan PRES, barrangâgga PAST 'to
bring, carry, abduct, carry off' (Moo), wôt paaraqin'
'choking, throttling, strangling' (Dou) = waurt
paaraqin', lit. throat seizing,
paaraq- frequently forms double and triple compounds,
see quell-paarâq- to go and get it.

cf. maarul-paarâq-
paarâq-maa(r)ul-quull-
to drag along (spear with toe), inferred from
HIS: barrangmaulkolo (Arm, Moo), lit. 'to get by hand
and run', maulbarrang 'to pull up' (Moo).

paaraq-qaattity-
to recollect, bring to mind, inferred from
HIS: bur-rang kat-tidge (Gre), barrangkattidj (Moo),
lit. 'to take and listen'.

paaraq-quullity-
to get and let go (Cha),
wäïyñn paaraq-(q)uullitvìny sorry, can't take (you)
(Cha), no HIS.

paarâq-ti(id)-in-
to get and secure (Cha), see tiid-, cf. taan-tiidin-,
tviânaaq paaraq-tiini quiity with the foot drag the
spear (Cha),
HIS: barrangdedin 'to cover up' (Moo).

paaraq-tiurddaqqan-
to keep alive lit. to get and alive-CONT, inferred from
HIS: barrangdordakânan (Moo).

paaraq-tviânaaq-
to examine lit. to take and see, inferred from
HIS: barrang-djinnân (Moo).

Paaraq waargiy
the Bunbury, Vasse, etc. dialect, inferred from
HIS: bårôñ wôngi (Bat 1914:66).

paarmály
pa-ard-âly < pa-rda-lya
a flap
inferred from
HIS: bur-dayle KGS, bur-dal-ya (Gre), mail burdalya
'eyelid' (Gre), bårda-ya 'a fullness between the upper
eyelid and the eyebrow' (Moo).

paardaq-

pa-ard-aq- < pa-rda-qa-
to fly, hop, jump (Cha), to go quick (Sam),
piül paardaquin = belo bar-dang-een 'fording a river'
(Gre),
wautt paardaq qaat! jump away from me! (Sam) = wôt
paatq 'hop off!' (Dou),
yiâra paardaq-nviânaq jump up and sit! = get into the
car! (Cha).
paard-<pa+yaag-an-
to jump off
Paarda-<n-yi+aag-ap
n.g.
Stepping across he sat down-GEO (and speared fish) when the ancestral hero had created the promontory E. of Salmon Beach, Esperance; part of the genesis of the coast line (Cha), HIS: bar-dang-nginnow 'to jump' (Gre).

paardala-<n moving camp
in: wautt paardala-
inferred from
HIS: wot patalaqinj (Dou), the infix -al- < -la-
seems to express 'all together'.

paarden-<pa+ep- to tell a lie
TRANS CAUS of paard-, not deriv. of -puutt NEG (so Moo),
niundul paarden-
HIS: wot patalaqinj (Dou), the infix -al- < -la-
seems to express 'all together'.

paarde-paatt plant
? see paatt-e-paatt
Acacia glaucoptera Benth., field specimen No.28 (Bra), perhaps not a name but a quality term?

paarnd-<pa+na- to fly away
see parna- to fly Thargari S.NWL, inferred from
HIS: barna- 'flew away', walitch mar-a barna- (Bat 1914) = waurlitv maara parna- 'the eagle flying away into the clouds, paaniq 'walking, coming' meaning uncert. (Dou).

paarndan-<pa+na-na- to clean, clear, sweep away, CONT of paarnd-, inferred from
HIS: barna, barnanwin PRES, barnaaniga PAST 'to pluck out hair or feathers' (Moo).

parndiy fish
pa-arnd-iy < pa-rnda-yi
no MNFS? or
(Cha), Black Bream (Acanthopagrus butcheri or Acanthopagrus australis), cf. miardi Black Bream (Gor), see n.g. Bandy Creek E. of Esperance, HIS: barndee 'Silver Bream' (Bat), banndi 'bream, silver bream' (Rae).

Paarndylaqap n.g. Bremer Bay, inferred from
HIS: Banjelungup (Bat).

paart pa-art < pa-rda see qaart
part of, half of (Cha), E?,
naałgin paart yuag! give me half of it! (Cha),
HIS: bart (Bat).

paʔraq
paʔ-raq < paʔ-raqa see puʔraq
last one in the family (Han),
HIS: borak 'down, below' (Moo)?

paʔraʔug
paʔ-raqaʔug < paʔ-raqaʔuq ?
of a plant
yellow flowers, a bit honey (Cha) (Dryandra longifolia R.Br.), field
specimen No.23 (Bra), perhaps a remark of Cha in NGA:
pałara-γu from a poor region?

paʔt
paʔ-t < paʔ-dda
(1) grass, rushes
(Cl), prickle, spike,
HIS: bat-ta 'rushes' (Arm), bāta 'rushes' (Bat 1914),
bata, batta, barte 'grass' (Cur), bardupup 'rushes' (Dav),
bat-ta 'a sort of rush with which they sew their
cloaks' (Gre), batta 'Thysanotus fimbriatus, a rush,
with which the natives sew the kangaroo skins together
to form their cloaks. This word is used in the northern
dialects equally with Jilba to express that there is
grass in a place. It means also rushes in general'
(Moo).

(2) rays of the sun, inferred from
HIS: bāta Gingin 'sun' (Bat 1914), bat-ta 'sun' (Gre),
batta 'rays of the sun' (Moo).

paʔt-e-paʔt
paʔ-t-e+paʔ-t < paʔ-dda+paʔ-dda
plants
a long grass
(Cha) (Stipa teninfolia Steud.), field specimen No.2
(Bra), perhaps due to a mix-up also:
yellow flowering bush, flat leaves
(Cha) (Isopogon polycephalus R.Br.),
field specimen No.45 (Bra).
flat wattle
(Acacia glaucoptera Benth.), perhaps not a name but a
quality term? see paارد-paʔt?

paʔy
paʔ-y < paʔ-ya
buttocks, posterior, rump,
HIS: pay 'buttocks' (Dou), buy-a 'posterior' (Gre),
byi (Moo).

paʔy-ʔuʔuʔr
paʔ-y+u+uʔuʔr paʔ-y+uʔuʔr
bird
pelican
(Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), lit. rough rump?

pâiʔn
pâiʔ-n < paʔ-ni see pâuyin
plant
Pigface
(Carpobrotus edulis (Linn.) N.E.Br.), fruit eaten (Cha),
perhaps identical with the term for prepared food
pâuyin = nuts/seeds of Macrozamia riedlei.

pâernaq-
pâer-n(d)-aŋ < paʔ-r(n)d-i-ŋa-
to smell
INTR (Cha), see parndi- to smell NGA,NWL, pardu-di-
S.NWL,
pař

*dot, spot*

see *pařa*ru *smallpox, dotted NWL, inferred from compounds below and

HIS: bar-up 'drop (of water)' (Gre).

pařetyiärt

Native Cat

(Dasyurinus geoffrii fortis) not WUD which has tviurdidy, but see pařtyarda WDL, pařtyirda Walmatjarri Native Cat, inferred from

HIS: boorditch (Dav), barrajit, barjadda (Moo).

pařetviërtt

Native Cat

lit. *star-dotted?*, otherwise a loan from WDL.

pařeqtyërtt

Native Cat

lit. *white dots*.

paudaluŋ

pa-ud+al-uŋ < pa-du+la-gu

bird

(Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), to both Q and S moieties (Bra 1977:178), to Pallarwaq family (Bat 12/10), lit. *water from*, inferred from

HIS: ba-dto 'water' KGS (Gre,Moo), bud-tal-lang 'pelican' (Arm,Moo), bootallung (Bat 15/22), potalong, poottallong, boottlung, boodalan, budelang (Cur), bo-dal-lang (Gre), beodeelung Mandurah (Ser), puttarlung (Pat).

paul

he who, that which (is mentioned before) (Cha,Gor,Nor), also ERG, rel.pron., see palu NWL, pana/i NGA, panni, padlu ERG Kaurna, and elsewhere,

HIS: bal, bol Albany (Bat 1914), bal + suffixes (Arm xiii), pal (Dou), bal (Gre,Moo).

paula

to him

OBL (Nor),

HIS: bāla (Bat 1914).

paulaq

of him, with him

GEN, COM (Cha),

paulaq nỳiŋnaŋ with whom I sat down (Cha),

HIS: bālaŋ (Bat 1914), bal-åk (Arm), palaŋ, palaŋinj (Dou).

paulap

they

PL ERG (Gor),

and quūdyaŋ tviändnaŋ paulap (ants play) and they have noticed us already (Gor),

HIS: bal-gun (Arm), baalup (Dav), palap, polap (Dou).

paulapaŋ

of them, theirs

PL GEN, inferred from

HIS: bal-gun-åk (Arm), palapaŋ, polapaŋ (Dou).

paulapiny

they

PL ESS (Cha),

paulapiny qaapaadaŋ they are well done (Cha),

HIS: bal-gun-in (Arm), baalapiny (Dav), palapinj (Dou).
Paulapiny < pa-ul-ap-in-y-it-y < pa-lu-pa-nvyi-dyi
those who are
PL ESS+COP (Gor),
paulapiny muururt quumpaar paulapiny Qaip-e-qäill
those who are plenty of relatives they are in Esperanoe
most of the many relatives are in E. (Gor).
paulaq < pa-ul-aq < pa-lu-ga
paulag < pa-ul-aq < pa-lu-ga
to him
OBL (Cha),
HIS: bal-ak (Arm), bäläk (Bat 1914).
pauliny < pa-ul-in-y < pa-lu-nvi
he, that
ESS (Cha),
pauliny tuaaq qaattityiny he who will listen (Cha),
niäty pauliny niuity this is the one who is dead (Cha),
HIS: bal-in (Arm), balin, balain (Bat 1914), palanj (Dou).
paulity < pa-ul-ity < pa-lu-dyi
he/she/it is, that is rel.pron. + COP (Cha),
paulity yauq! that's a woman! (Cha),
paul nviäty puarduq gaanaq puart nviäniny puarduq
paulity gaanaq nviänaq he will sit with me here where
he was sitting with me before (Cha).
paulitya < pa-ul-ity-a < pa-lu-dyi-gä
to that which is there! OBL, inferred from
HIS: äji balija! '(put) that to that which is there!'
(Bat 1914) = ali paulitya!
paulař < pa-ul-är < pa-lu-řa
around that, that way, in that direction (Cha),
narnaq paulař that side of the neck = behind my neck =
behind my back, behind me (Cha),
HIS: bal-lee 'this way' (Gre).
pauly < pa-uly < pa-lyu
päülü < pa-lyu
bird
Yellow-throated Miner (Cha) (Manorina flavigula Gould 1840), to
passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: bil-ya-go-rong (Gre), bil-yagorong Myzantha
garrula 'the noisy honey sucker' (Moo), bil-your-ga,
puer (Ser).

Paumbal < pa-umbal < pa-mbu-la
cataract, blind, not NYU, see pambura, pamburdu, pambardu blind NWL,
pambura blind S.NWL, see
miääl-paumbala-qadaq blind mullet,
HIS: bämbla 'film, formed on the eye' (Moo).
-pauŋ < -pa-qu see piülaraŋpauŋ
born at, originating from, inferred from -pauŋ in n.p.NWL, REL ABL.

Paurn- < pa-urn- see qaart-paurn-
to cut (Cha), see nviäity-paurn,
qäüt' nviuŋar quullin qaatt gaurnt paurniy I sent the
man away to have a haircut (Cha),
HIS: poųinj (Dou), borne, bornung-an (Gre), bohn (Moo),
poone 'couper' (Sal).
päüin

plant
Zamia Palm nuts or seeds (Macrozamia riedlei (Fisch. ex Gaud.) C.A. Gardner), unprepared food; for prepared food see quirniŋy,
HIS: baian, boyern (Abb), boy KGS, by-yu (Gre,Moo).

piän

pi-än < pi-na

morning, daylight, tomorrow (Cha), -aŋ seems to be GEN,
HIS: bi-nang (Arm), bēn, benung (Bat), ben, beenang, benang, benong, bening (Cur), penaŋ (Dou), be-nung (Gre), bina, binang (Moo), ben, bennan (Nin), benan (Sal).

piänŋ-piänŋ

some time, some day, next day, tomorrow, inferred from
HIS: penaŋ-penaŋ (Dou).

piänner

pi(i̞)-än-er < pi(i̞)-na-ri see pään-
bird
Barn Owl (Tyto alba Scopoli), lit. scratcher, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: binar 'Strix cyclops the white owl' (Moo,Ser).

piäraq

see piärg-, piärq.

piärdity

pi-ärd-ity < pi-rda-dyi
old, old man, senior, aged boss, VIP (Cha); piärdity could be lit. tree-stage-ish if deriv. from pirda tree stage NWL, as only old respected persons were eligible for a tree stage burial. A.P. Elkin, however, wants this type of burial confined to the Kimberleys (1956:31),
HIS: mamman battitch 'father's elder brother' (Bat 14/87), batick, battage, batate, puttick 'old man' (Cur), butitch, pootich KGS 'old woman' (Cur), bet-tich KGS (Gre,Moo), bid-ye 'in a dying state' (Gre).

piärlaq

lightning, flash (Cha).

piärlaq-piärlaq

flashing, glittering (said of stars and foam of waves) (Cha),
piärlaq

pi-ärl-aq pi-rla-ka
[pailaq] gun, rifle
(Cha) DIM, lit. little flash, no HIS.

piäraq

sore, wounded
pi-är-aq < pi-ra-ga < pir-ga
see pika, pirga WDL, inferred from
HIS: bare-uk KGS 'sore' (Gre), birr-ka 'badly wounded' (Gre), birrga 'sore' (Moo), pèrche 'malade' (Sal).

piärgänŋ

a sore
pi-ärg-änŋ < pi-rga-nŋa
inferred from
HIS: birr-kan (Gre), birrgan, birrgyn (Moo).

qääyun piärgänŋ

a birthmark
lit. one sore, inferred from
HIS: gen berrgen (Bat 1914:74).

piäqr-piäqr

pi-äqr+pi-ärq < pi-rga+pi-rga
little bit sore, inferred from next
piärq-piärgan-
pi-ärq+pi-ärg-an- < pi-rga+pi-rga-na-
to confuse him/it, lit. to keep him/it being sore CONT,
tuaanq piärq-piärgan-
to confuse him/it, lit. to keep his ears a little bit sore, inferred from
HIS: tonga birgi-birgi-un 'to confuse' (Moo).

piärgā
plant
pi-ärgā < pi-ña-ña

plant
bottlebrush bush in swamps (Cha) (Banksia attenuata)? (Abb),
HIS: be-a-ra 'species of Banksia' (Gre), biara 'Banksia nivifolia' (Moo), beera 'Bull Banksia' (Banksia grandis Willd.) (Abb).

pidyari or pidyãri
sweat
? see pidyãar sleep?
? (Cha)

pidyũ-pidyũ
receding
(Charlie Naan), lit. dry-dry; the MNFS form piũty-piũty would not be suited for singing.

pii
fish
(Cha), generic,
taat' piũty meat which is fish (Cha),
HIS: bee (Gre), bi (Moo).
piĩ-ã < pii-غا

piiãq
fishing line
(Cha), lit. fish-for OBL.

piibãl
paper, book
pi-ib-ãl < pi-bi-la
inferred from
HIS: bibal 'paper', bibalbu 'paperbark tree' (Dav);
colonial from 'Bible' = 'book'.

waaranỹ-piibãl
word-book, dictionary (Bra).

piibãraq
plant
pi-ib-ãraq < pi-би-ра-ga or pi-би-ra̰(a)-ka
(wattle sp.) to active or Ψ moiety (Bra 1977), DIM?

piibãp
bird
pii+b+ãp < pi+b+ba (!)
(Little or Fairy Penguin (Cha) (Eudyptula minor Forster), lit. fish-become, as a fish, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), called tulaia in NGA.

piibãlyũř
bird
pi-ib-ãlyũř < pi-би-lya- kö
(Bacardysis kori Burchell), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: bee-bil-yeř (Arm,Gre), bibilyer (Moo,Bat).

piidyãq
little stink(er) (Cha) DIM,
piidvar

*pi-idv-ar* < *pi-di-ra* see pidvari

*a sleep*

naught* piidvaru* quarddi *lying sound asleep* (Cha),
HIS: beedgar, bidjar, beejar, bidjaar, beedja, begur, peetchar, bija, bigan, nuch begor 'I sleep', pichar (Cur), bijaarr, bitgarra (Dav), bid-jar 'sleep, state of repose' (Gre), bidjar 'the sleep', bidjar ngwundow 'to sleep' (Moo).

piily

*pi-ilv < pi-ilv*

*navel*

inferred from
HIS: bilyi (Arm), beely (Dav), pilj (Dou), be-il KGS, pe-il KGS, bil-ye (Gre), beelye (Lyo), bil-yi (Moo), pigli 'nombril' (Sal).

piip

*pi-ip < pi-bi*

*woman's breast, nipple, mother's milk* (Cha), cf. quiř,
HIS: E. beeb Ravensthope, bibbil 'Pibilman' (Bat), pip 'breast, milk' Kojonup, pip, pipsquare 'milk' KGS, pip 'breast, milk' Kent, pip, pip cherring 'milk' WUD (Cur), pip (Dou), bpep KGS (Fli), beep KGS (Gre), peep KGS (Nin),
W. bi-bi (Arm), bibi 'breast, milk' Vasse, Swan, York (Bat 1914), bibitha 'mother' (Bat NE. Gingin 1914), bibi or pipi, pipicure 'milk' New Norcia, bibbee, bibbeeookee 'milk' Perth, biba, quaya 'milk' York, baba 'milk' Pinjarra, biba 'breasts, milk' Vasse, bebe, bibique Blackwood, peba 'milk' Pibilman (Cur), bibbe (Lyo), bibi (Moo), bibbi (Pat).

piip-mualv

*pi-ip+mu-alv < pi-bi+mu-lyv*

*nipple*

lit. breast-nose/tip, inferred from
HIS: beeb moo (Bat).

piert

*pi-ert < pi-rdi*

*line, path, sinew, tendon, track, vein*, inferred from
HIS: beet 'sinew, muscle' (Bat), beert 'sinew' (Dav), pirit 'sinew, tendon' (Dou), bee-dee 'vein, path', be-da Vasse 'thread, path' (Gre), bidi 'vein, main path, track' (Moo), peet, peet 'kangaroo sinew' (Nin).

piert-paap

*pi-ert+pa-ap < pi-rdi+pa-pa*

*weak, unwell, useless*, inferred from
HIS: bidi büba 'lazy' (Bat 1914), beet-bab 'useless' = 'veins weak' KGS (Gre), bidi-babba 'weak, unwell' (Moo).

piert-e-yiář

*pi-ert+yi-ãr < pi-rdi+yi-ãa*

*boss, senior man* (Cha), lit. upper line,
piert-e-yiář of/from the boss (Cha),
HIS: beederr 'boss' (Bat), pirer 'old man' New Norcia (Cur), bridarra (Dav) (r-metathesis!), pițiya (Dou), bee-dee-eer 'an old man with a large family' (Gre), bidier 'a man of certain importance, influence, from Bidi a path, vein; and meaning, therefore, a guide,
director, adviser' (Moo).

piérīŋqaaŋ

pi-er-diŋ+qa-ar < pi-r-diŋ+ka-ra

relations

nephews or nieces, brother's sons and daughters (woman speaking),
sister's sons and daughters (man speaking) (Bat 14/54), lit. the
lines or my lines.

piir

pi-iŋ < pi-r

end piece, fingernail(s), point, tip, toenail(s) (Cha), see piiri nail,
end piece NGA, WDL, NWL,
HIS: mar beer 'fingernails' (Bat) = maar-piir, beer
'nails' (Dav), berri 'fingernails' (Dav), piŋ/piiri
'finger, digit, claw' (Dou).

piir qāyūn

pi-iŋ qā-ā-ūn < pi-rī ka-ya-nu

birthmark

lit. one tip, inferred from
HIS: berr-gen (Bat 1914:79).

piir-e-quarn

pi-r+e+qu-arn < pi-r-ku-rna

astray

lit. end-after, inferred from
HIS: berragan gool 'to go astray' (Bat).

piilāŋ-

to claw, dig, scratch (Cha) CONT, see piiriŋpa- to scratch, make a
scratching noise NGA, piringu- to dig for NWL,
HIS: biniŋ 'dig' (Bat 1914), peninj (Dou), bin-gur KGS,
be-an, pi-an-gur (Gre), biangur, bianwin PRES, bianaga
PAST (Moo), penpenan-an, penacuran 'to exhume' (Sal).

piilāŋ-

to become pointed, sharp (Cha), cf. piiriŋpī- to sharpen to a point
(of a spear) NWL,
piilāŋ-piilāŋpī fairly sharp of a spear point (Cha).

piity

pi-iŋy < pi-dyi

piūty < pi-du

dry

(Cha), see pitųpaŋ dry ground, desiccated, pidųuka-
to make dry, pidųwarni- to become dry NWL, piyarda
dry S.NWL, yagu-piyan sun-dried = Quandong NGA,
n.q. Qaala-pidųŋ in-the-fire dry-become/GEO for a
waterhole (Cha),
waurt-pidųŋpī throat dry-becoming (Cha),
HIS: tda-bitch KGS 'dry' (Gre) = taa-piity mouth-dry,
dal-bitch KGS (Gre) = tālpiy-piity saliva-dry,
dalbitch 'dry' (Moo), see also pidų-pidų poetical
OWCD form = receding, drying up.

piidųŋpī

pi-idųŋpī < pi-duŋ+pā-nů

becoming, getting dry, drying up (Cha), cf. piyarriti 'dry up'
Parnkalla,
waurt-piidųŋpī throat drying up (Cha).

piūdųŋpī

pi-ūdųŋpī < pi-duŋ+pā-nů

to get sore (throat) (Nor),
waurt piidųŋpī throat getting sore (Cha).

piiyāŋ

pi-iŋy < pi-rī-nů

subincision of penis, inferred from
HIS: paiyan 'slitting' of the penis' (Wai).
pilaq  
ankle  
pil-aq < pil-ka  
DIM, inferred from  
HIS: bil-uk, bil-ga (Gre), bilga (Moo), bil-gut (Wai).

piūl  
river, creek,  
gully (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
piūla in/on/to the river (Cha),  
HIS: bi-lo (Arm), bīla 'river' (Bat 1914), biḷ (Dou),  
be-lo (Gre), bieul, bi-ule, boyal 'west, left side of the river'? (Gre), bilo (Moo), piyi (Rae), bille,  
billo 'fleuve, torrent' (Sal), beeloo (1903).

piūlarpaug  
bird  
pelican  
(Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), lit. river-about born, inferred from  
HIS: bullarrbung 'pelican' Ravensthorpe (Bat),  
pealaribung (Cur), peelamuk KGS (Cur), pila bonk (Has-Dls), bilorbāng 'a person living on the banks of the river' (Moo), peelabong Pallinup R. (Ser).  
Piūlqaar  
River people  
PL, not rivers, inferred from  
HIS: beel kal, beelgur 'River people' (Bat 14/55),  
beelagur (Bim).

piūr  
(game, bird game, see piřu meat, game, bird game NWL,S.NWL.  
piūrin-piūrin  
piū-rin+piū-rin  
piű-r-nil-pi śu-nil  
bird  
(1) Bee-eater (Merops ornatus Latham), cf. pițu-pițu(ra) Sacred Kingfisher NWL, inferred from  
HIS: birunbirun 'Merops melanura, Bee-eater' (Moo),  
beerin-beerin 'Bee-eater' (Bat 1913), birringo Katanning, perinbo Pallinup R. (Ser), beringo (Has-Dls); 'the call "pirr-pirr-pirr" (the i short as in pit) accounting for the onomatopoeic native names' (Ser 1962:283-284).

puadār̥  
earth, ground, land.

puaggall  
a back, spine  
pu-agg-all < pu-gga-l1a < pu-gga-l1a  
not WUD, not Cha,  
a grave mound  
inferred from  
HIS: bo-gal 'back, grave', bo-gal kot-ye 'backbone' (Arm), boogal (Bat), pukal (Dou), bokal 'a grave mount' (Gla), bo-kal 'back', bo-gal 'grave' (Gre),  
bucal (Has), bugal 'back', bukal 'grave' (Pat),  
bukawll (Rae).

puaggallai̯tin  
letting it (come) on/over the back (the waves) poet. (Charlie Naan).

puągadvit  
over there it is (Cha), HIS: boogaja (Dav).
puaguál  
*bent down, down, on the ground, stooped* (Cha),  
puaguál n’iániñy *sitting on the ground* (Cha),  
qaaddaq puaguál down the hill (Cha),  
puudýur puaguál down on the ground (Cha),  
puualda down to (Cha, NGA-ism).

puaguál quull-  
*to go down* (Cha),  
HIS: bőkal 'there' (Bat 1914).

puaguál taandańiny  
*climbing down* (Cha).

puaaľ-gaag  
*deep down, into, beneath, below* (Charlie Naan) poet.  
qaamp pann puual-غااگ waup yiirdini yiirdiñy = *(with)* the crew below the surface, *(the whale)* it playfully travels and travels *(Whaling song).*

puagaq(q?)  
*down, below* OBL or LOC/ABL, inferred from  
HIS: borak (Moo)?

puāqiți  
*pu-āq-ity < pu-ɡa-da* see puag, puuq

puāqáty  
*pu-āq-āty < pu-ɡa-da* see puag, puuq

puaguul  
*happy*  
(Cha, once), see pululba happy Warl-biri.

puaurt  
*soon, by and by, close to, may be, perhaps* (Cha), cf. purdiwaňa S.NWL,  
puaurt puamin? may kill him or will kill him (Cha),  
see purdaa, purdaa soon, presently NGA,  
HIS: bur-da 'soon' FUT (Arm), boorda 'by and by' (Bat),  
bura, booda, borda, boorda, boordoo, burder, boorder,  
poort, boordook, poolark WUD (Cur), puťa 'later, by and by' (Dou), boor-da 'bye and bye, presently' FUT,  
boordak Murray R. (Gre), burda, burdak 'bye-and-bye' (Moo), boorda (Lyo), poordel (Nin), bouder, pert (Pal).

pual  
*much, plenty, crowd* (Cha), tualq-pual eat-much = a man who knows,  
HIS: bulaa, bulla, boola, poola, boolar 'plenty' (Cur),  
boo-la 'much, many, plenty, abundance', bool KGS 'several, plenty, more than two' (Gre), bula 'much, plenty' (Moo), bula 'crowd' (Rae), bula 'beaucoup, très' (Sal).

pualaaruág  
*much, plenty* PL, inferred from  
HIS: boolarong Mt Sterling and Kent (Cur), pulařaŋ 'many, a lot' (Dou).

pualluq  
*bird*  
pu-all-uŋ < pu-lla-ŋu or puurluq?
White-faced Heron (Ardea novaehollandiae) (Cha),
HIS: boo-lung-ut KGS 'species of bird' (Gre), bulangat KGS (Moo), bulong 'shag' (Pal), bulong (Rae), pullong (Ser).

püäly

magic

puäly < pu-lya
(Cha), puälyaq puamin hitting him by magic (Cha),
HIS: boyl-ya 'a sorcerer', boyl-ya-ga-dak 'one possessing the power of Boylya' (Arm), boyle 'sorcerer', boyl-ya 'a sorcerer', boyl-ya-ga-duk (Gre), boyl-ya, boylya gadak (Moo), boolya, booly-duk (Dav), pulj (Dou), booliah (Has), buyer, buyer kuttuck (D. Buller-Murphy 1958:2).

waurl püäly

blue skies
(Cha), lit. sky magic.

puam-

[pam-]

to beat, beat down (rain), hit, pour (rain, sweat, blood), strike, puamin hitting it, pouring (Cha),
paabu puam AUX PASS being bashed,
HIS: bu-ma-win, bu-ma (Arm), bom (Bat), pam, paminj (Dou), bamign (Sal).

puamity-

to wrap it up in (INST), CAUS of puam- (Cha),
taaty yauwarluq puamityn wrapping up meat in paper-bark (Cha),
to mix it (Cha),
puamityny tyieraqul, tyieraqulity maüyer puamityny mixing it with fat, being the fat with which to mix liver (Cha, Black Pudding p.xx). puamity-wiiny

which (I) killed (Cha), REL COP PART; as COP follows the verb stem directly, the PART -in takes on its old form -wiiny (Arm,Gre,Moo) to avoid a mix-up with the CAUS PRES puamityn, yaungul/F paannaq wauber qaüty quüdyaqity puamitywiiny a kangaroo was playing in the open, which I killed yesterday (Cha).

puam-qäinn-

to knock down, fell, lit. to hit and step on, inferred from HIS: boo-ma-kan-nin 'knocking down, felling (as a tree)' (Gre), bumakanin 'lying or pressing, one thing upon another' (Moo).

puanag

fish
(Cha) (Acanthopragus butcheri) (Vau), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), no HIS.

puanity

knee

island

(Cha), as islands often look like knees of giants sticking out of the sea,
HIS: bon-nit (Arm), bwoneej (Bat), po-onit (Cur 349), bonich (Dav), ponitj, punitj (Dou), wo-nat (Fli),
po-nait, bo-nait (Gre), barn-itche (Isa), boneet (Lyo),
bonnit (Moo), bonnich (Pal), burnich (Pat), punitt,
punikk, bonikk (Rae), bonaci, ponaggi (Sal), purnith
(Wai).

Main-puaniy-qaraninyap
n.g. Sick-knee-crooked-become/GEO, restored from
HIS: Menboonignarlinup 'Men with crooked knees'
Broomehill district (1903).

puardinqaq
hungry
pu-ar-din-v-aq < pu-rda-n-vi-nga
(Cha) ABL > adv.,
HIS: bordenyuk (Arm), bordinyuk (Bat), bwoodannuk
Blackwood (Cur), bor-dun-yak, bor-dayne KGS (Gre),
bordun-yak (Moo).

puarduq
close to, next, together (Cha),
quañity anjañ puarduq the horse is/was close to me
(Cha),
HIS: ba-duk, bar-duk (Arm), portuk (Cur 349), per-dook,
bar-dook (Gre), barduk (Moo), bordok (Bat).

puart
soon
pu-ar < pu-rä
in, inside, into, within, lit. down into the region of, inferred from
HIS: bu-ra 'in (within)' (Arm xxiv), my-a bu-ra dår-bow
'go in the house' (Arm xxv), porr kul 'go in, come in'
(Has-Dls 237), poro 'a utur' (Sal).

puuaq
pu-a(r)-aq < pu-rä-ga cf. quañq
woman's cloak from the skin of a female kangaroo (waur) (Cha), lit.
for being inside,
HIS: E. bwök (Bat), pwok 'coat, fur skin' (Dou), bwok
(Gre), baarç, booark (Has), poaak (Nin),
W. bo-ka (Arm), bo-ka (Gre), boca, buoca 'manteau de
peau de kangourou' (Sal).

puuaq-puutt
naked
ABESS, inferred from
HIS: bocaput 'nu, sans manteau' (Sal).

puar-qaq
down inside)
inferred from
HIS: borak 'down, below' (Moo).

puar-e-puar
bird
Dusky Moorhen
(Cha) (Gallinula tenebrosa Gould), big brown swamphen,
noise like a Bittern (Cha),
cf. boor-boor 'tall, slender' (Gre)?

puar-tviän
bird
Hoary-headed Grebe (Poliocephalus poliocephalus Jardine and Selby),
lit. inside foot (clumsy toes set far back on body), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from HIS: poorajean Pallinup R. (Ser).

puay

smoke

pu-ay < pu-ya see puuy
inferred from puya smoke NGA, puyu smoke WDL, puu smoke NWL, and
HIS: E. booe (Bat), poohy, booi, booy, pooi (Cur),
puy, puyi (Dou),
W. boyea, booya, buyer, buoya, boyer, bwoya (Cur),
boo-ya (Gre), bu-yu (Moo).

puayil

bird

storm bird

pu-ay-il < pu-ya-l/ři
(Cha), lit. smoke-like? = Fan-tailed Cuckoo or Ash-coloured Cuckoo and Storm Bird (Cacomantis flabelliformis Latham 1801), for which Ser has du-laar, dyular.

pūity

gravy, meat juice (Cha), see n.g.

Quumarl-pūidyāp

Possum-gravy (Cha).

puiy

rock, stone, metal, money (Cha,Nor), see puři stone NGA,
HIS: E. bway (Bat), boey, booy, booye, booi, bwoon (Cur), poy (Dou), pwoy (Nin), boy (Pal), bui (Rae),
op (Wai),
W. bu-yi (Arm,Moo), poya, boyer, boya, booya, booyee (C.F. Armstrong), boyee, boya, boyeya, buoya, booye (Cur), boya (Dav), poya (Dou), bo-ye (Gre), boy-a (Isa), poia 'pierre' (Sal).
puiy qaūty quull-paarajñi I’ll go to get money (Cha),
puiya about the money (Cha),
puiyাক্ষ মুন্তর the stone (Cha),
puiy puudvūr stoney ground from HIS: boy boojur (Bat),
inferred from
tobacco
HIS: buyi, bui 'tobacco' (Rae).
puiyaq

stranger

pu-iy-aq < pu-yi-ŋa
lit. from the rocks, inferred from
HIS: booyung 'stranger' (Bat), bo-ying 'stranger' (Gre), urrarbo-yāng 'stranger' (Moo) = wuarar-puiyaŋ.

Puinyaaraar

Stony Hill people PL, inferred from
HIS: booyangurra 'Hill people' (Bat 14/55), boyangoora 'Hill people' (Bim), pooyungur 'strangers' (Bim).
pulliąq

bullock, cattle (Cha) E,
pullimään

bulls, cattle PL, inferred from
HIS: bulliak (Pal), blimen 'cattle' (Rae).
purda

soon

OWCD see purat
FUT, inferred from
HIS: boor-da (Gre), burda (Moo) 'presently'.
purdau

OWCD
until later (Cha) OBL,
\text{\v{g}aann}y purdau tuunu quulliny puart =
I later town-to going may be (Cha).

pundaun purdau
punda-u-an purdau-u partial MNFS
pundaauq
= pundaau preceding q
sooner or later (Cha),
pundaauq quulliny qaall soon going home (Cha),
HIS: pu\text{\v{g}a}awan 'a little later' (Dou).
pundawaal
early, next
pu\text{\v{g}}dwa-all < purdwa-la-la < purdwa+wan\text{\v{g}}a-la (Cha) adj., lit. soon-belonging-with COM (Cha),
see -walla < -wan\text{\v{g}}ala NGA,
pundawaall pi\text{\v{a}naq} next/tomorrow morning (Cha).
purdalaan

soon, later on, might (Cha),
\text{\v{g}a}UtY pudalaan quull-pu\text{\v{a}min}y I might kill him (Cha),
HIS: pu\text{\v{g}a}alan 'a little later' (Dou).

puuddulan\text{\v{u}}
no more
pu-udd-ul-any < pu-\text{\v{d}du-}lu-
ny\text{\v{a}} cf. purdalaan
(Cha) NEG adj.,
\text{\v{g}a}UtY pa\text{\v{u}}liny puuddulan\text{\v{u}} t\text{\v{y}}i\text{\v{a}nnaa}qin\text{\v{y}} =
I don't see him any more (Cha).

puuddu\text{\v{u}}

puuddu ya\text{\v{u}}
earth, ground, land (Cha),
q\text{\v{a}ip puamin}y qaarda\text{\v{g}} puuddu\text{\v{u}}r\text{\v{u}} water pouring down below
the ground (Cha),
puuddu\text{\v{u}}r pua(g)ala t\text{\v{y}}a\text{\v{a}}gan dropping down on the ground,
HIS: bud-jor (Arm), boojur, boojar (Bat), bugiar New
Norcia, buga, boojar, boodger, boodjoor Perth, boodjar,
boodjor, booger, pootchar Kojonup, booyar, booga,
boogjure, budger, boocha (Cur), boojarra (Dav), putjor
(Dou), bood-jur (Gre), bood-ja (Isa), boodjar (Lyo),
budjor (Moo), budyara (Pat), budja, bucha (Rae), buggiar
'terre' (Sal), pudyar (Wai).

-puun
AUX
no MNFS
= -puqun, loan from NGA for puam-, paal-puun finished (Cha).

puuq
puu-\text{\v{u}} < pu-gu see pua\text{\v{a}g}ity
pu-aq < pu-\text{\v{g}}a

there
(Cha) pron.,
HIS: -b\text{\v{a}k (Arm xxv), po-ko, bo-ko KGS Vasse (Gre),
-}book (Lyo).

puur
hard, rough

inferred from
HIS: boorr KGS (Gre), burr (Moo).

puurluq

bird
White-faced Heron \textit{(Ardea novae-hollandiae)} (Cha), to passive or S
moiety \textit{(Bra 1977)},
HIS: bul\text{\v{a}l}ong 'shag' (Pal), pullong (Ser).
puurn

- stick, tree, wood (Cha), see puurn wood WDL, purna NWL,
  puurn hockey stick (Cha), puurnaq/qq on the stick,
  puurn tihrimmitt qian! no big trees! (Cha),

puurn-qaall

- fire stick
  pu-urn+qa-all < pu-urn+ka-lla > puurn-a+kaall-a
  inferred from
  HIS: boorna-karla (Dav) BLCD.

puurn-qâip

- plant
  pu-urn+qâ-ip < pu-urn+ka-bi
  saltbush
    (Cha), lit. water wood,
    HIS: E. boorn (Bat), poorn, bunn, boon, booan (Cur),
    puñ (Dou), poorne (Nin), burn 'tree generally' (Rae),
    W. bur-nu (Arm), burna, bonna, boona, boornoo (C.F. Armstrong),
    bono, boorna, boonna (Cur), boor-nu,
    boo-na (Gre), burnu (Moo), bunnu (Pat), pono 'arbre'
    (Sal), ponominci 'bois coupé' (Sal), buna (Wai).

puurnaq?

- fish
  Black Sweep
    (Scorpius aequiippinis) or
  Black Bream
    (Acanthopragus butcheri) (Cha), no HIS.

puurnarä

- butterfly
  inferred from
  HIS: boornarr 'butterfly' (Bat).

puurnuüh

- autumn
  pu-urn-uř < pu-ruñ-řu ?
  (April and May), inferred from
  HIS: bur-nu-ro (Arm), boornar, boorner (Bat), boor­
  noore, boor-noo-ro, boor-nore (Gre), burnur, burnuro
  (Moo), pourner (Nin).

puurtaan

- plant
  pu-ur+ta-an < pu-ru+ta-na
  spearwood
    (Agonis linearifolia (D.C.) Schau), lit. hard-pierce,
    "like tea tree, material for spears" (Cha), field
    specimen No.6 (Bra),
    HIS: puñan kitj 'a type of spear' (Dou), boor-dun 'a
    long straight spear, brought from the south, and highly
    prized by the natives' (Gre), bur-dun (Moo), n.g.
    Borden? (Bra).

Qiity-puurtaan-qäáyün-taaggín'-ař-ap

- n.q.
  near Broomehill Stn., inferred from
  HIS: Gutchboordankendokenarup 'Spears broken up'
  (1903), lit. 'Spear-'hard-pierce'-one-breaking-about-
  GEO' = 'Where one "hard-pierce" spear became broken'.

puuruq-

- to light a fire, to cook it (Cha), cf. puř, puřun well done NWL,
  qaity qaallaq puuruqín' I'm cooking it in the fire!
  (Cha), qaay qaall puufaan' I cooked (them) in my fire
  (Cha),
  HIS: bur-ra-rap 'overroasted' (Arm) = puuruqap- to
  become toasted, burned.
-puutt

-pu-utt < -pu-ddu  see puulduulan'y
-less, -missing, unable to, -without (Cha,Alb,Sam) ABESS, maandiy-puutt vigor-less, youthless = tame (dog) (Cha, see HIS), tuaanq-puutt ear-less = ignorant (Cha, see HIS), t'viannaq-puutt invisible (Sam), niunur(t)-puutt without you all 2 PL EXCL (Cha), HIS: -birt, meowlbirt 'eyeless' (Dav) = miîl-püutt, -puţ, manti-puţ 'tame', twonk puţ 'earless, deaf' (Dou), -burt (Gre), batr, bartu (Moo, stereotype change of Grey's u to a), poort (Nin), 'bêrt and bru are most generally used with verbs' (Arm xxvi).

puûy

pu-üy < pu-yu  see puay < puya
smoke
inferred from puyu WDL and HIS.

puuyûr

pu-u-y-u-r < pu-yu-ũu
plant
Calocephalus brownii (Cass) F.Muell., perhaps Smoky (Cha), 'no use, in dunes' (Cha), field specimen No.15 (Bra).

Q

qaabart

qa-ab-art < ka-ba-rda
snake
Kabarda
A Dugite var. (Demansia nuchalis affinis Guenther) (Gla 1957:29), inferred from HIS: şepaţ (Dou), kabarda (Gre,Moo).

qaabiř-qaabiř

qa-ab-iř+qa-ab-ıř < ka-ba-ři+ka-ba-ři
bird
domestic turkey (Cha), lit. flabby-flabby (the cock's flabby comb), inferred from qaabiřîny
a flap
HIS: gab-burn 'a piece of overhanging flesh' (Gre), gabbarn (Moo).

-qaadaq

-qa-ad-aq < -ka-da-qa
having, possessing, inferred from -kada having NGA and HIS: -ga-dâk (Arm xxiii), no longer productive in NYU, gaduk 'having' (Gre), ga-dâk (Moo).

qaagaq

qa-ag-aq < ka-ga-ga
bird
Little Pied Cormorant (Phalacrocorax melanoleucos Vieilhot), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from HIS: kakap 'witchdoctor bird' (prob. pied cormorant), kakap 'voiceless articulation - the call of the kakap' (Dou), gogo gogo (Moo), go-go-go Perth (Ser).

qaagart

qa-ag-art < ka-ga-rda
frog sp.
qaagert

qa-ag-ert < ka-ga-rdi
living underground (Cha), HIS: kaagurt (Bat) = goo-ya (Gre), guya (Moo), carget 'bull frog' (Pal), kakitt (Rae).
qaagař
\textit{east} 
qa-ag-ař < ka-ga-rã
inferred from kagařa east NGA, WDL, NWL (Tin 1974:46sq.)
and HIS: cackaar (Has), karkar (Has) n.t.

qaaläy
\textit{bird} 
qa-al-äy < ka-la-ya
see kaläy 
\textit{Emu} Pandjima NWL, Amangu and Nanda on west coast, inferred from
HIS: kaale Bremer Bay (Bat).

qaall
qa-all < ka-lÌa  
\textit{camp, camp fire, fire, home} (Cha, Charlie Naan), see kalla NGA, Eucla,
Fowlers Bay, gadla Parnkalla, Kaurna and some other
Yura-languages, kalla/karla NWL, karda S.NWL.

Qaallarmaay
Qa-all-ar+ma-ay < Ka-lÌa-ra+ma-ya
Kallaarmaay
partial MNFS < Ka-lÌa-ra+ma-ya
\textit{Camp Language}
tribal language W. of Coolgardie to Merredin (Bra),
NYU MNFS examples,
qalla naarin'ya a light is shining (Cha),
qalla puuru(q)in' lighting the fire (Cha),
qalla to the camp, at home, homeward OBL (Cha,Nor),
taat' waalar qalla'p tough meat (Cha),
Qalla-pi'dyäp n.g. a waterhole In the fire dry become-
GEO (Cha),
qallaqqa naarin'ya burning in the fire (Cha),
qallaqqa tugurnin' doing it properly in the fire (Cha),
qau'ty qallaqqa puuruqin' I cook it in the fire (Cha),
qallaq qauttaqin' cooking it in the fire (Cha),
qallaq̱it (for) fire(wood) only (Cha), said of a
number of plants like Casuarina humilis, Hibbertia
cuneiformis,
qallul from, out of, the fire/camp (Cha),
qallulity qallul very much at home (Gor),
HIS: E. kahrl, karl (Cur), kal (Dou), Karlgarin n.g.,
Kalgallup n.g. (Gla), carler (Pal), kal (Rae),
W. kal-la (Arm), cala, carla, kalla, karla, koila
(Cur), karrla (Dav), Kalamunda n.g. (Gla), kal-la
(Gre), karla (Helms), kalla (Moo), cala 'feu, foyer,
pays natal' (Sal).

qăälliil
qäälliil < ka-lÌa+i-li

qăädliil
\textit{bull ant}  
(Cha), lit. fire-like, but cf. qallul at home,
HIS: jarril (Bat), kallil or killal 'sergeant ant'
must not be killed, but has no dance (Bat 13/46),
kallal (Bat 15/19), ki COLL (Dou), killel, kallili (Moo),
qurell (Pal), tillill 'sergeant ant' (Rae), chilal
'fourmi' (Sal,Cur 330).

qaalliyäp
qa-all+iy-äp < ka-lÌa+yi-ba
\textit{familiar, intimate, mate}, inferred from
HIS: kullip 'denoting a knowledge of localities;
familiar acquaintance with a range of country, or with
individuals. Also used to express property in land;
as Ngan-na kullip 'my land!' (Moo,Gre (lost)), kallep
'one's own country or home or fire' (SW generally)
(Bat 1913).
qaalliyâpqaar qa-all+iy-âpqar < ka-lla+yia-ba+ka-ra
qaalliyâp-wauq qa-all+iy-âp+wa-uq < ka-lla+yia-ba+wa-gu

home people, relations, inferred from
HIS: kalleepgur, kalleepwuk 'home people or fellow-towns men belonging to the same local tribe' (Bat 14/55), kalleebur 'relation' (Bat), kallipgur 'people of same camp (townies), along same road' (Bim).

qaal-yaq qa-all+yu-âq < ka-lla+yu-qa?

bird
(1) Chestnut Teal (Anas castanea)
(2) Grey Teal (Anas gibberifrons), deriv. of qaall fire,
HIS: kaluring (Bat), kulyang WUD (Cur), kylong (Has), calyung (Ser), kailyung 'Teal Duck' (Has-Dls); hidden mythology or reference to the strong colours of the male, 'which is among the most brightly coloured of the local ducks' (Ser 135).

qaamaq qa-am-aq < ka-ma-ga or
qamaq qam-aq < kam-ka DIM

plant
Sollya heterophylla Lindl., field specimen No.13 (Bra), 'blue flowers and berries, creeper, sweet fruit' (Cha), 'whitish when ripe in summer, don't bite seeds! big bush, no flowers' (Sam),
HIS: kâmâk = small kuruba (Moo), see quuâp.

qaambärn- qa-amb-ârn- < ka-mba-rrna-
to accompany, associate with, meet (Cha), see kanba- to meet NGA, kanbarnu PAST met NGA,
qaambärniy qâininiy funeral dance, lit. meeting and dancing (Cha),
HIS: gumbarn = danjoo nginnow 'to be together' (Gre), gâmbârnin PRES, gâmbârnâga PAST (Moo).

qaambart qa-amb-art < ka-mba-rda see qaambârq(q)

relation
niece
inferred from
HIS: gam-bart (Arm), kum-bart (Bim), gam-burt, kam-burt (Gre), gambart (Moo).

qaambârq qa-amb-âr-aq < ka-mba-rra-qa

spring (season), inferred from
HIS: kumbarung (Gre), gâmbarâng 'beginning of summer' (Moo), kumbarning Williams 'between spring and summer' (Bat 1913).

qaambârq qa-amb-âr-aq < ka-mba-rra-qa or
qaambârq(q) qa-amb-âr-qq < ka-mba-rra-gga

relation
daughter-in-law, niece, inferred from
HIS: kumberuk (Bat).

qaamp qa-amp < ka-mba < kan-va
crew of whaling boat (Cha), cf. kanba- 'to meet' NGA.
qaamppaar

*eyelashes*

qa-amp+pa-ar < qa-anp+pa-ar < ka-nba+ka-ra

see qaamppaar KGS, -qaar = -paar PL.

to be clear, light, bright (Cha), see kana bright, clear, light, visible NWL,
qaanin' being clear, bright (Cha),
HIS: kan-an-gur KGS 'adorned, shining, clean, glittering' (Gre), kanagur KGS 'adorned, shining' (Moo).

qaandaq-

to vomit

qa-and-aq- < ka-nda-qa-

inferred from
HIS: kàndang- 'to vomit, spew' (Moo), kan-dang 'to bring up, vomit' (Gre).

qaanig

south west, SW. wind, deriv. of qaan-, inferred from
HIS: kan-ing 'south west' (Gre), kar(!!)ing 'the south-west wind', kanning 'south' (Moo).

Qaaniyaq

South-west talk, inferred from kaniyaq (Dou), kunyang 'tribe to the West of Kojonup (Cur 349), Kaneang, Kunyung (Tin 1974: 244).

qaanpiqaar

*eyelashes*

qa-anp+i+qa-ar < ka-nba+ka-ra see qaamppaar

PL, inferred from
HIS: mel-kam-bar (Arm), mel-kan-ba 'eyelash', kabigur 'eyelash' (Moo), miel-cambe (Sal).

qaan'ya

ashamed, bashful, shy (Sam, Han), lit. for shame,
HIS: kaanya (Bat), kanja (Dou).

qaang-

to bring, carry, fetch, get, take, not WUD (paaraq-), see kangga- to carry, take Walmatjarri, kanggata 'to drive, lead' Parnkalla, kanggandi 'to bear a child, lead, conduct' Kaurna, Adelaide; inferred from
HIS: gang-ow 'to carry' (Arm), gan-ga Vasse 'to carry, bear, bring', gang-ow 'to carry, fetch, bring, take' (Gre), gangowin PRES, gangåga PAST 'to bring, carry, fetch, take' (Moo).

qääp

*water*

qä-äp < ka-ba see qääp (Dic).

-qaar

-qa-ar < -ka-ra see -qaar, -paar, -tyaar

common NYU PL-suffix, e.g. qaanp-i-qaar.

qaar

qa-ar < ka-ra see qaer

(1) bitter, sharp, sour', see kari bitter, salty, alcoholic NWL,
inferred from
HIS: kar-ri (Arm), karri (Moo), kar-re 'sp. of cray fish' (Gre), ka, kar (Rae), Karrakatta 'Crab-hill' (Gla).

(2) crab
qaaralj

fish
*Long-tailed Catfish* (*Euristhmus lepturus*), inferred from
HIS: ka-rail-ya 'cobbler' (Arm, Gre), karal-ya 'the natives spear them in the shallow salt water' (Moo), kar-reel 'cobbler (sea)' (Isa).

qaarag

anger, passion, rage, scorn (Cha), see karanggarriti 'to quarrel'
Parnkalla,
HIS: gar-rang (Arm), karrung 'anger, angry' (Dav), kaŗaği 'angry, cross, sulky' (Dou), gur-rang 'anger, passion, rage' (Gre), garrang, garrang-gadak 'to be angry' (Moo), carancata, carancum-barupo 'colère, irrité' (Sal) = 'to become very angry' (Bra).

qaaragabuq

he will get angry, inferred from
HIS: garaŋ-abak 'angry will get' (Bat 1914).

qaaraqart

bird
*magpie* (Cha), unidentified, deriv. of qaaraq angry, no HIS.

qaaragmiitt

fighter, wild fellow (Cha), lit. anger-loaded, full of rage, quumpaarimiitt qaaraqmiiddin they are all fighters (Cha).

qaaraq

bird
*Red-tailed Black Cockatoo* (*Calyptrhynchus banksii* Latham), inferred from
HIS: ka-rak (Arm, Gre), karrê (Bat), karrak (Bat 1913), (Bat 37/180), koo-rark (Isa), karrak (Rae), kar-rak, koorark, kor-rar-ra, korridg-e-cup, curraak, carrar (Ser).

qaaraqaar

plant
*Acacia cochl earis* (Labill.) Wendl., field specimen No.1 (Bra), deriv. of qaara ? or qaaraqaar bushes?

qaardagaart

qaart-qaart

bird
*Great Cormorant, shag* (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), all black variety (Cha), HIS: kardagurt (Bat), cardacut Pallinup R. (Ser), kut-kut (Rae).

*ant sp.* inferred from
HIS: kardagut KGS (Moo);
There might have been an error in questioning informants who could misunderstand 'cor-mor-ants' for '...s core more ants'.

qaardar

racehorse goanna (*Varanus gouldii gouldii*) (Cha), black, straight-backed (Sam),
HIS: kardar (Bat), carda (Dav), kaṭar (Dou), n.g.
Cardup, n.g. Curdardup 'place of the racehorse goanna'
(Gla), kar-dar (Gre), cartar (Has), kaldar, kardara
(Moo), kur-da 'racehorse iguana' (Isa).

Qaardar

'inferred from HIS:
'constellation Delphinus' (Bat 25/233).

qaardār

qa-ard-ār < ka-rda-rə

'across
inferred from kardaa, kardatvāla across NGA,
kardatvārə across Ngarluma NWL and
HIS: kaṭer kuliŋj 'go across' (Dou); note regressive
harmony: ā before ō, but a before r in qaardar.

qaardig

qa-ard-iŋ < ka-rda-ŋi

'apart, one side (Cha), deriv. of qaart half, portion, part,
qaardig n'ianiqg setting with legs stretched apart,
qaardig quardiqg lying on one side (Cha).

qaardig-qaardig

qa-ard-iŋ+qa-ard-iŋ < ka-rda-ŋi+ka-rda-ŋi

'mutton fish shell, good tucker (Cha), lit. a bit on one side,
HIS: karng-ing (Isa).

qaaril

qa-ar-il < ka-ra-li

qaariy

qa-ar-iy < ka-ra-yi

plant

Karri

(Eucalyptus diversicolor F. Muell.), inferred from
HIS: karri (F. Mueller), karril (Abb, Has, Ra).

qaarity

see qaarity

qaarniŋγ

qa-ar+ni-ŋγ < ka-ra+ni-ŋγ

'brackish, bitter (of water), inferred from
qāip qaarniŋγ

HIS: gab-bi-kar-ning (Arm) 'brackish water'.

qaart

qa-art < ka-rda see paart

'half of, part, portion, inferred from
HIS: kar-da 'apart, portion, half' (Gre, Moo), kortda
(Moo).

qaart-paaɾaŋ-

qa-art+pə-ar-ar-aŋ < ka-rda+pa-ra-qa-

'to pass clean through, inferred from
HIS: kar-da-bur-rang 'to pierce, pass clean through'
(Gre).

qaart-paun-

qa-art+pə-ar-ŋ < ka-rda+pa-rnu-

'to out right through, out in half, inferred from
HIS: kardaborn (Moo).

qaart?-puiy-teeggin-teeggin

see qaatt?

break-away country (Cha).

qaart-teeg-

qa-art+tə-egg < ka-rda+te-gge-

'to shiver, break in two, inferred from
HIS: kar-da-tak-kan 'to shiver, break in pieces' (Gre),
kardatakkən 'to break in two, break off' (Moo).

qaart-tyāɨɨɨr

qa-art+tə-ŋ < ka-rda+tə-ɾi-ɾi

a syllable

lit. part/half-separator (reconstr. by Bra).

qaar

qa-ar < ka-ɾa

qaarar

qa-ar-ar < ka-ɾa-ra
spider sp., Black Spider, Trap-door Spider, inferred from kaṟa(r) NGA, kara 'tarantula' Parnkalla and HIS: kara (Arm,Moo), kaṟ (Dou), cara 'araignée' (Sal).

qaṟaqaar
bushes
(Cha) PL? no use (Cha), the plant Acacia cochlearis is so called by Cha; 'bush' generally (Sam).

qaatt
(1) head, head hair (Cha), phonosemantically deriv. of ka up, top; see kadda NGA, WDL,N. Queensland; kab- 'head' NSW (kabar, kaborong, kowat, kabuga, kabul, kabui, kabaanuq), kadagan, kaali, Central Australia *kabu/id(d)a head (kaputta, akaputta, akapittra); could kadda be derived from *kabda < kabu/id(d)a? cf. European parallel kap-kap-l-: Latin caput, GEN capitis head. Oarian kapucchala hair, ONordic hofud, German Haupt, Anglo-Saxon hafola, Greek kephalē. NYU examples: qaaddad on a hill (Cha), yiṟaŋ qaaddaq on top of the hill (Cha), puagāl qaaddaq down the hill (Cha), Waurlidvaq-qaaddap n.g. Eagle's nest = Mt Hannett near Esperance (Cha), HIS: E. kaat (Bat), kaht, kaat, kart (Cur), kart (Dav), kat (Dou), kaıt (Fli), cart (Has), kāat (Nin), cart (Pal), kat (Rae), kad (Wai); W. kat-ta (Arm), cata, karter, katta, karta, kutta, kats, kater (Cur), kata (Dou), kat-ta (Gre), kar-ta (Isa), katta 'hair': yoorat 'head': yooorda 'forehead' (Lyo), katta (Moo), ka-tta 'head or hill' (Pat), catta (Sal), kar-ta (Isa) BLCD.

qaatt-ŋaurnt
hair of head (Cha); ŋ for η which is awkward after t. qaatt naagā
a rise, a little hill (Cha), qaatt-nuruq
brain lit. head yolk, inferred from HIS: kat-ta-noor-go 'brain' (Gre).

qaatt paurnitu
bald-headed (Cha), lit. 'head which is cut' REL COP. qaatt-puaaq
hat inferred from HIS: kaatbooka (Bat), carti buck (Pal); it is cutting it too fine suggesting that qaatt-puaaq should be a ladies' hat, because puaaq is a woman's cloak.

qaatt quitu
skull lit. head bone, inferred from HIS: kat kwej 'skull' (Bat), kat 'skull' (Rae).

qaatt-waara
mad, silly (Alb) qaatt waara
HIS: kat waara 'mad, deranged, silly, violent, uncontrollable' (Dou).

qaatt-waaraapin
becoming silly, violent, inferred from
qaatt-yaala

HIS: kat warapinj 'becoming violent' (Dou).

qaat+ya-al-a < ka+d+a+ya-la-a
silly
(Cha), no HIS, lit. head sand/grave-in.

qaattity-
to hear, listen, understand (Cha), lit. head-set/put/CAUS,
qaattityiny < kaddatinyi listening (see HIS Gre),
HIS: kat-tidj (Arm), ngan kuttich 'I listen' (Bat),
kuttich 'understand', kuttajinoong 'see and understand'
(Dav), katitjiny (Dou), kat-ta-jinje Vasse, kat-tidje
(Gre), kattajinyi, kattidj, kattidjin PRES, kattidjaga
PAST (Moo), 'this word seems to be a compound of katta,
the head, and ijow, to put' (Moo), kattidj (Pat),
catagian, cattacien, cattaciù 'comprendre, entendre'
(Sal), kardidyin (Wai).

qaau-
to laugh
qa-au- < ka-wa-
(Cha),

qaautity-puaming
letting him laugh about it (Cha,Gor), euphonic t, CAUS+PASS.

qaautity+a+qaau
utterly ridiculous, -itty < -dy REL, inferred from
HIS: kwet-a-kow 'to amuse, laugh' (Bat),
HIS of qaau-: go-a (Arm,Gre,Moo), kowin (Bat), kaka
(Dav), kawinj (Dou), koo-a Vasse (Gre), cowker (Nin),
caua, cauin, caugn 'rire' (Sal).

qaauer SG
qa-au(-er)>a-ar < ka-wa-(ri-k)a-ra
bird
Purple-crowned Lorikeet (Glossopsitta porphyrocephala Dietrichsen),
inferred from
HIS: kaua 'parrakeet' (Has-Dls), cowara, cower, kowar
(Ser), lit. screamer.

qaay
fire
qa-ay < ka-ya
(Cha), no HIS.

qaayaar
yes, certainly (Cha), qaayaaritv certainly it is! (Cha,Sam),
HIS: caya, kia, kire, kiya, kie, kiyar, kiar
(Cur), kayer (Dou), ky, kwa (Gre), kia-kia 'an exclama-
tion of surprise and delight, sometimes of gratitude'
(Gre), kaia 'yes' (Rae).

qääyún
one
qää-ży-ının < ka-ya-nu cf. qian NEG
(Cha,Sam), see kayanu one NGA, kayan 'one' and NEG
Walmatjarri, kayanu one ALONE Thargari S.NWL,
HIS: gyn (Arm,Moo), gên, kain, gain (Bat), kein, kain,
gyne, kane, kehn, kean, kan (Cur), kenj (Dou),
kaen (Dav), gain, gyne, kine (Gre), canine (Has), kane
(Isa), gyn (Moo), kain (Nin), kaen (Pat), chegn (Sal),
kein (Wai).

maam qääyünd'yaaq
of/to one father, OBL, inferred from
HIS: maam kainjuk 'children of one father' (Bat 14/54, 89).
qäayuniŋ

alone

qä-äy-ün-iŋ < ka-ya-nu-ŋi
(Cha),
HIS: gain-ning Vasse (Gre).

qabarli

relation

mother's mother, granny, old woman (Cha),
HIS: kapa-li 'old woman' (Dou).

qadi-qadi

motor car

not WUD
inferred from
HIS: kati (Dou), kati-kati (Tri).

 qaer

bitter, sharp, sour, salty, see kari bitter, salty, alcoholic NWL.

 qaeräp-
to get bitter, salty, inferred from qaer.

 qaerb-
to scratch, sharpen, qaerbiny scratching, inferred from following entries:

Qaerbinap
n.g.

Carbinup (Mt Barker), lit. scratching-GEO.

 qaerbanŋ

plant

Coast Sword Sedge (Lepidosperma gladiatum Labill.) (Preiss, Abb),
inferred from
HIS: garbyne 'a large flag-like grass growing in the low grounds, very stiff, and apt to cut the natives' legs, and, therefore, much avoided by them when out hunting' (Moo), kerbein (Preiss).

 qaerbäŋ-
to scrape, to scratch, inferred from
HIS: gar-bung 'to make or form, by scraping', gar-bung-ween 'scraping (as a "spear")', gar-bul 'already scraped, as "gidgee garbul" a fishing spear, or "one already scraped"' (Gre), garbäng, garbängwin PRES, garbängaga PAST 'to scrape a spear; to point by scraping'; garbel 'scraped, pointed, but not barbed; applied to spears - as gidgi garbel, a fishing spear. The point of the spear is hardened by fire, and scraped off to a degree of sharpness which is scarcely credible' (Moo 39).

 qaerity

qa-er-ity < ka-ri-dyi

 qaeriŋ

wine, grog

qa-er-iŋ < ka-ri-gi
(Sam), lit. what is bitter,
HIS: kari (Dou), ke-ra Brookton (Dou), kurikk 'grog' (Rae).

 qaerl?

see qail.

Qāīgan-auŋ

cry of the cockatoo-spirit/breath, name of Maanitv-maatt family,
inferred from
HIS: kayganook 'the cry of the cockatoo' (Bat 12/10), Kēganuk (Bat 4/152), kay-ga-nook ... are Manytchmat = cockatoo' (Bat 12/6).
qäill  
boomerang (returning) (Cha), loan from NWL, WDL,  
HIS: E. kail (Bat), kail, kial (Cur), keł (Dou), kyle,  
koyle (Has), curl (Nin);  
W. kylee, koillie, kieli, kiley (Cur), kylie (Dav, Glä),  
käli (Dav), ki-ley, ky-ley 'the curved weapon for  
throwing, a crooked stick' (Gre), ky-li (with long  
description, Moo), koilli (Rae); to active or Q moiety  
(Bra 1977).  

qäinn-  
to step, stamp, dance (Cha), see kanni- to go, step NGA,  
qäinniqy, qäinniny dancing (Cha),  
qaambilnny qäinniny funeral dance, lit. meeting and  
stamping (Cha),  
querlaq-qäinn- to dodge, lit. hip-dance, see querlaq,  
qäinn-waup! dance!, lit. step and play!, inferred from  
HIS: ken wab 'to dance' (Bat), kening, kena wab  
'corroboroe' (Bat 15/14), k/gan-now 'to step, move  
rapidly' (Gre, Moo), gannow 'to step, kick' (Moo),  
canaan 'fourier au pied', canoal 'danser' (Sal); quel-  
kain 'shift position' (Gre), quelken 'avoid a spear'  
(Moo), gwel-gan-now (Gre).  

qäip  
water  
(Cha and others), see kabi water NGA, WDL, Mirning,  
Parlkalla, Kaurna, and other Yura-languages,  
qäibal in the water (Cha) = HIS: gäpal (Bat 1914),  
qäip naaŋ low tide (Cha),  
quäut qäip qaañiny I'm drinking water (Cha),  
qäip qaeräp water gone salty (Cha),  
qäip qwaap fresh, good water (Cha),  
qäip yuall quulliny rain coming (Cha),  
qäip tiärmillitt high tide (Cha),  
qäip wäerniny water falling, ebb, inferred from gab  
wenning (Bat),  
HIS: E. gab (Bat), gab, keib, kaip, kairp (Cur), kep  
(Dou), ripe (Has) = qäip; kaip, kalapp 'rain, water  
(east)'; geb, gapp 'rain water (west)' (Rae);  
W. gabi, gabby, kabbee, gabbee (Cur), gab-bi (Arm),  
kype, kuy-p-e, gab-by (Gre), gabi, kypbi (Moo), keape  
(Dav), gabee (Lyo), kypee (Pal), gabi (Pat), gabbi,  
cape (Sal), kepi (Wai).  

qäip-maam  
thunder  
qä-ip+ma-am < ka-bi+ma-ma  
(Cha), lit. water-father,  
qäip-maam waargq lit. water-father's voice, inferred  
from  
HIS: cap marm wank 'thunder' (Cur 393), kepi mamma  
'thunder' (Wai).  

qäip-qaitt  
ripples  
qä-ip+qa-itt < ka-bi+qa-ddi see qaitt  
(Cha), lit. water going on.  

Qäip-qäill-taandagity  
n.g.  
Esperance where the climbing is (Cha) = Wireless Hill,  
Esperance.  

Qäip-qäill  
Qä-ip+qä-ill < *ka-bi+ka-lli
n.g. Water-boomerang, i.e. boomerang-shaped bay = Esperance Bay = Esperance.

qäiba-qäiba qä-ib+a+qä-ib-a < ka-bi-a+ka-bi-a drunk "old word" (Alb),
Qäibaqäaraq Qä-ib+a+ga-ar-aq < Ka-bi+ga-ra+ga
shore dwellers lit. water-to-PL-to, inferred from HIS: Gebungurruk 'all native groups occupying the littoral' (Bat 14/53).
qäibära qä-ib-är-a < ka-bi-ër-a
qäibraq qä-ib(a)ř-aq < ka-bi-ř(a)-ga
ship, boat (Cha), lit. for the water region or for along the water,
HIS: ky-bra (Arm,Moo), kypero (Pal), kibera (Pat), kibbra 'ships' (Rae).

-qäit only -qä-it < -ka-di
(Cha), inferred from a remark on a number of plant specimens: qa-ll-qäit fire(wood) only!

qäitt- to fall, drop, jump down (Cha), see kaddi- to jump, fall NGA,
extended to mean 'first initiation'; boys dropped into a ditch whilst girls (from Albany) jump across them.
Qäittap n.g. Caitup Creek, 20 miles W. of Esperance; place of initiation; but Caitup Lake NW. of Esperance is Qüerdäp Round-GEO (Cha).

qallaari lizard
lizard white, sleepy lizard changing colours (Cha,Sam), a male, to the active or Q moiety, married to taqgal, a female little white lizard (Cha), see kallardi and kalýäringga lizards NWL, no HIS.

qamaq ? qam-aq < kam-ka DIM? see qaamaq

qanägal above, on top of (Cha's F.P.), poet. deriv. of qanaq < kanga-, see kangala, kangara above NWL, qaari qanaägal quarrding the salmon is lying on top (of the water) quietly (Cha's F.P.),
HIS: kan-gul 'the east' (Gre), kangál 'the spot of sun-rising' (Moo), i.e. 'where the sun is up' (Bra).

qandi axe handle, rock axe (Cha), see kandi circumcision knife NGA,WDL,NWL, HIS: gande 'a sort of slate stone' (Moo).

qanpäär (1) march fly (1) (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
(2) centipede inferred from
HIS: kan-bar-ra (Arm), kan-bur-ra (Gre), kanbarra (Moo), see kanpäř centipede Walmatjarri, kanpäřka WDL, kanpäř spider's web S.NWL, gunbir 'centipede' (Bat 15/19).
qaṟar

shell ornament around neck (of Wonggai boys) (Cha), see karaṟ karaṟba WDL (Tin 1972:256, Bra 1982:152 n.26), inferred from HIS: ko-rail 'shells in general' (Gre), korel (Moo).

qaṟganyn

bird

(1) Australian Goshawk (Accipiter fasciatus) (Ser),
(2) Brown Hawk (Falco berigora) (Ser), chicken hawk, took fire from Willy Wagtail (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: karrgain 'Sparrow Hawk' (Bat), ka-ra-kin 'Sparrow Hawk' (Isa), kargyn 'lizard-eating hawk' (Moo), cuckine 'sparrow hawk' Pallinup R. (Ser), carakine 'Australian Goshawk' Pallinup R. (Ser); elsewhere see kaṟgandYa Parnkalla, kaṟgalu, kaṟingga Sparrow Hawk NWL, kāṟāk-kāṟāk Brown Hawk Wemba-Wemba (Hercus 1969:411), kaṟganYa a hawk Walmatjarri (Bra), karkanya 'a sp. of hawk' Kaurna, kiriŋi Arabana, kaṟgan 'white hawk' Marra, ma-kaṟganYa Warndarang and Ngandi, kaṟgadYa Nunggubuyu E. Arnhem Land, min-keŋki Wik-Mungkan N. Queensland, kaṟdYa'an Murinbata NT, kaṟgař Kidabal NSW, geriergen Yugambal NSW.

qaudyn?

qa-udy-in < ka-dyu-ni? cf. -qāit
only, also, moreover (Cha),
HIS: goo-jeer 'also, and' (Gre), gudjur (Moo).

qauṟann

relation
my uncle, mother's brother, father-in-law (Cha).

qauṟann-maann

my uncle
"the man you give your daughter" (Cha), son-in-law, see kaaga brother-in-law NWL.

qauṟanyl

plant
yam sp.
onion, blue flower on top, 1 m high (Gor),
HIS: ko-gyne 'a root used for food which resembles warran' (Gre), kogyn 'an edible root' (Moo).

qauṟqi

my uncle
(Cha),
qa-uq-q < ka-ngu > ka-uq-a BLCD

qauṟq

uncle, son-in-law, superior generation level (Cha),
HIS: kan-gun (Arm), konk, konk, kongan (Bat), conk (Dav), koqan var. of konk (Dou), kan-gu (Gre), kon-ka (Isa) BLCD, kan-gun (Moo), conk, konk (Nin), concon (Sal), kanqān Gingin (Bat 1914), see kungu(li) mother's brother, uncle NGA, kangu mercury my son-in-law NGA, kangu superior generation level NWL.

qaur

back, retour
(Cha,Gor), again (HIS),
HIS: gar-ro 'again' (Arm), kor 'back' (Bat), garro
yuul 'to return' (Moo) (lit. 'back here'), koř, kořl 'back (to place) (Dou), koř kul 'come back' (Dou), korr-kul 'go back' (Has-Dls 236), maia kor gooling 'echo' (Bat) (lit. maya qaur quulliŋŋ y voice back going).

qaur-naa? qa-ur+naa < ka-ru+nna

what again?, really?, inferred from
HIS: kan-nah? 'interrogative interjection' (Arm), ka-na 'eh, really?' (Gre), ka-na-jil 'eh? verily do you speak the truth?' (Gre), kurnarnkurling 'truly going' (Dav), konnongooring 'truly going' (Dav), kannah 'is it so?,' Eh? verily? Do you understand?' from ka 'or' (Moo).

Qaurap
n.g. a lake 10 miles N. of Esperance, short for Qaurap-tyiānnaaq Looking back; this again is the terse version of a historical happening: in the middle of the lake a spring produces fresh water; a man got drowned there. Other men looked back whether he was coming. For the verb see: qālīlū quūdīn maernbaŋart tyiānnaaqŋŋ qaur/rì qärdsīy we two look back south to the sea (Cha).

qaup qa-up < ka-bu or
qaup qa-urp < ka-rbu see qua(r)p, quup?

charcoal, black colour (Cha),
qaall qa(r)p fire burns down black (Cha),
HIS: kob (Bat), koop KGS 'charcoal' (Gre), kup KGS (Moo).

qaurt qa-urt < ka-ru < ka-urd-a BLCD
spouse, partner (mostly female) (Cha), deriv. of kaart half, portion, see kardu wife Walmatjarri, karto 'wife, partner'
Kaurna, kardu you pron.pers. 2 SG (cover word) Marduthurnira, Pinikurra NWL,
HIS: E. kord (Bat), kut (Dou) (confounded with kut 'heart'), kawd, kord 'wife' (Rae), koor-da (Isa) BLCD; W. kar-do 'a married and betrothed person' (Arm,Gre, Moo), kardo, kardu Gingin, Murray R. (Bat 1914), kar-do bur-ring 'to marry or carry off a wife' (Gre), kardu 'only applied to white men, wife or sweetheart' (Pat), coro 'épouse' (Sal).

qaurt-maat qa-urt+ma-att < ka-ru+du+dda
sweetheart, "wrong girl" (Cha), lit. spouse member?
HIS: kordamata 'husband and wife stock' (Bat 12/5), kut(a)mət 'potential marriage partner, spouse, wife, sweetheart' (Dou) (confounded with kut = kardu/qua).

qaurt-taayālaq qa-urt+ta-ay-āl-aq < qa-urt+ta-ady-āl-aq < ka-ru+da-la-qa
sweetheart, "right girl", wife, girlfriend (Cha), lit. wife meat -having, -ālaq for obsolete -qaadaq, yauq taayālaq < yagu tadyakadaga
HIS: tatj(a)taq 'meat payment (for a wife), dowry' (Dou).

qaūtī qa-ūtī < ka-dyu see quūtī

stone axe, tomahawk, hammer, inferred from
HIS: E. kōj (Bat), kodge, kodch, koich (Cur), coyche
(Dav), kotj (Dou), ko-itch (Gre), koitch (Has), koit (Nin), cautch (Pal);
W. kad-jo (Arm), kodja, kat-djo (Gre), kadjo (Moo),
kodjer, gadjoo, kodja, kodju, kooga (Cur), coccio (Sal).

\text{qaýtý-puurn} \\
axe handle \\
inferred from \\
HIS: koj boorn (Bat), cf. qandi.

\text{Qaýtý-quumpaaragap} \\
n.g. \\
HIS: Koichgomoirlgup near Broomehill Stn. (1903),
'place for getting flint for heads of hammers' = lit. 'axe-all-for-become'/GEO.

\text{qauwaa} \\
interjection to draw attention of persons farther away, \\
\text{hey!} \\
inferred from \\
HIS: cau-wah 'come here' (Fli), kau 'hollo! ho!' (Gre).

\text{qiadeeqq} \\
at night \\
\text{(Cha),}
HIS: kutteeuk (Bat), kitlook, kittiyuk, kitallik, gidaget, kidal, jidaluk, kidalack, kuttik, kutbenk (Cur), kut-teek (Gre), kittiup cowra (Has), kattik (Moo), kartiac (Nin).

\text{qiadeeqq-quarn} \\
daylight \\
\text{(Cha), lit. after the night},
HIS: ge-da-la 'day' (Gre,Moo).

\text{qiadeeqq puert} \\
sundown, evening \\
\text{(Cha), lit. night soon.}

\text{qiány, qiáýánw} \\
interjection to draw attention of persons farther away, \\
\text{hey!} \\
inferred from \\
HIS: cau-wah 'come here' (Fli), kau 'hollo! ho!' (Gre).

\text{qiányaq yiáy} \\
enough! \\
lit. to nothing now!, inferred from \\
HIS: kenyak 'enough' (Bat 1914:75), kenjak yey (Dou).

\text{qeenqaadw} \\
nothing-having \\
inferred from \\
HIS: qajju kaiangâtak 'I nothing got' (Bat 1914:80).

\text{qeenqeen} \\
frog \\
\text{little tree frog (Cha), its call understood as 'never-never'?} \\
HIS: ?

\text{qyiigin} \\
relation \\
\text{grand-daughter (Han).}
qiiałbity ?  
fish  
unidentified species

qiip  
little black ant, inferred from  
HIS: keep (Rae).

qiity  
qi-ity < ki-dyi

qäity  
qä-ity < ka-dyi

spear  
(Cha), see kädyi spear NGA, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), qiid'yaar! or qiity'tyaar! spears! (Cha), qiidaqq by the spear (Cha), qiid'yal with the spear = HIS: gjal (Bat 1914), HIS: E. geej (Bat), ceech (Dav), kitj (Dou), keit (Nin), gich (Rae); W. gi-dji (Arm), gid-jee (Gre), geize (Has), gidji (Pat), ghici (Sal), kedji (Wai).

quaal  
name  
(Cha), lit. for the ear?, see kuli name NGA, HIS: quala (Gre), others see quäil.

quabül  
belly, stomach  
(Cha), quabül waara twmmy bad (Cha), HIS: E. gobbul (Bat), koorpet, korbal, gabbel, kobbel, kabool, gobal, gobbel (Cur), kopul (Dou), ko-bül (Fli), cobal (Has), kor-bel (Isa), corpul (Nin), gobbel (Pat), kobbi, kawbl, gobbl (Rae), cobol, copol, cobul 'ventre' (Sal, cobul gives the proper û sound in the French pronunciation), korbuij 'fat' Upper Swan (Gre, Moo), korpuj 'belly' (Wai); W. kob-bâ-lo (Arm), kob-ul-li (Gre), kobbalo, kobolo (Moo).

quabül-puutt  
hungry  
lit. belly-without ABESS, inferred from HIS: cobolbut 'être affamé = ventre vide' (Sal).

quabülül  
pregnant  
(Cha), lit. belly from, HIS: ko-pul-ul-gate-gur KGS 'pregnant' (Gre), see -qaadag?

quabül guarddiŋy  
lying on the belly = sleeping (Cha), see koaballa ŋaři- to sleep NGA, HIS: koobal wontdin, koobilyerra, kubalyoo, koopell, kople 'sleep' (Cur), ko-bel-ya Vasse 'to sleep', ko-pil 'sleep' (Gre, Moo), copil nahluc 'belly together' lit. 'belly we two' (Nin).

quabʊŋ ?  
totem, "friend", inferred from HIS: ko-bong 'a friend, a protector ...' (Gre).

quadyąŋ  
before, long ago, past (Cha).
quāgarn

plant
(1) Haemadorum sp. (H. spicatum?), field specimen No.47 (Bra), (Cha), HIS: ko-gyne 'a root used for food by the natives which resembles warran' (Gre) (= wuāgarn), kogyn (Moo),

(2) Spear-leaved Dioscorea (Dioscorea hastifolia Endl.)

quāgūr

marsupial
Quokka, scrub wallaby, Short-tailed Pademelon (Setonix brachyurus Quemoi and Gaimard 1830) (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: kwa-kur (Gre), n.g. Quaggerup (Gla), quacka 'wallaby species' (Has), quag-ga 'rat' (Isa), kwakar, quogga (Moo), quakur (Nin), kaggerock 'Tammar' (Pal), kuokka 'coast wallaby' (Rae), quak-a (Tro).

qualbau

qualbiny

qualbuq

red ochre
(Cha), see kulbiny red ochre NGA, no HIS.

qualka

white of egg
(Cha),
HIS: quale 'egg' WUD (Cur 392).

quan

qu-an < ku-na > ku-an-a BLCD
excrement, faeces, anus, arse (Cha), see kuna NGA, WDL, NLW, a.o.,
HIS: E. quon, quam KGS, quan, kwan, koon WUD (Cur), kwun (Dou), xwun (Dou 1976:32);
W. (BLCD) ko-nang (Arm, Gre, Moo), goonna, gwonna, quanna,
quan, ngoona, quna, koonna, kwonna, quanner, goona,
kwanna (Cur), guana (Pat), cona (Sal).

quaniny

defecating
inferred from
HIS: ko-na 'to void the excrement' (Gre), kuninj, kwuninj (Dou), konang 'to void the excrement' (Moo).

quanin

plant
Christmas Tree (Nuytsia floribunda (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl.), (Cha), field specimen No.43, cf. quanert?

quanert

pie of mashed-up peas of qaamārūrh (Acacia cyclops A. Cunn.), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: koon-ert, kwon-nat KGS 'a species of Acacia' (Gre), koonnat, kunart (Moo), quan-nert (Gre), kwonnert 'Jamwood seed' (Bat 1913).

quandā

poetical BLCD see quant
camp, house, nest, hut (Cha's M.F.) (see p.xix (3)).

quandäger

policeman
(Cha), lit. always in the camp.
### quant

*camp, house, hut, nest* (Cha, Gor), lit. *to-ish*,
  
  HIS: *kooant, kant 'camp' (Dav), kont 'camping place' (Dou), kaunt (Cur 351), cheit cont 'bird's nest' (Has-Dls).

### qäip-quant

*soak*
  
  qä-ip+qu-ant < ka-bi+ku-nda
  
  (Cha), lit. *water-camp*,
  
  Qäip-quant n.g. = *Speddingup* N. of Esperance (Cha).

### Waurldy-quaddap

n.g.
  
  Mt Hannett near Esperance (Cha), lit. *Eagle-nest-become/GEO*; note changed *nd* > *dd*.

### quantv

*semen*
  
  qu-antv < ku-nda*va*
  
  (Cha), see *kunda* Talandji S.NWL, no NYU HIS.

### quap

*charcoal*
  
  see *quarp, qaurp, quup?*

### quar

*Western Brush Wallaby.*

### quaraa

*long time ago* (Cha, Nor), see *karaa long time ago* NGA, kuwara later on Kugada (Platt 1972:27),
  
  quaraa *quidda long ago* (Cha),
  
  HIS: *koorraa 'long time' (Bat), kūra 'before' (Dou), go-rh 'a long time ago' (Gre), gorah (Moo), corram quatchet (Nin) = quaraa *quidda* *agity* *it is long ago* (Bra).

### Quaraagap

Qu-araa+ag+ap < Ku-wa-ra+ga+ba
  
  Mt Eleonora, lit. *originated long time ago*,
  
  HIS: Mt Eleonora called Guaragup (Dempster 1864).

### quararl

*plant*
  
  (1) *gum tree, stunted, no use* (Cha) (*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Labill.)),
      field specimen No.22 (Bra),
      HIS: *quarral* (Has),
  
  (2) *gum tree, Ridge-fruited Mallee* (*Eucalyptus angulosa* Schauer),
      HIS: *kwararl* (Abb:13,26), identification doubted.

### quarat

*short, little*

### quard-

*to cast, chuck, die, fall, throw, lit. to shorten?*
  
  cf. kurdu *dead* NWL,
  
  quardin *chucking it away* (Cha),
  
  HIS: *gwardo, qwart 'to throw, cast, fall' (Gre), gwarte- qwardo-, gwardin PRES, gwardagga PAST (Moo).

### quardan-

*to shorten*
  
  quard-an- < ku-rda-na- see quart
  
  CONT, inferred from
  
  HIS: gorada 'to shorten' (Moo).

### quardany

*corpse*
  
  quard-an- < ku-rda-n*va* see quart
  
  inferred from
quardarp

HIS: cuaragn, cuareran 'cadavre' (Sal).
quardar-(a)p ku-rda-ra-ba see quradap

bird
Black-brested Buzzard (Hamirostra melanosternon) (Bra), to active or Q moiety (Bra), lit. short become (compared with the Eagle).

quardilyaq

qu-ard-ily-aq < ku-rda-lyu-na or
quardul-yuaq

qu-ard-ul+yu-aq < ku-rda-lu+yu-na see quart

bird
police bird, devil bird, inferred from HIS: kwatilyaq 'prob. golden whistler or white-faced heron (Blue crane), its whistle regarded as ominous' (Dou), 'its call kwatitj-kwatitj' (Dou).

quardiny

quard-in-y < ku-rda-nyi see quart

short one
(1) child (Cha), HIS: quarding 'quading' (Pal)?
(2) plant Pigface inferred from HIS: kwatijnj, kwetijnj (Macarthuria australis Hueg.) (Dou).

quardity-
to spear, throw, inferred from HIS: kuṭijinnj 'spearing, throwing' (Dou), kitj kuṭijinje 'throwing the spear' (Dou) =

qiity quardityinyi- a spear for the throwing, inferred from above, PART OBL.

quarlây

qu-arl-ây < ku-rla-ya

bird
bustard, "turkey" (Cha, Alb, Sam) (Ardeotis kori Burchell 1822), HIS: koolie, kaale (Bat), coorley (Has), kuli (Has-Dls, Wai), coolie (Has-Dls, Ser), koolanahr Kojonup (Cur).

-quarn, -ũquarn -q/ũ-gu-arn < -k/ũ-gu-rna
-quern, -ũquern -q/ũ-gu-ern < -k/ũ-gu-rni

after, past, following (Cha), maaf/l-quarn after the weather (Cha), qiaadeeqq-quarn after the night = daylight (Cha), piir-e-quarn astray, lit. after the end.

quarn-quarn

qu-arn+qu-arn < ku-rna+ku-rna

bird
Sooty Oystercatcher (Haematopus fuliginosus Gould), black and red- billed sea bird (Cha), HIS: goran-goran Pallinup R. (H. longirostris)!

quarp?

see quap, qauryp, quuy? 
charcoal, black colour (Cha).

quart

qu-art < ku-rda see quard-, quart, qurat

short, stunted, little, see kurda, kudda short NWL, Walmatjarri, urdida Alyawarra, inferred from HIS: quyydit, quart 'little' (Cur).

quarat

qu-ar-at < ku-ra-da see quarda, quart, qurat
short, little inferred from
  HIS: go-rad, go-rad-da 'short' (Arm), koo-ra-da, goor-at (Gre), goorad, gorada 'little' (Moo).

quaʔaŋ-
  to spin, turn, twist, see kuʔa(ba) distaff NWL, inferred from
  HIS: go-rang (Gre,Moo), koo-mal-du go-rang-ween 'spinning opossum's hair' (Gre),

quaʔaŋ-quaʔanan-
  to whirl around, inferred from
  HIS: gorangoranan (Moo),

quaʔi-quaʔiŋ
  dust storm, whirlwind, inferred from
  HIS: gooring-gooring (Bat).

quaʔi
  now
  OWCD, no MNFS, a rare exception, because MNFS would lead to an awkward *quaʔ/I, too awkward for a common, frequently used word; inferred from kuwaʔi now NWL, WDL, kuwaʔi just now + PAST = recent PAST Kugada
  (Platt 1972:27), and
  HIS: go-ri 'just now' + PAST (Arm 44), ko-re KGS 'just now' (Gre), ko-re Vasse 'the sign of the preterperfect tense "has"' (Gre), go-re 'just now' (Gre), gori 'just now, lately' (Moo).

quaʔi(t)ity
  navel
  HIS: qwaij (Bat), ngower-it KGS (Gre), kwyr-ril-ngab-burn 'navel fat' (Gre), ngowerit (Moo), goad (Wai).

quaʔq
  man's cloak
  (Cha), lit. for (use) on the outside, in contrast to the woman's cloak puʔaŋ, meaning for (use) inside, characterising the different modes of wearing the kangaroo skins;

quaʔq-puutt
  naked (man)
  inferred from
  HIS: bokabárt 'naked (woman)' (Moo), quark (Has).

quayar
  sand, sandy
  inferred from
  HIS: go-yar-ra 'sand' (Arm,Gre,Moo), guy-a-ra 'sandy land' (Gre).

quayar
  Sand Frog, April Frog, deriv. of quayar sand, inferred from
  HIS: gooya (Bat), goo-ya 'a species of frog' (Gre), kwiyáŋ 'April Frog' (Dou), gu-ya or go-ya 'a species of frog that burrows in the sand and is eaten by the natives. It is in season in the months of April and May' (Moo).

quayarqqaan
  [qworgqan]
  sand plain
  lit. sand-on/off-shine or

quayarqqaann
  qu-ay-ar+aŋ+qa-ann < ku-ya-ra+ŋa+pa-nna
sand plain  
*lit. sand-of plain?*, inferred from
HIS: kwonkan 'sandplain' (Bat), kwoŋkan 'sand plain' (Dw), goon-gan 'sandy district' (Gre), gongan (Moo).

quiälu
*name*
qu-iälu < qu-il-ä < ku-le-a  see quail
inferred from kuli name NGA and
HIS: kwel (Bat), go-lee, kol-le, kwel-le (Gre), kole, kuqe (Moo), kwilla (Pat);
cf. kulea, kulaar ear NGA, kuli- to hear WDL, kuli-, kur(!)li- S.NWL.

quidyitu
*plant*
qu-idy-it < ku-dy-di

*White Myrtle*
(Hypocalymma angustifolium Endl.) (Abb), and/or
(Melaleuca uncinata R.Br.) (Abb), inferred from
HIS: kood-gett 'species of tea tree, the Casuarina' (Gre), kudjidi 'Leptospermum angustifolia; the sweet-scented leptospermum' (Moo), kwyt-yat 'Melaleuca hamata, having leaves like those of a pine or fir tree, only hooked at the end; found always in wet or damp soil' (Moo), kujjitt 'emu bush' (Rae).
There can be no doubt about the MNFS identity of quidyit and kudyidi. Either Gre or Moo were misinformed or the Aboriginal name applied to both. Abb: 10,27 accepts two different plants with two different names.

querlam
*bird*
qu-erl-am < ku-rli-ma  see quail

*Western Swamphen* (Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould),
cf. muulaŋ, tyaarndiy, tyaarndiy, tjiurndiy, lit. swamp sheoak-of/habitat, inferred from
HIS: kweelam Murray R. (Bat 1913), kool-la-ma (Gre), gullima Perth (Moo,Ser), goole-la-ma Perth (Ser).

quér
*around, in a circle* (Cha), see kuri circle, circumference NWL,WDL, see n.g. Yauwarllaq-quérap = paperbark trees- out of +around+become/GEO = Lake Warden, Esperance, no HIS.

Qüerdäp
*n.g.*
Lake Caitup NW. of Esperance (Cha), cf. Qaittap,
lit. Round-GEO.

querl

querlay

plant

*Swamp Sheoak* (Casuarina obesa Miq.) (Abb), see kurl sheoak NGA,
HIS: E. kwel, kwerl (Bat), quail, quilinock (Has), kwel (Rae);
W. korrlee, kweela, kwella BLCD, queeda (Isa,Abb),
gul-li (Arm,Moo), goolee (Cur,Lyo), kwelley (Dav), kwela (Moo).

querlaq
*hip, hip-bone* inferred from kallea' hip-bone NGA and
querlq-qäinn-  
_to dodge (spears), lit. to hop-step, see qäinn-,  
HIS: gwel-gan-now 'to shift the position, to avoid anything by shifting the body', quel-kain 'to shift the position' (Gre), quelken Upper Swan 'to step on one side in order to avoid a spear, ...' (Moo).

-q/guérm  
after, following, past (Cha).

querniqγ  
plant product lit. the after(treatment) one, prepared seed, nut of Zamia Palm (Macrozamia riedlei), 'best in October' (Cha,Gor), cf. pāyüin the unprepared food; HIS: kween-een KGS 'nut of species of zamia' (Gre), quinine, quinning (Has), gwin-een KGS 'the common stock of food' (Gre), kwinin (Moo), querning (Pal).

quernt  
marsupial 
Short-nosed Bandicoot (Isoodon obesulus Shaw and Nodder 1830), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), male married to Emu (Bat 25/140), inferred from HIS: E. kwent (Bat), kwenč (Dou), n.g. Quindalup (G1a), kwendt KGS (Gre), quernd, quernde (Nin), kwent 'bandicoot, pig' (Has-Dls); W. gwendi (Arm), kuender, quenda 'short-nosed bandicoot', n.g. Cunderdin, n.g. Quandingerup (Gla), koonde, gwinda Vasse (Gre), queen-da 'rats' (Isa), kundi, gwende (Moo), cueinde 'animal petit' (Sal), koonda (Dls 1060); of these quenda, queen-da are BLCD.

-qüert  
around, in a circle, circling (Cha) in n.g. Yauwarllauq-qüerdáp see = Yauwarllaq-qüeráp.

qüert-qüert  
quick, at once, now (Cha),  
HIS: girt-girt (Bat), kirt-kirt (Cur), keč-keč, kečipa (Dou), gwerch, gate, gait, kite-kite KGS 'quick, speedily' (Gre), ge-i-jut 'immediately' Vasse (Gre), getget (Moo), kitt-kitt 'go quickly' (Rae).

quiř  
milk  
inferred from kuři spouse (capable of breast-feeding) WDL,NWL, and HIS: guri 'milk from a woman's breast' (Moo), guyi (Moo), goo-ril KGS 'the breast of a female' (Gre).

quity  
(1) bone  
(Cha), see kudyi, kudi, kuyi bone NWL,S.NWL, WDL, kudyi Walmatjarri,
sharp, bony (Alb, Gor), quity beer = too sharp (Alb), quity tviannaanag paulap too sharp looked they (Gor),
HIS: E. kwej (Bat), kwejewerra 'bony' (Bat), quaitch, queech KGS, quach (Cur), yatch (Dav), kwetj (Dou),
kweitch, kooj (Gre), quej KGS (Moo), queet (Nin); W. kots-ye (Arm), guage, guegie, quatcha, goodjee,
queja, gidjee, quega, guigga, guegi (Cur), cuegi (Cur, Sal), quaid-ja Vasse (Gre), kots-ye, quet-ye (Moo),
kots-ye-dak, kotelara 'bony' (Moo, Gre).

milk

quiy < ku-yi see quiri, quiyuwaall
inferred from quiyuwaall and
HIS: guyi 'milk from a woman's breast' (Moo).
quiyuwaall
quiy < ku-yi+w-a-all < ku-yi+w-a-l-la < ku-ri+w-a-l-la

plant

Olearia axillaris (D.C.) F.Muell., field specimen No.24 (Bra),
"whitish-blue bush, man's height, poultice against flu,
cook it and put on against flu when smell comes out"
(Cha), lit. milk-with; the plant reminded Dampier of
the English rosemary when he named Rosemary Island
in the Dampier Archipelago.

sand plain

in -quer, -qüert, quraq, quuraq

quraq
qur-aq < kur-ka DIM see quuraq

wool-grass

(Lagurus ovatus Linn.), field specimen No.31
(Bra), lit. small circle, ring, round thing, see kuru
round object, seed NWL, kuru eye S.NWL, WDL, kurula
in a circle Nyiyapalli NWL, no HIS.

short, little

qur-at < kur-da see quar-, quart, quarat
inferred from
HIS: goor-at, koo-ra-da (Gre), goorad, gorada (Moo),
kurat 'short' (Pat).

red ant

qur-at < kur-da
inferred from
HIS: kurrat, krrat (Rae).

bird

Black-breasted Buzzard (Hamirostra melanosternon), lit. short-become
(as against the eagle), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: goo-dap Avon R. (Ser), goodap 'short-tailed brown
mountain eagle' (Bat 37/180), kutup (Has-Dls 223).

island

better quurt-u-puudyu ð
= heart-land.

exudation

no MNPS, loan
1. *milk* (Cha), see kurndu *milk* NGA, kurndu *brain* Ngarluma NWL, kurndu *brain*, *milk* Yindjparndi NWL,

2. *plant*

   *Euphorbia paralias* Linn., field specimen No.10 (Bra), *no use* (Cha), lit. *exudation*.

3. *sore, boil, coagulated matter*, inferred from

   HIS: koondo 'a sore, a bile' (Gre), kundu 'coagulated blood exuded from a wound' (Moo).

**qurndaar**?

**sweat**

**qurndaar puaminy**?

**sweat pouring**

**qu̱rabert**

**qu̱rabürt**

**qu̱paur**

**bird**

*Australian Magpie* (*Gymnorhina tibicen* Latham), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from ku̱paru *Magpie* WDL, ku̱pardu *magpie* NGA, ku̱!(!)paru, kurt(!)paru S.NWL; cf. the same name for the Black-throated Butcherbird (*Cracticus nigrogrularis*) which occurs only rarely in the SW. of Australia: ku̱paru, ku̱waru, ku̱pardy!i, ku̱pardudu NWL, ku̱paruparu Walmatjarri, and inferred from

HIS: gur-bat 'magpie' (Arm, Moo), koobardee (Bat 1913), goorabeet (Bat 37/18), kulpa!i 'magpie' (Dou), kooḻ-bar-dee 'magpie', koor-beet 'jackess (Black and white)' (Isa), gurbal, korbat 'magpie' (Moo), kulbardii, kurbardie 'magpie' (Rae), goore-bat, gur-bat, gooraba Perth, curabardy Beverley, coolbardie Katanning, kulbardie Pallinup R., crowbaradie Broomehill, all 'magpie' (Ser).

**quubity**

**island**

inferred from

HIS: koopedung 'last born girl' (Bat), cool(!)ich (Dempster 1967:185).

**quubüdaq**

**little girl, last born girl**, inferred from

HIS: koopedung 'last born girl' (Bat 14/87).

**quüdaq**

**already, before, enough, in front, yesterday** (Cha,Nor),

HIS: kweetch, kwetch 'enough' (Bat), kwējat Swan 'already', kwajāt Pinjarra 'just, directly' (Bat 1914), kwetjaq, kwetjajl 'a long time ago' (Dou), gwetch-jan-oit 'first, before' (Gre), gwytech-ang-at 'first, before' (Moo).

**quüdaqity**

**which was already** (Cha), completed action in a relative clause:

yaungur!/paannaq waaquer gāqy!qu̱ḏaqity puamitwinya na kangaroo was playing on the plain, which I killed yesterday (Cha), see also under -ity REL,
quuddyaq quaraa
*long ago*

HIS: kwëjaqat Swan 'before' (Bat 1914).
see quaraa quuddyaq

quuddiny/ŋy
*two*

qu-üdy-iny/ŋy < ku-dyu-ŋy
see quütty-tyaal
(Cha),
HIS: koojeen (Bat), cojine (Nin), kudjin (Wai).
qu-üdy-ŋy-qu-üdyngy < ku-dyu-ŋy+ku-dyu-ŋy
(Cha), cf. quütty-tyaal-quütty-tyaal
no HIS.
quul
*louse, lice*
lit. attached to, little thing, inferred from kul
louse NWL, S.NWL and
HIS: ko-lo (Arm, Gre), kool (Bat), kooyl (Dav), kul
(Dou), kolo (Moo), kul (Rae).
quulaŋ
*child*
(Alb), lit. attached little thing, see kulukulu Ngarluma
NWL little,
quulugqaar PL children, little ones (Alb),
HIS: gu-lang 'a child of either sex' (Arm), gulan-gara
PL (Arm, Moo), koolong (Bat), koolangbullal PL,
koolangarra PL (Cur), coorlung, coorlinga PL (Dav),
kuulog, kuulogka PL (Dou), goo-lang, goo-lang-gurra PL
(Gre), gulan-gara 'small toes, children' (Moo), coolon
(Nin), culan, culanga PL (Sal), kulong (Wai).
quulammiitt
*lad*
qu-ul-aŋ/m+mi-it t < ku-lu-ŋa+mi-ddi > kulammiitti
inferred from
HIS: koo-lam-i-tee (Isa) BLCD.
*quuláaŋ
(p.S. better: quuláaŋ puús on beak)
*Clydus atratus*, not WUD, to active or Q moiety (Bra
1977), lit. *little thing on beak (white bar near tip),
HIS: culgia (Cur, Sal), kuraltho, gooljak, kooljak,
cooljak (Cur), kool-jak, goo-royl (Gre), kool-jark
(Isa), kuljak, guroyl N. of Perth (Moo), kuljak (Pat),
gol-jak, coolecha (Ser).
quull-
to move, to go
(Cha, Nor a.o.) INTR,
quulliny, quulligŋ, qulln going,
ŋaanŋ puurt qulln qalla I will soon be going home,
måaŋ quullin-qaar clouds are moving (Cha); the PL of
the verb is a NG-A-ism!,
HIS: kol bardo 'go away' (Arm), yota yota colin 'to
New Norcia walking', koola, gooley. gulling 'walk'
(Cur), yarruk kool 'to run', waht kool 'go away' (Cur
349), kulinj, kul- 'to travel, go/come' (Dou), ko-lo
'a verb denoting motion in general', kool (Gre), kolo
'... to the east of Perth instead of Bardo - Watto
kolo, be off, go away with you; winji badin, or winji
kolin, where are you going?' (Moo).
quull-
to move it
(Cha) TRANS,
quüt ty n'¥uqañ wautt quulliny I am/was sending the man
away (Cha), some compounds:
quull-paadd-
quull+pa-ad(d) - < ku-llu+pa-dda-
to move and pad, tread, Yuat, not WUD, inferred from
HIS: kol bardo 'go away' (Arm,Moo), gool-batteen 'going, departing' (Gre), gulbat (northern) PAST 'to go, depart' (Moo), yeyi yul barduk gul bardig 'they are coming' (Bat 1914:71) =
yâyi yuall puarduq quull-paaddiq' now hither near move and treading.

quull-paaraq-
quull+pa-ar-aq- < ku-llu+pa-ra-qa-
to move and get it, to go and get it, try to get it (Cha), cf.
(w)ud'amanu- to go and get it NGA,
puiy quâty quull-paaraqin' I try to get money (Cha),
quull-yuüraq-
quull+yu-ur-aq- < ku-llu+yu-ru-qa-
to move and pound, inferred from
HIS: kool-lyoo-rung 'to beat incessantly' (Gre), kol-yurang 'to beat anything to powder, pound, melt' (Moo), guli-yang-arra 'crumbs of bread, bits, roots when pounded' (Moo) =
 quirull-yaar
quull+yu-u(r)aq+(q)a-ar < ku-llu+yu-(r)u-qa-ra
bits, crumbs (of bread), roots (when pounded), see above.

quullity-
quull+ity- < ku-llu+ty-
to let him go, move (Cha), CAUS of quull-
HIS: ko-lytch KGS 'go thou, (from kool)' (Gre).

quulp-quulp-taan-
quulp+quulp+ta-an- < ku-lbu+ku-lbu+ta-na-
to cough
inferred from
HIS: kul-bu-kul-bu-dtan (Arm xvi,Moo), kool-boo 'to cough' (Gre).

quuly
quuly < ku-lyu see quulviy̞, quulvyaâqq
fog, mist, moisture, pus, inferred from
HIS: kulj 'pus (esp. conjunctival)' (Dou).
quuly'am-
quuly+am- < ku-lyu+ma-
to tell lies, lie, lit. to make fog, inferred from
HIS: bal koolyumitch 'he is talking lies' (Bat 25/68), koolyumit 'liar', koolyawa 'teller of lies', koolya mut 'telling lies' (Dav), koo-ly-am 'to lie, to deceive' (Gre), guli-yâm 'to lie, to tell lies', gulyamn PRES, gulyamûga PAST (Moo), kuljumit 'pretending' (Dou).
quulyaŋ
plant
Honey-myrtle (Melaleuca polygaloides Schau), deriv. of quuly
because of its moist, swampy habitat, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), cf.
HIS: kool-yan-qa 'swamp Banksia' (!) (Isa).
quulyiʔ
fog, mist, moisture, deriv. of quuly, inferred from
HIS: kool-yeer KGS 'mist' (Gre), kul-yir 'mist, fog' (Moo).
quuly-waer

PROF, inferred from
HIS: koolyawa 'teller of lies' (Dav).

quumpaar

(1) all
(Cha), lit. together-PL, see kuma together NWL,
quumpaar niisy all here = it's all of us (Cha),
quumpaarit gaaluul it's all of us (Cha),
quumpaarity naan ny quul! which is all and I go! = Let's
go all together! (Cha),
paulapiny paaavity ilalag quumpaarmit qaaragmiidin
those-PL-ESS fight-each other-from, big-having anger-
loaded-ESS = From fighting each other they are all
very quarrelsome (Cha),
HIS: kumpar 'all, big, large, very, enough' (Dou),

(2) big, enough, large, plenty, see kumbaar/1 enough, plenty NGA, inferred from
HIS: goombar 'big' (Bat), kumbar, gumba, gombat,
goombar, koombow, gumber 'big', goombar 'plenty' (Cur),
kumpar 'all, big, large, very, enough' (Dou), koom-bar
'big, heavy' (Gre), coombar 'big, great' (Has), gumba
'big, great, large' (Helms), gumber 'big' (Moo), kumbar
'big' (Pal), cumbar 'grand' (Sal).

quumpaarity paaganiny

to gorge, overfeed, inferred from
HIS: goombaitch bagganing (Bat).

quumpaarmitt

very great, very big, all (Cha), see -miitt.

quump

urine, bladder see kumbu urine WDL,NWL, inferred from
HIS: kump (Dou), goom-boo 'to make water, bladder'
(Gre), gambu 'the bladder' (Moo), gumber 'to make water'
(Moo), kump (Rae), cumbani 'uriner' (Sal), cumbo
'urine' (Sal).

quummininy

to urinate
(Cha), deriv. of quump; -in- better -än- CONT?

quumarl

qu-um-arl < ku-mu-rla < ku-mu-ra

quumerl

marsupial

Brushtail Possum (Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus) (Tro 123), (Cha),
to active or Q moiety, married to wallaby (Bra 1977),
deriv. of kumur dark, sombre, perhaps because of the
strong melanism of the SW. race (Tro 123); cf. gummil
'thread of possum wool' Wirradjurri (Günther 1892:88);
Kumuru n.g. Eaglehawk Island = island of the dead =
cool (Bra 1970b:220²),
HIS: ku-mal (Arm), goomal (Bat), coomal (Dav), kumul,
kumal (Dou), koomal, koomul, goomul, gumell, goomal,
coomal (Cur), koo-mal 'a species of opposum' (Gre),
ku-marl (Isa), kumal (Moo), cumal (Sal), koomaal (Tro).

quuininy

baby, child, new, small, young (Cha),
HIS: goonni (Bat), kooning Kent 'baby' (Cur 390), 
cooning (Has), kuning 'boy, young', kurning 'children' 
(Rae).

quuninyiny

having a baby

quunq

(1) shoulder

(2) aid, backing, support, inferred from

HIS: goon-go 'the shoulder fig. support, aid' (Gre), 
gong-go 'the back' (northern dialect) (Moo), koon-ga 
(Isa) BLCD,

quungaq

on the shoulder (carry), inferred from

HIS: goongok 'to carry on the neck' (Bat).

quup ?

charcoal

quuraq

plant

wool grass

(Cha) (Lagurus ovatus Linn.), field specimen No.31 
(Bra), deriv. of kuur circle, round, lit. ringlet, cf. 
ovatus. Does kurruk 'veins' (Wai) belong here?

quurd-

to curl, bend, twist, wind (Cha) INTR,

niint quurdin quurlur 'a bent road is winding' (Cha),

HIS: goor-der, goor-dore 'crooked, curled' (Gre), 
gurdin adj. 'crooked, curled' (Moo).

quurluř

curled, bent, twisted, winding (Cha), see kurlguř to curl, bend INTR

NGA, kurlguřa twisted hair = wool NWL.

quurluurt

qu-url-urt < ku-rlu-rdu

quurlärt

plant

River Gum, Blue Gum (Eucalyptus rudis Endl.) (Abb); a name like 
'Twistard, Curlard' would be the most lit. translation 
of quurlärt and aptly applied to the River Gum with 
its rough = rudis and twisted stems and branches; 
inferred from

HIS: kulurda, koolert, colaille (Abb), gu-lur-to 
'flooded gum tree' (Arm), goo-loor-to 'a species of 
eucalyptus (flooded gum)' (Gre), gooloorda (Lyo).

quurnqaar

sweat

qu-urn+qa-ar < ku-rnu+ka-ra see quurnqaar ?
(Cha), PL quurnqaar puaminy sweat pouring (Cha), 
HIS: goongar (Bat), cuncari N. of New Norcia (Cur 320), 
kunkar (Dou), koon-gar KGS 'perspiration' (Gre), kungar 
'perspiration' (Moo); does qurndu belong here?

quurnqaar puam-

to sweat, sweat pouring (Cha).
quurt heart
quurt < ku-rdu
(Cha), see kurdu heart NGA, kurdurdud WDL, kurdun heart Ngarluma NWL,
heart as the seat of feelings:

ŋaany quurt waara nįnįnįq my heart bad sitting = I don't feel happy (Cha),
HIS: E. goort, gurt (Bat), koort Kojonup (Cur 349),
coort (Dav), kuț (Dou), koort KGS (Gre), gurt (Moo),
kurt (Pat), kurnt, kuut, kut (Rae), cot, cut 'coeur'
(Sal), kurd (Wai);
W. goor-doo (Gre), gurdu (Moo), gordo (Lyo), cottomo
(Sal).

quurtmiitt soul
quurt+mi-itt < ku-rdu+mi-ddi see -miitt
lit. heart-with/having/loaded, inferred from
HIS: gurdumit 'the soul' (Moo).

quurt-u-gaagaŋy bird
quurt+u+ga-ŋ-an>- < ku-rdu+ŋa-ga-n'-a see ŋaag-
quurt-u+ga-ŋ-ąl-ąŋ-ąg < ku-rdu+ŋa-ga-lųy-ąŋ-u
Australi an Magpie-Lark (Cha), (Grallina cyanoleuca Latham 1801), or
heart-thief, the meaning inferred from
HIS: na-ga-liā 'to steal', na-ga-liung 'thief, robber'
(Gre), nagal-ýang 'thief, robber', ngagyl-ya 'to steal',
ngagyl-yaŋ 'a thief', ngagyn 'stolen' (Moo).
Unfortunately, I did not obtain the genesis of the
mudlark and its name. A 'heart-thief' seems more
likely than a 'stolen heart'. Cha produced also the
variants kurdu glamorous and kurdaaŋny, which I could
not analyse satisfactorily; they sound like abbrevi­
ated versions of the two forms above.

quurt-paagan-yuag-
to long for, to want, lit. one's heart aches and stands for,
quurt+pa-ag-an+yu-ag- < ku-rdu+pa-ga-na+yu-ga-
HIS: gurdubakkan yugow 'to want' (Moo), ngadjo marynāk
gurdu bakkanyugowin 'I want flour or food' (Moo) =
ŋaayů mařinųyq quurt paagan-yuaginųy (Bra).

quurt-puam-
to embrace
quurt+pu-am- < ku-rdu+pu-ma-
(Cha), lit. to hit the heart,
HIS: goort-boom-gur KGS 'to embrace, to press the heart,
from "goordo" and "booma"! (Gre).

quurt-puudųr island
quurt+pu-udų-r < ku-rdu+pu-dų-yu-ru > quubity
lit. heart land, inferred from
HIS: goor-doo-bood-jur 'an island' (Gre), boodjar gordo
(Lyo), gurdubudjor 'compound of Gurdu, the heart, and
Budjor, land, an island' (Moo), see quubity, puudųr.

quurt-qaadaq lover
quurt+qa-ad-ąq < ku-rdu+ka-da-ga see -qaadaq
lit. heart-possessing, inferred from
HIS: goort-ga-duk 'lover, heart possessor' (Gre),
gurtgadaąk (Moo).

quurt-qāyūnūl agreeable, unanimous, lit. out of one heart, inferred from
quurt+qā-ą-y-ūn+ul < ku-rdu+ka-ya-nu+lu see qāyūn
HIS: goor-doo-gyne-ul 'agreeing with, of one heart or
mind' (Gre), gurdugyn-yul 'compound of Gurdu, the
heart; and one; and Yul, to come; agreeing with; of
one heart, or mind; unanimous.' (Moo).

quurt-qwaap good-natured, good-hearted, inferred from
quurt+qwa-ap < ku-rdu+kwa-ba see qwaap
quurt-qwaababin

HIS: goordoo gwabba 'heart good' (Gre), gurt gwabobin 'having a merry heart' (Bat 1914:79), lit. 'heart good-becoming'.

quuŋläp

plant

(1) creeper with barrel-shaped fruit, green, brown when ripe, Dalyup R. (Cha) (Billardiera latifolia (Turcz.) Druce.), field specimen No.27 (Bra), HIS: koo-roo-ba 'a root eaten by the natives of a very large size' (Gre), kuruba 'the fruit of a creeper eaten by the natives. It is of a long, slender, ovate shape, and when roasted in the fire is of a pleasant slight lemon-peel flavour ...' (Moo).

(2) Coorup

(Billardiera lehmanniana F. Muell.), inferred from HIS: 'Coorup, a much-branched twiner which may form a shrub ... (Rica Erickson, A.S. George, N.G. Marchant, M.K. Morcombe 1983:122).

quut

(1) bag
(2) womb
inferred from HIS: go-to 'bag' (Arm), kuta 'bag, womb' (Bat 4/154), goota 'kangaroo skin bag' (Bat 12/47), kutu 'bag' (Dou), goot 'to beg'(!), go-to 'bag' (Gre), gut 'to beg'(!), goto 'bag' (Moo), kuta (Rae).

quut-ä-qäiyün

(one bag, one womb, relationship term,
HIS: kootagyn 'one bag' = 'same stock' (Bat 12/6).

quut quūtytșaal

two bags/wombs = two children of two mothers, half-brothers or half sisters, inferred from HIS: koot koojal 'bags two' (Bat 14/54/89).

quuttyaaq

bird

Musk Duck (Biziura lobata), lit. bag beak-on, inferred from HIS: goojuk, quodjuk, coatchuck (Nin,Ser), kujuk (Rae);

quuttyaaq?

Musk Duck (Biziura lobata).

quūty

axe, stone axe, hammer, see kudýu stone axe NGA, inferred from HIS: kodju, koich, coyche (Cur), kotj (Dou), ko-itch (Gre), koitch (Has), koit (Nin), cautch (Pal), coccio 'cognée' (Sal).

quūty

a bit, enough, rather (Gor), see kudýu a bit, a single NWL, quaraa quūty which is rather a long time (Gor), HIS: kwaitch, kwetch 'enough' (Bat).

quut-tysaal

two

quūty+tsa-al < ku-du+tsa-ra > kutytsaarah (Sam), see kudaarah, kuda ra two NGA,NWL,WDL,
quyytqyal-quyytqyal
four

HIS: gud-jal (Arm), koojal, kujal (Bat), kujal, gouchal, goodjal, kojal, gugal, kugal, kootchal, goojal, koochal (Cur), kutjal (Dou), good-djal, good-jal (Gre), ku-jarl (Isa), gudjal, gurdar (Moo), guugial (Sal).
qu-üt'yt'a-ar+qu-üt'yt'a-ar < ku-du't+y'a-řa+ku-du't+y'a-řa
inferred from
HIS: gudjalingudjalin 'four' (Moo).

qwaap
good, well

qwa-ap < kwa-ba
(Cha), see waba good Ngarluma NWL,
HIS: E. kwab (Bat), quob, quab (Cur), kwop (Dou),
queup (Nin), kwobb, kwab (Rae);
W. qwab-ba (Arm), guaba, quabba, gwabba, guobba, quoba
(Cur), gwab-ba (Gre), kwabba (Bat), gwabba (Moo),
guaba (Sal), cuabamet 'beau de visage' (Sal) = not WUD
qwabamitt.

qwaap tviannaaqan-
to desire, want, lit. good enough to keep looking at, inferred from
HIS: guabacenan-an 'avoir besoin' (Sal).

qwaapaqadq
best, clear, nice, handsome (Nor),
taa qwaapaqadq = maya yaluna NGA clear language (Nor),
paulabin' qwaapaqadq they are good (Cha),
HIS: kwopitak 'best, fresh, pretty, healthy, nice'
(Dou), gwabbaduk 'handsome' (Bat), kwubatak 'to taste'
(Wai).

qwaababin
coming good, well becoming (Bat) see under quurt.

qwaabality
beautiful, very good, lit. which is in the good, inferred from
HIS: mee-nty gwab-ba-litch 'a beautiful face' (Gre),
gwabbalitch (Moo).

qwaabity-qwaap
very good indeed (Cha), lit. what's good is good.

qwaap-qwaabanity-
to make him keep it well CONT CAUS, inferred from
HIS: gwab-gwab-un-ejow 'to put right or in order'
(Gre), gwabbanijow (Moo).

qwuant ?
quünt ?

snake
Death Adder
(Acanthophis antarcticus Shaw), inferred from
HIS: koon-da 'a species of snake' (Gre), kwonda 'a very deadly species of snake' (Moo), kint 'a species
of adder which is very poisonous' (Pal).

qwar
quar

marsupial
Brush Kangaroo
(Cha), Black-gloved or Western Brush Wallaby (Wallabia
irma) (Tro 210),
HIS: kwurr (Bat), kwur, kwer, kőr 'brush-tailed kangaroo
or wallaby' (Dou), go-ra 'the brush kangaroo' (Gre),
qwoo-ra (Isa), gurh-ra (Moo), quer 'brush kangaroo'
(Pal), kwirr, kwarr (Rae); in n.g.: Queerearrup 'lot of bush kangaroo' (1903) = Quwar-(q)aar-ap, Querinerup 'place where brush kangaroo nests' (Gla), Quarrabin, Quarrinrup (Gla).

**R**

Raadyiny Ra-ad-iy-in-iy < Ra-dya-ni-nyi

n.g. Rossiter Bay, E. of Esperance (not a distorted Rossiter)

soak, soakage (Cha), no HIS, perhaps NGA?, NYU has no initial r.

**T**

This dental is in OWCD t/d, in ordinary MNFS either t/d or, influenced by WDL, in the E. t/y/d, exemplified by the word for 'mouth'; Bra regards the dental in the latter as principally and originally distinct from the ordinary dental t/d. It could have replaced a sibilant no longer extant in common Australian Aboriginal languages.

**taa** (Cha, Gor, Nor)

**taa** (Sam)

mouth, lips, opening, see numerous Australian languages, e.g. taa, taa, tuya, tara NWL, S.NWL, tyaaguru NGA, tyaad WDL, HIS: E. taa, tâ (Bat), tar, daa, ta, taa (Cur), tja (Dou), tâa (Nin), ta (Rae), tâ (Wai);

W. dta (Arm), dta, daa, daw, dawar, dar, dar, da, dar, dar, dow (Cur), dar (Dav), da, dta, tda, dak (Gre), dya 'lips' (Lyo), da, dta (Moo), da (Pat), da (Sal), dabot 'lèvre' (Sal). A separation of the E. and W. forms seem to restrict t/tj = t/tY to the E., and d/dt/td = t to the W. (Lyo's dya could be tâya).

**tâaert**

vagina, vulva (Cha), see taardi (not *thaarri F. Wordick 1982 s.v.) NWL, lit. opening+ert; ert/art < (k/wa)rđi/rda corresponds to the English -ward(s),

HIS: dar-dee 'pudenda' (Gre), dardi (Moo), tert (Pal), dardi (Pat), teid (Wai).

tâaert ŋaaniny tâa-ert ŋa-an-iny < taa-rđi ŋa-na-nyi

to copulate lit. to eat vulva (Cha) (oral sex?).

**taa-maar** taa+ma-ar < taa+ma-ra

marsupial wallaby (Cha) = yarndigung NGA (Cha), Dama Pademelon or Tammar (Thylolagale eugenii Desmarest 1817, now Wallabia) (Tro 196), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), married to the Quokka,

HIS: tammar (Bat), tamar 'wallaby' (Dou), tamur, tâamur (Nin), tamma 'inland wallaby' (Rae).

**taa-miïäl** taa+miï-äl < taa+miï-la see miïäl

face, countenance, lit. mouth and eyes, inferred from HIS: dami 'mouth'(!) KGS (Cur), dtamel 'countenance' (Moo), darmil (D. Buller-Murphy 1958:9).

**taamiiälq** taa+mii-äl+aq < taa+mii-la+ka

bird
Twenty-eight Parrot (Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus), lit. little mouth and eyes DIM, inferred from
HIS: da-mil-uk 'a species of paroquet' (Gre), dâm-mâ-lâk (Arm), dumarlark (Dav), tamâjâk (Barnardius
semitorquatus) (Dou), dum-ul-uk, dânnalâk (Ser).

taa-paagan¥

slow, slowly

(taa+pa-ag-an¥ < taa+pa-ga-n¥a see paagan-
(Cha), lit. mouth-hurt-CONT?, originally confined to speech, later fig. extended to other spheres of slow-
ness,
taa-paagan¥ quulliny going slowly (Cha),
HIS: dâb-bâk (Arm), dâbâkân (Bat), dubakiny, dubakny-
koolliny 'going slowly', dubakny-koorl 'go slow'
(Dav), dtub-buk (Gre), dtâbâk 'slow, lazy, inactive,
sluggish' (Moo), dubbakinn 'go slow' (Rae).

taa-piity

dry

(taa+pi-ity < taa+pi-d¥i see piity
lit. mouth dry, inferred from
HIS: tda-bitch KGS 'dry', dal-bitch KGS 'dry' (Gre),
tabitch, dalbitch KGS (Moo).

taa-piuluṛuq

plant
creeper, no use (Cha) (Platy)ace compressa (Labill.) Norman), field
specimen No.22 (Bra).

taa-puutt

dumb

(taa+pu-utt < taa+pu-du see -puutt
lit. mouth/speech-without, inferred from
HIS: daraput 'dumb' (Dav).

taa-qaallaq

to burn one's mouth, lit. mouth on fire, inferred from
HIS: da-kal-luk 'to burn the mouth' (Gre).

taa-waall

lingo, word

(Cha), lit. mouth-belonging, no HIS.

taa-waara

mud-slinging, virulent tongue, lit. mouth bad, inferred from
HIS: darwarrah (Dav).

taa-waarr-

to talk to, have a word with (Cha,Gor), no HIS unless
HIS: dta-wang-goan PRES, dtawangagga PAST 'to yawn'
(Moo) is wrongly interpreted.

HIS: tak-kan 'to break' (Arm), tak-an (Gre), da-kar-ung
Vasse (Gre), takkan, takkanin PRES, takkanâgga PAST
(Moo), takkand-yung 'broken' (Moo), dagangoon 'to kill'
(Moo), diggen ung 'to break' (Bat), tacancura 'rompre'
(Sal), n.g. Gutchboordankendockenarup =
Qiity-puutaan-qāayūn-taaggin-y-ār-ap where one "hard pierce" spear became broken-GEO (1903).

taään

(taään < taal-

fish-hook (Cha), no HIS, lit. in the mouth.

pl.

PL of taaliny tongue, inferred from HIS: dal-lar 'tongue' (Gre, Moo).

HIS: kalla-dallar 'fire of the fire' (Moo).

plaán, plaNN

(taa-sal-ny < taa-la-

f là me 

inferred from HIS: dāllāng 'belonging to the mouth, tongue' (Bat 1914:66,80), talan, talling, dallang, dallan, dallyne, tallong, tooling, dalin, talling, dalling, daline, darline, tallan, tarling, taal, dalang, dtalang, dalkundyl (Cur), dulong (Dav), tjalinj (Dou), talling, dtal-lung, da-kon-dail (Gre), dtallang (Moo), tarlin (Nin), tarling (Pal), dallang (Pat), taling (Rae), talan, talagn 'tongue' (Sal).

plaNN

(taa-sal-ny < taa-la-

plant

banksia; honey out of cones (Cha) (Banksia nutans R.Br.), lit. tongue, field specimen No.9 (Bra), no HIS.

plaNN

(taa-sal-iy < taa-la-

plant

Blue Flag orchid (Cha), lit. tongue

plaNN

(taa-sal-iy < taa-la-

lips (Cha) PL, lit. tongues of the face?

taal

along, onward inferred from taal-nyiän-, taalan-

pl.

HIS: darlyinning 'go swiftly' (Dav), daalnyininy 'running' (dog) (Tri).

(1) to chase, hunt, pursue, inferred from HIS: ngal-a-ta wau-gāl-āl dal-dāng-āg-a 'we were pursued by the wau-gāl (Arm xx), dwert dalanginy karda 'dog chasing goanna' (Tri),

(2) to lick inferred from HIS: dwadagā dālagn 'the dog will lick it' (Bat 1914:79), lit. 'tongue-eat'?, then better to taalany:

ta-āl-aq- < ta-la-qa-

Marsupial

Rabbit-Bandicoot (Macrotis lagotis Reid 1837), deriv. of taal-, second part unclear, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: talkatj (Dou), dalgite (Gla), dal-gyte (Gre), dalgheit, dulgite (Tro), Dalkeith (Perth suburb).

taalvär

\textit{ta-aly-ār} < \textit{ta-lya-ṟa}

\textit{bushes, the green, raw wood, twigs} (Cha's M.F.),

HIS: dal-yar 'green' (Gre), dalya 'green', dal-yar, 'raw, green wood' (Moo).

taalvārāq

\textit{ta-aly-ār-āq} < \textit{ta-lya-ṟa-ga} \textit{see taalvär}

\textit{plant}

\textit{Tallerack, white Mallee} (Cha), lit. for green twigs, \textit{(Eucalyptus tetragona} (R.Br.) F. Muell.), (Abb).

Taalvārāq-muuruŋ

\textit{n.g.}

farm W. of Pink Lake, Esperance (Cha), lit. \textit{Tallerack to the back OBL},

HIS: talyerock (Has), dalyeruk (Abb), tulya-ak (Rae).

tambiŋityy-

\textit{ta-amb-iŋityy} < \textit{ta-mba-ṟi+tyi-}

\textit{to bury it, hide it CAUS, see ťambatya- to bury it, cover it over CAUS NGA, inferred from}

HIS: dan-bar ejowen 'to put in the ground, to bury' (Gre), dambarijowin PRES, dambarijaga PAST 'to bury, hide' (Moo), see Taambil/Fitŋaŋ n.g.

taanabili

\textit{behind}

no MNFS (Cha), see taana far behind, distant NGA, loan?, qaanaŋ taanabili behind me (Cha), no HIS.

taan-

\textit{ta-an-} < \textit{taa-an-} < \textit{taa-na-}

\textit{to pierce, penetrate, lit. to open, make an opening, inferred from}

HIS: dtan 'to pierce, penetrate, make an opening' (Gre), dtanin PRES, dtanaga PAST (Moo), daanin 'to mend' (Bat).

taan-qaaŋ
guárd lizard

\textit{taa-an+qa-all} < \textit{taa-na+ka-lła} \textit{see taanqaall}

\textit{lizard}

\textit{little white lizard} (Cha), lit. penetrate fire?, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).

taan-tiidi-

\textit{taa-an+ti-id-} < \textit{taa-na+ti-di-} \textit{see tiidi-}

\textit{to close, mend, stop, lit. to pierce and tighten,}

taan-tiidiŋ-

\textit{taa-an+ti-id+in-} < \textit{taa-na+ti-di-ni-} \textit{CAUS}

\textit{to close, mend, stop, lit. to pierce and keep tight,}

HIS: dan-dee-deen 'to close, stop up, sew up; (lit.) to pierce and stop up' (Gre), dtandidinwin PRES, dtandidinaga PAST 'mend a hole' (Moo).

taan-aŋ-

\textit{taa-an+aŋ-} < \textit{taa-na+ga-} \textit{see taan-}

\textit{to pierce, penetrate, stab} (Cha), deriv. of taa.

taanily pua(ř)aq

\textit{taa-an-lyy-} < \textit{taa-na-lyi-}

\textit{to mend oneself a skin cloak REFL, inferred from}

HIS: darnil bwök Williams (Bat 1914).

ţandaŋ-

\textit{ta-and-aŋ-} < \textit{ta-nda-ŋa-} \textit{see taananaŋ-}

\textit{(Cha), ţandaŋinya} \textit{climbing upward} (Cha),

\textit{taandaŋityy} \textit{which is to be climbed in n.g.}

Qāip-qāiľ-ţandaŋityy \textit{Water-boomerang-where the climbing is} = \textit{Wireless Hill, Esperance},

HIS: dandongin (Bat), den-dang 'to climb' (Gre),
taannāgp

to climb up

Maity-taannāgARP

n.g.

Where about Maity climbed up, a small sand hill W. of Esperance (Cha),

Nyāmāmaaq-taannāqārAP

n.g.

Mountain Ducks swimming upstream PL GEO (Cha), name of springs W. of Oldfield River.

tānnī-tāinnba

upward

τα-ανν-α< τα-να-γα-

(trees) (Cha), see

τααντt

constitution

Seven Sisters = Dented/jagged head or Pierced head,

HIS: Danagurt 'Seven Sisters' (Bat).

taant

dent, dented, jagged, inferred from

HIS: danda 'angular' (Moo),

see tanditandi upward, jagged, dented Nyiyapalli NWL, τάανται jgaged bark of tree S.NWL.

taannāqatt

Taana-qatt

= Dented/jagged head or Pierced head,

HIS: Danagurt 'Seven Sisters' (Bat).

taant

dent, dented, jagged, inferred from

HIS: danda 'angular' (Moo),

see tanditandi upward, jagged, dented Nyiyapalli NWL, τάανται jgaged bark of tree S.NWL.

taanqaaal

lizard

little white lizard (Cha), lit. penetrate fire?, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).

taanqaaalq

bird

Red Wattlebird (Cha) (Anthochaera carunculata Shaw), lit. mouth-of fire-littl e DIM, because of the red wattles hanging from below the eyes under the beak, inferred from HIS: tungaluk Pallinup R. (Ser 383).

taanq-qarnq

bird

Little Wattlebird (Anthochaera lunulata Gould), lit. mouth-of beard

(the bird has no wattles but little white whisker-like tufts of feathers on sides of the beak), inferred from HIS: dongrruck Katanning, dun-gur-ruk KGS (Ser), dangaruk 'butcher bird' (!) (Has-Dls,Rae).

taap, täāp

knife

τα-απ/τά-ά< τα-βα

(Cha), also Cha's family name,

HIS: E. daap (Bat), darp (Dav), taap KGS (Gre), tarp (Pal);

W. dtab-ba (Arm), tab-ba 'the native knife, formed of splinters of quartz, fastened with gum on a long piece of stick' (Gre), tabba, dappa (Moo).

taap-miirīty

snake

τα-απ+μι-ρί-ίτυ < τα-βα+μι-ρί-δυι 

see māity, miirīty,
**yellow water snake** (Cha), lit. *knife-rope* (like a piece of rope with a taap-like serrated edge).

**taargaart**

*ta-ar+g/ğa-art < taa-ra+ka-rda ?*

*gullet, windpipe*, inferred from

HIS: derrart (Bat), darr-gat (Gre), doorgat (Lyo), dtagat (Moo), dargat (Rae), targat (Sal).

**taarnt**

*ankle, knuckle* (Cha),

HIS: darnt 'ankle' (Bat), ta=t (Dou), tant 'ankle' (Rae), tand 'heel' (Wai).

**taarb**

*to enter, dive* (Cha), see taɾba- NWL, τyaɾba- WDL to enter,

qāibaq taɾbainy *diving into the water* (Cha),

HIS: tarp 'inwards' (Dou), der-bow 'to swim, dive, stoop' (Gre), darbow, darbowin PRES 'to dive, stoop, pass through under (in creeping)' (Moo), tarpacul 'entrer' (Sal) = taɾp-quull *to move through.*

**taarbál**

*entrance, estuary*, inferred from

HIS: dārbāl 'estuary', dārbālōga 'in the estuary' (Bat 1914:80), der-bal 'an estuary' (Gre), 'the sable tribes of Derbal' (Lyo 1833) = Swan River and Perth, "Derbalese" (Lyo) = Perth language, darbal 'an estuary', darbalang 'a person living on the banks of an estuary' (Moo), darbal (Bat 1913).

**taatY**

*ta-atY < ta-dvα > taa-itY-a BLCD*

**taaity**

*game, meat, prey* (Cha,Dic), lit. *mouth-ish,*

HIS: E. taaj (Bat), tatj (Dou);

W. dāja 'game' Bunbury (Bat), dadger 'fish' Blackwood R. (Cur), dad-ja, di-ja Vasse and KGS 'game of any kind' (Gre), dadja (Moo), tajt, taich (Rae), dacie 'viande' (Sal).

**taatY-piity**

*tta-atY+pi-i-tY < ta-dvα+pi-dvYi* see pi

**fish game** (Cha), lit. *game which is fish.*

**taadvαlaq**

*betrothed, promised, (Cha), lit. meat-having, yauq taadvαlaq promised wife > girlfriend,*

**taayαlaq**

*sweetheart* (Cha), also taayαlaq yauq (Cha),

HIS: tatj(a) tak 'meat payment (for a wife), dowry' (Dou).

**taiyiřaq**

*= ṯy̱i̱y̱i̱ṟa̱q* see ṯy̱i̱y̱y̱

**beer** (Alb), lit. *froth.*

**tā’im**

*tā-im < ta-mi*

**tā’in**

*tā-in < tā-ni < ta-mi*

**relationship**

older and younger generation level of the other moiety for ego, regardless of patri- or matrilineal descent (Bra 1977:
171), see tami M.F. S.NWL, NWL, often with -ään my or with the PL -mään,

HIS: dem 'granddaughter' (Bat), tem 'cousin' (Dou),
de-ni 'sister-in-law' (Arm), dini 'sister-in-law' (Bat),
denämwäl 'ye, you' (Bat 1914:70), lit. 'you with the
in-laws', te-ne 'brother-in-law' (Gre), deni, teni
'brother/sister-in-law' (Moo).

täimänntäimän


täimän näntä-män < ta-mi+nna my (WDL) Tami,
täimän näntä-män < ta-mi+ma-na PL of täim, täin,
täimän yauq grandmother (Cha),
täimän wiürnag, wiürnag täimän old grandfather (Cha),
HIS: tammin 'grandfather, grandmother' (Moo), n.g.
Tammin, demman 'grandfather' (Wai).
cf. the Mari'nqar and Magati'ga Port Keats NT, where
M.F. and f.m. are called tamie, in Murinbata M.F.

talap


ashes, dust

inferred from

HIS: E. dal-up KGS (Gre),
W. dal-ba (Gre), dalba (Moo).

tandu


bird

Whistling Kite (Milvus sphenurus Vieillot), inferred from
tandu whistling Eagle NGA, and
HIS: tando 'species of hawk' (Gre), jandu Halimetus
canorus 'Little Eagle'(!) (Moo) (not Little Eagle, see
Ser 149), jandu, jan-doo (Ser).

tau or taau


plant

Daemia kempeana (Hel 323) NGA, flowers and buds greedily eaten, like
marsh mallow, inferred from
HIS: tau (Hel 323).

taubity?


snake

Dugite

(Demansia nuchalis affinis Guenther), Brown Snake (Cha),
to passive or S moiety, married to Western Tiger Snake
(Bra 1977),

Qäip-taubity

n.g.

Cape Arid, 110 km E. of Esperance, HIS
HIS: doobitch, döbutch Ravensthorpe (Bat), dubyt 'a
very venomous yellow-bellied snake from five to six
foot long, much dreaded, but eaten by the natives'
(Moo), tobitch 'diamena supersolosia', toebitch 'brown
snake' (Pal), tubich 'brown snake' (Rae).

taugity?


snake

Dugite

inferred from
HIS: toukich 'grey brown, rather sluggish' (Has),
dugatch 'snake' (Day), docat '6-7 feet black snake'
(Nin), tukich, tubich 'brown snake' (Rae).

Both forms, taubity and taugity, could be derived from
taapāagan 'slow, sluggish, eventually leading to the
modern accepted 'Dugite'.
taun  

*town*  

E  

(Cha), taunu OBL to *town* (Cha).

taurndiq  

*ta-urnd-iq* < *ta-rndu-ni* see tiurnd/tiurdd-  

*sheep*  

(Cha), lit. *white one*,  

HIS: taunt 'sheep', taunt-cunning 'lamb' (Pal), dawn (Rae).

taurnduř  

*ta-urnd-uř* < *ta-rndu-řu* see tiurnd/tiurdd-  

*star*  

(Cha), deriv. of taurnd/ tiurnd- bright, light, shine, white, inferred from  

HIS: tendor 'étoile de lre grandeur' (Sal), cf. chindan 'étoile en general' (Sal).

taurnt  

*ta-urnt* < *ta-rndu* see taurndiq  

inferred from  

HIS: taunt (Pal), dawn (Rae).

tauwil  

*ta-uw-il* < *ta-wu-ři*  

[toyl]  

always, lasting (Cha),  

tuawanq tauwil to know, remember (Cha), lit. ear lasting or ear always,  

HIS: dow-ir 'always' (Arm), dow-eer 'all, always' (Gre), dowir 'always, continually' (Moo).

tawiil  

*taa+wii-l* < *taa+wi-ři*  

*barbel, hanging down thing, pendant, inferred from*  

HIS: dow-eer-e 'pendant, hanging down' (Gre), dowire 'loose, hanging loose' (Moo), cf. wirdi pendant, hanging down NWL, S.NWL?

tawiil  

tawiilnɛy  

*taa+wi-ři-ny* < *taa+wi-(ři)-ny*  

*fish*  

*Rock Cod*  

(Cha), Bearded Rock Cod (*Physiculus barbatus*) (often mistaken for Beardie (*Lotella callarias*) (Vau)), lit. barbel, because both fish have a single barbel hanging from their mouth; note that Estuary Rock Cod in northern waters is called *Epinephelus tauvina*, incidentally.

teeangaan  

*bird*  

*White-bellied Sea-eagle* (Cha), (*Haliaeetus leucogaster* Gmelin),  

HIS: chillion, chillien (Has), chillun (Pal), chillian (Ser), n.g. Chillinup.

tiädviip  

*bird*  

*parrot sp.*  

*ti-ädvi-ři* < *ti-dyi-ři*  

inferred from  

HIS: tiajip (Nin), besides bernanore, teer, and towern "28"-parrot.

tiändaq  

*to climb*  

see *łaandaq-*

tiärimmiitt  

*big, heavy*  

*ti-är-im+mi-itt* < *ti-ra-ni+mi-ddi* see -miitt  

(Cha),  

*tiärimmiitt too heavy* (Nor),
**tiäriny**

*ti-är-in* < *ti-ra-n*y*  

*big, heavy* 

(Cha), see *teer-puṟ heavily laden* (fruit tree) NGA.

**tiandu**

*bird*  

see *tandu*

**tiid-**

*firm, secure, tight, inferred from* *tiidin-*.

**tiidin-**

*to keep tight, secure, to close up, to shut, to stop, inferred from*  

HIS: *di-din-wan-ja 'to shut'* (Arm), lit. 'to tighten and leave it', *deey-deen 'to close, to stop up'* (Gre), *didin, didinin PRES, didinagga PAST 'to close, shut'* (Moo), *dan-deein 'to pierce and stop up'* (Gre), *dtandidin* (Moo).

**Tiidař-wauq**

*Ti-id-ar+wauq < *Ti-di-řa+wa-gu*  

see *tiit, -wauq*  

name of totemic class, inferred from  

HIS: *Didarak, Didarruk* (Bat ms.12/6,12/54,12/126, 12/135,25/456), 'didar from didar = sea, or didar, a species of spearwood, the latter term prevailing in the Bridgetown and Collie districts. Didar = sea is found in the dialects of Augusta, Busselton and Bunbury, and didarup (Bat 4/153); Di-dar-oke, Di-dar-wauk 'a local name for the family of the Ngotaks'. The Di-dar-okes are said to be generally short and stout ...'  

(Gre), *Didarok 'proper name of one of the principal families among the aborigines; they are Matta Gyn, with the Djikok and Noganyak'* (Moo).  

With *Tiurndăŋ* to the active or Q moiety, cf. Bra (1977:181sq.); *Tiidař* is a deriv. of *tiit firm, of arms and hands, -wauq is nature, temperament, spirit, breath.*

**tiit, tuut**

*ti-it < ti-di*  

see *tiid-, tiidin-*

**tiidin-**

*firm, solid, tight, inferred from* *titta 'tight', tittappendi 'tighten' Kaurna, tyitarta 'close, shut' Parnkalla, and  

HIS: *deet-gwart-gur KGS 'to lie together'* (Gre), lit. 'tight and fall', *titalô 'of arms and hands' (Dou) = 'firm, solid' (Bra).  

**tiit**

*bird*  

*Painted Snipe*  

(*Rostratula benghalensis*) (Ser), inferred from  

HIS: Bat in Bra (1977:179), to passive or S moiety (Bra).

**tiurddaqq**

*ti-urdd-aqq < ti-rddu-gga < ti-rndu-gga*  

see *tiurddaqq*  

*alive, green, raw*, deriv. of very productive OWCD *t'irndu +LOC/INST, inferred from*  

HIS: *dor-dak (Arm,Moo), dor-duk 'alive' (Gre), durdong 'green' (Gre), durdong KGS 'green' (Moo), dördök 'alive, better', dördök öpin 'getting better (or alive) now' Vasse (Bat 1914:67), dördök abin 'living' (Bat),
tdo-duk 'raw' (Gre), tdo-dák 'raw, uncooked' (Moo), turdong 'green' (Wai).

tiurndany

bird

fish hawk, Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), inferred from

HIS: dondurn 'fishhawk' (Bat 4/153), tuerndän (Bra), yoon-do-gum 'yellow' (Gre), yoon-door-doo (Ser); to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).

Tiurndärap

n.g.

totemic class inferred from

HIS: Tondarup 'may have originated from ... dornda (fair, light coloured). All true Tondarup are fair or light coloured in comparison with Ballaruk and Nagarnuk' (Bat 4/153), Dton-dar-up 'one of the great families into which the natives are divided. The men of this family are generally said to be tall' (Gre), Tondarup 'Manitchmat Phratry' (Bat 1914:65), Dtondarap '... Matta Gyn, with the Ballarok and Waddarok' (Moo), Torndirrup 'a class' (Nin), turndirap, a derivative of turndi 'white' (Bra 1977:181); about physical and class qualities of Tiurndäräap, quoted by Bat, see Bra (1977:181).

Tiu rndarap

see tiyurnt a.o.

Tiu rnday

see tiyurnt a.o.

Tiurndinä

clear weather

(Cha) LOC/COM, lit. with the sun or in the sun.

fair, white (flowers), sheep (Cha),

wool

(Cha).

Tu-annq

[twaqq]

ear

Tu-a(w)-aŋq < tu-wa-nka > tu-a(w)-ang-a BLCD (Cha), most likely DIM; the cluster nq is regularly pronounced ng, HIS English transcription remains inconclusive, as nk, ng could mean nq, ng, q, HIS: E. twonk 'ear', twonk minditch 'ear ache' (Bat), twonk, dwank, awank, twonk, dwonk (Cur), twank, twonk (Dou), du-ong (Fli), twonk KGS 'ear, to hear, know, understand' (Gre), dwank (Isa), twank (Nin), tivank, twank (Pal), twonk (Rae).

W. with some BLCD ton-ga 'ear' (Arm), tuonga, tooka, dwanga, dwonga, donga, dwanka, dwoonga (Cur), toqka (Dou), donga Vasse 'ear, to hear', toon-ga 'ear, know, understand' (Gre), dunga (Lyo), dtonga, tonga, twonga (Moo), twonga (Pal), tuonga, tonga 'oreille, orifice' (Sal), dwunga (Wai).

Tu-annq piärq-piärqan-

see piärq-piärqan-
to confuse somebody, lit. to keep his ears a bit sore CONT, inferred from
HIS: *tonga birgi-birgi-un 'to confuse' (Moo), birr-kan 'sore' (Gre).

tuaanp puality

*tu-a(w)-anq pu-al-ity < tu-wa-n+ka pu-la-dyi see pual
one who knows well (Cha), lit. *who is much ear,
what is well known (Cha), lit. *which is much ear,
tuaanq-puuddap-
to forget

*tu-a(w)-anq+pu-udd+ap- < tu-wa-n+ka+pu-ddu+pa-
lit. to become ear-less ABESS, inferred from
HIS: tongaburapo 'oublier' (Sal) (-bur- = -puutt).

tuaanq-puutt
deaf, ignorant

*tu-a(w)-anq+pu-utt < tu-wa-n+ka+pu-ddu see -puutt
(Cha) ABESS,
HIS: dwankabut 'deaf' (Dav),
forgetting

(Cha, Sam),
*qaann$ waara tuaanq-a-puutt I am bad forgetting (Cha).
tuaanq-qian$ forgetting

*tu-a(w)-anq+qi-ân$ < tu-wa-n+ka+ik-{(ya)-}n$a
(Sam), lit. ear-none.
tuaanq-tauwil
to remember

*tu-a(w)-anq+t+u-w-il < tu-wa-n+ka+tta-wuiri
(Cha), lit. ear always or ear lasting.

tuaanq-a-tuut
deaf

*tu-a(w)-anq+a+tu-ut < tu-wa-n+ka+tu/i-du/i see tiit
inferred from
HIS: twank $ toot (Nin), lit. 'ear shut'.

tuaangaqq qaattity-
to listen

*tu-a(w)-ang-aqq qa-att-îty- < tuwanka-gga kadda-ty-i-
(Cha, Gor), lit. ear-in LOC qaatt-CATUS-
piärlaq tuaangaqq qaattity! a gun, listen! (Gor),
*qaann$ tuaangaqq qaattity'ny I am listening (Cha),
maay waarq, tuaangaqqity talk to which I may listen!
(Cha).

tuaart
dog (tame)

*tu-a(w)-art < tu-wa-rda
(Cha), possible deriv. of tuwa-ear?,
HIS: E. twert (Bat), tur, twert KGS, twart (Cur),
dwerp, dwirtuck PL (Dav), twêt, twût, twuût (Dou),
Twertup n.g. 'place of the dingo' (Gla), twert (Has),
toôrt-a-din 'dog owner', yaccan toort 'wild dog' (Nin),
dwerp (Tri);
W. dur-da (Arm), dwärda (Bat 1914:67), doorda, dorda,
dooda, dwarda, dura, dooder, dwoda, dwodda, dwardar
(Cur), doorda, tdoor-da, toor-ta (Gre), dura (Moo),
dwarda (Pat), duora, dura (Sal).

tuaart-maann
dog father

*tu-a(w)-art+ma-ann < tu-wa-rda+ma-ma see maann
(Cha), to active or Q moiety, married to tuaart-qaagq
of the passive or S moiety (Bra 1982:98sq.),
HIS: twertmam (Rae).

tuaart-maup-nüernt
dog skin tail

see maup, nüernt
headband.
tuaart-muiyâl
dingo, wild dog

*tu-a(w)-art+mu-iy-âl < tu-wa-rda+mu-tñi-î/â
(Cha), see mudñîâa wild dog NWL, muyi 'dog' Nuwala
S.NWL, mudñîa- to hide, steal S.NWL, muyaa- to steal
NWL (lit. mu-tñi- off, away-CATUS-),
HIS: mooyeuluk, mooyeulur (Bat).

tuaart-qaagq
dog mother

*tu-a(w)-art+qa-aqq < tu-wa-rda+qa-gga see qaagq
(Cha), to passive or S moiety, married to tuaart-maann
of the active or Q moiety (Bra 1982:98sq.),
HIS: nank 'dog, female (see "ngan-gan" - a mother)' (Gre), twert gnunk (Rae).
Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), inferred from
HIS: twoort-a-bang-ul 'species of porpoise' (Gre),
bang-al 'revenge, substitution, exchange, superseded,
left behind' (Moo), lit. 'left behind dog, superseded
dog', cf. wiUrnt.

Australian Fur Seal or Sea Bear (Gypsophoca dorifer a Wood Jones 1925), explained by Cha as 'two-
legged dog', lit. 'dog-both-parts'? , to passive or S
moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: balgurt (Bat), cf. man-yin-ee 'a seal' (Gre),
man-yi-ni 'the hair-seal' (Moo) = White-capped Hair-
Seal or Sea-Lion (Neophoca cinera Peron and Lesueur
1816), balkut (Rae).

see quuinY
inferred from
HIS: twert kuning (Rae).

see see taubeny
inferred from
HIS: twertawaning (Has-Dls 234).

Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Cha) (Tursiops truncatus), to active or Q
moiety (Bra 1977), lit. old/past dog; tuaart-a-paagarl,
tuaart-wiUrnt and tuaardu-wuanert obviously all refer
to the prehistoric times when dolphins as "dogs of the
sea" rounded up shoals of fish for the Aborigines, as
they did, e.g. on the Queensland coast until late last
century,
HIS: twertawaning (Has-Dls 234).

Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), (Cha), lit. dog-to similar,
dog-like,
HIS: dwerdagwunnert (Bat), woon-ne-ruk 'similar to'
(Gre).

(Cha), in n.g. Tuabernap = Lake Gore, 35 km W. of
Esperance, 10 km S. Dalyup, 'Where coitus took place'.

see taubity

(Demansia nuchalis affinis Guenther).

(Banksia pulchella R.Br.), 'like pine needles, honey
from flowers in July' (Cha), lit. seed-vessel upright;
cf. dood-dta 'seed-vessel' (Gre), lit. 'shut-mouth'?,
field specimen No.12 (Bra), see tuuatt.
tu-aqip- [to:yep-] to know, to let know (Cha), CAUS -ip- after initial t?,
tuaaq qaity tuaqipiny I want to know (Cha).
tuqeg-puutt to forget
HIS: tooka 'ear' Victoria Plains (Cur)?
tu-aly < tu-lya see tuuwaly
[tony] clouds, dew, drizzle, fog, mist (Cha,Nor),
HIS: dul-ya 'fog, mist' (Arm), dwolya, dwel (Bat),
dool-ya 'fog, mist' (Gre), dul-ya (Moo), duoglie
'nuage' (Sal).
tu-aly-vaaraq tu-aly+va-ar-aq < tu-lya+pa-ra-qa see paaraq
wind
Drizzle-carrier, misty cloud carrier (Cha).
Tu-aly-paaraq-ap Mt Toolbrunup in the Stirling Ranges
n.g. Drizzle-carrier (Bra).
tu-aly-a-muuq tu-aly+a+mu-uq < tu-lya+mu-gu see muuginy, muaginy
plant Silver Mallet (Eucalyptus falcata Turcz.), inferred from
HIS: twill-ya mukk 'flooded gum' (Rae), tooylamuck
(ABB,Has); lit. 'mist/dew-like'.
taa-wuern taa-wuer-(i)n < taa-wuri-ni (to p.93)
taawuern-art < taa-wuri-ni-rda
bird
Twenty-eight Parrot (Barnardius zonarius Shaw), to active or Q moiety
(Bra 1977), lit. long bill, inferred from
HIS: dow-arn (Arm), doonart (Bat), tupat 'Port Lincoln
ring neck' (Dou), dow-arn 'a species of paroquet'
(Gre), turnatt (HAS-Dls), dow-arn (Isa), dowarn (Moo),
twen, tawreyn (Rae), daran, dow-arn Perth, towerrin
Broomhill, toonat Katanning, towern Albany, toonart
Pallinup R. 'Twenty-eight Parrot' (Ser), twang (Pal).
tuawaq tu-aw-aq < tu-wa-ga or tu-wa-ka DIM?
throwing stick (Cha), short heavy club,
paaqity-tyiilaq tuawaq to fight each other by throwing
sticks, tuawaq qayyun one throwing stick (Cha),
HIS: dow-ak 'a short throwing stick' (Arm), tawak
'hitting stick, magic stick' (Dou), dow-ak 'a short,
heavy throwing stick, used by the natives for killing
wallabies and birds' (Gre), dowak (Moo), towk 'short
stick' (Nin), dauark (Pat + description), dauak
'waddy' (Rae).
tüity tüt nairiny it is burning hot (Cha) (the second t for
ty because of the following n initial),
HIS: tuwitj 'hot' (Dou), thoie, tooitch, toochuk,
k(!)eet 'heat' (Cur).
tuğul  
no MNFS

star  
(Cha), WUD only, deriv. of, and see, tuguř genuine, proper, traditional NGA, t'uguři dream, custom, right, tradition WDL, tuguřba holy ground Ngarluma N WL, tukura Urluridja (Basedow 1925:295sqg.356), HIS: tooourt, toor, door 'star' (Bat), twor WUD (Cur 393).

tuğul-

no MNFS see tugurn-
to arrange, put in order, set properly (Cha), qaa'il qaùtuy tuguðinì I am/was setting the fire properly (Cha).

tugurn-
tu'rurn-
to arrange, put in order, set properly, prepare (Cha), qaa'il qaàqq tugurninì arranging it properly in the fire (Cha), HIS: du-kun 'cook' (Arm), tukuñinj 'putting, doctoring' (Dou), dook-koon 'to arrange the fire for the purpose of burning or cooking' (Gre), dukunin PRES, dukunággà PAST 'to light the fire for the purpose of cooking' (Moo), tokenor 'cooked' (Nin), ducanah 'attiser le feu' (Sal).

tumbari  
no MNFS

plant Quandong  
(Cha), (Santalum acuminatum (R.B r.) A.D C.), not NYU, WUD only, loan from tumbari quandong NGA (Bra 1980), but according to Cha "genuine Wudjaari", HIS: dumbai 'peach, quandang (Santalum acuminatum)' (Helms 324) NGA.

tuuaatt  
no MNFS

plant  
tu-u(t)+aat < tu-ut+taa < *tu-du+taa

MNFS, OWCD and BLCD forms of a more general name for a number of Eucalyptus species referring to seed-vessel and light-coloured bark and wood,

(1) White Gum, Tuart (Eucalyptus gomphocephala DC.), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from HIS: tooart (Abb, Bunbury, Bussell), dood-dta 'the seed-vessel of the white gum, a species of Eucalyptus' (Gre), tuart 'the white Eucalyptus which grows in the limestone districts' (Moo),

(2) York Gum  
(Eucalyptus loxophleba Benth.), inferred from HIS: tu-at-ta 'bark of gum tree' (Arm), doatta, goatta (Abb, Drummond), daarwet 'york gum' (Dav), twotta 'a Eucalyptus, of which the natives chew the bark of the roots, wrapped about the gum, or pounded up with it into a cake, colonially the York gum-tree ...' (Moo), twoato 'York gum tree' (Dis 913).

(3) White Gum, Wandoo (Eucalyptus wandoow Blakely), inferred from HIS: dooto (Abb,Lyo),

(4) W.A. Blackbutt (Eucalyptus patens Benth.), inferred from HIS: dwutta, dwut-ta (Abb,Isa),

(5) Long-flowered Marlook (Eucalyptus madandra F. Muell. ex. Benth.), HIS: twet (Abb,Has);
The HIS form dood-dta of the well observing Gre
indicates clearly a compound tuut tight, shut + taa mouth, opening and suggests the name closed opening or shut mouth for the seed-vessels or fruit, which should mean, technically speaking, that the valves are not sunken below the top of the fruit capsule, but give it a closed appearance, i.e. they are rim level. This holds for Tuart and Wandoo, less so for W.A. Blackbutt, as far as I could ascertain.

The term tuut+taa shut mouth transferred to Banksias. The term tutu+taa shut mouth transferred to Banksias.

Plant

Jim wood seeds of Acacia acuminata Benth., to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).

Plant

Adenanthis cuneata Labill., field specimen Nos.18,32 (Bra), "no use, honey in flowers" (Cha).

Bird

Little grey hawk (Cha), (Accipiter cirrocephalus) (?), to passive or S moiety, married to Chicken Hawk qargan (Bra 1977).

Clouds, dew, drizzle, fog, mist (Cha, Nor), HIS: dul-ya 'fog, mist' (Arm), dwolya, dwel (Bat), dool-ya 'fog, mist' (Gre), dul-ya (Moo), duqglie 'nuage' (Sal).

Wind

Drizzle-carrier, misty cloud carrier (Cha), Tuuäly-paarag-ap n.g. Mt Toolbrunup in the Stirling Ranges (Bra).

Ty

See taa, taa

Mouth, language, opening (Cha), ty initial WDL influence, HIS: tja (Dou).

Tyaa-piian

Circumcision

Tyaa+pi-i(ř)-än < tyaa+pi-(ř)i-nä cf. piyän inferred from HIS: djabbin 'circumcision' (Wai); lit. 'opening-scratch/dig'? (the palatal indicates eastern origin).

Tyadilaq

Plant

Tea-tree (Cha), (Melaleuca striata Labill.), field specimen No.8 (Bra), "health tea, boil stalks and all" (Cha).

Tyagan-

To drop

Ty-a-ga-na- < ty-ag-an- (Cha), puudýûr puágalda tyagan ground down-to dropping (Cha),
paardaŋ-tyaagan I jump and drop = I jump off (a car) (Cha).

tyaag-garnq

bird

Little Wattlebird (Anthoecaera lunulata Gould), inferred from
HIS: djang-gang 'Anthoecaera Lewinii; the wattle bird' (Moo), djung-gung (Ser 384); lit. 'mouth-of beard' (the bird has no wattles but little white whisker-like tufts of feathers on sides of beak).

tyaapiänŋ

see tyaapiänŋ.

-tyaar

PL

see -qaar, -qaar, -paar,
qiitytyaar spears (Cha).

tyaar-tyiaanŋ

fish

Butter-fish

(Cha), "3ft" (Cha), to active or Q moiety, married to Sea Mullet (Bra 1977), lit. scorpion-like foot or lit. scorpion-looking, Cha's Butter-fish could be: (Jonius antarcticus) or (Naucratopsis hippos),

HIS: jarrjinnung 'Kingfish' (Bat), tool-dye-nung KGS 'species of Jewfish' (Gre), tul-dy-nang (Moo).

tyaardagity-

tya-ar+ag+ity- < tya-ra-da-ŋa+tyi-
to put it through, put it inside (Cha),
tyaardagityaŋ put through, put inside PAST (Cha).

tyaaril

scorpion

inferred from
HIS: tcarril WUD 'scorpion' (Bat).

-tyaãr, -tyaal

D

in quïty+twaal, lit. bit-two/D < kudv(u)+tyaã two.

tyaarndiy

bird

Western Swamphen (Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould), "red-billed, larger swamphen" (Cha) WUD,
HIS: jondie (Pal).

tyãily

saliva, froth

(Cha), see tyalbi NGÀ, ŝala NWL, taddli Parnkalla,
Kaurna,
HIS: dtal-yi (Arm), jel (Bat), telj (Dou), dal-yie 'spittle, froth' (Gre), dtal-yi (Moo), deglie, teglie 'salive' (Sal).

Tyåilyiny

n.g.

Dalyup River (Cha), "Dalyup is Dempster's version" (Cha), lit. Frothy one.
tyäi-püürn
bird
Squeaker
(Strepera versicolor Latham), to passive or S moiety
(Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: jarbun, jarbell Pallinup R. (Ser), jabbin (Bat),
chawin, chaffronn (Rae) (cluster metathesis!),
lit. tear off wood.

tyäi-ran-
tyä-i +an- < tyä-ri+na- see qaat-tyäi-rë

Tyän aq
(1) devil, ghost, spirit (Sam), deriv. of either
tyän foot + DIM -aq/ka, meaning little foot or
tyin thin + DIM -aq/ka, meaning thinny,
HIS: E. jannuk 'evil spirit' (Bat), jannuk, jennok,
januk, iannok 'ghost' (Cur), janark (Dav), jannock
(Has),
W. chenga, jengar, djanga, gangar, jingie, jingo
'ghost' (Cur), tjanka, tjena 'devil' (Dou), djyan-ga
'the spirits of the deceased persons' (Gre), djanga
'the dead ...' (Moo), cienga, cinga 'esprit malin'
(Sal),

(2) white people
janga (Bim).

Tyanaq-maat
plant
devil's leg
(Olax phyllanthi (Labill.) R.Br.), field specimen No.3,
"small bush" (Tom), "medical value" (Cha).

Tyanaq-miärt
plant
devil's penis
(Hakea recurva Meissn.), inferred from shape and
HIS: jarnockmert (Has), djarnokmurd (Abb).

Tyän
foot, track of foot (Cha),
HIS: E. djìn, jen (Bat), jeän, gin, chen (Cur), jen,
n.g. Gingin (Dav), tjin, tjen (Dou), jään (Fl), chenn,
jinn (Rae), yen (Wai);
W. ji-na (Arm), jëñà qëñ 'foot one = 5', jëpa kujal
'foot two = 10' (Bát 1914:76), jëna, djëna, jeëna,
ginnur, jënna (Cur), jëe-na (Gre), geëna (Lyo), jënna
(Moo), jëna (Pal), yinna (Pat), ñëna, cheëna, chëna
(Sal), jën-na (I sa) BLCD.

Tyänäq
little foot
= ghost, spirit (if derived from tyän)

Tyänäqq
on foot
(Alb) LOC,
Tyänäqq quullin walking, lit. on foot mooving, see
HIS: jënnà kooling 'to walk' (Bat).

Tyiynäqq
with the foot
(Cha INST,
Tyiynäqq paaraq-tiin qity with the foot drag the
spear (Cha).
tyiännaag-< tyi-än+na-aq- < tyi-na+na-qa-
to look at, to see (Cha,Gor), lit. foot/track look at, such compound proved also by the HIS forms djin-nang (Arm) and n-yang-ow besides djinnang' (Moo), jummingin (Wai); tyiän-naaq! watch!, tyiän-naaqiny PRES, tyiän-naaŋan PAST, HIS: djin-nang (Arm), jeanning (Bat), jending, gennang, ginnung, jinanying, jinnung, jenong, jinning, chinnung (Cur), ni (Dav), tjinaging (Dou), gin-ung, jin-ung, nun-gow (Gre), djinnang, n-yang-ow (Moo), cienan, chienan-an (Sal), jummingin (Wai).

tyiännaag-puutt < tyi-än+na-aq+pu-utt < tyi-na+na-qa+pu-ddu invisible (Cha) ABESS.

tyiän-gaagginy < tyi-än+ga-agg-iny < tyi-na+qa-gga-ny 
big toe (Cha), lit. foot-mother-ESS, HIS: jen ggank (Bat), jinna-mamman (1) (Moo 165).

tyiän-qrallur < tyi-än+gu-arl-lur < tyi-na+gu-ral-ru instep see qrallur (Cha,Nor), lit. bent back of foot, HIS: jen ngolor 'instep' (Bat).

tyiän-piiri < tyi-än+pi-iř < tyi-na+pi-ři toenail inferred from HIS: jen bur (Bat).

tyiärt < tyi-rda
bird (generic) (Cha), see tvirda bird NGA, HIS: ji-da (Arm), jeert KGS (Gre), jerta (Bat), jida (Moo), keard (Nin), giar (Sal), chert (Has-Dls 215), chirt, chert (Rae), chertcont 'bird's nest' (Has-Dls).

tyii a moment, a short period of time, inferred from HIS: tji (Dou).

tyiiali < tyi-i-la at once, in a moment, soon, expressing immediate future, LOC of tyii, see tyiila immediate future NGA, HIS: deel 'fresh, lately made' (Bat), jil-a superlative or intensive (Gre), -jil superlative, 'very' (Moo).

tyiiliap < tyi-äl+ap < tyii-la-ba
grass, green, herbs, springtime, deriv. of tyii, lit. in a moment become > to spring up, cf. tvilla green NGA, a.o. Bra (1982:15337), inferred from HIS: jelup, jilb, jeeup (Bat), dil-be 'leaf' (Gre), dilbi 'leaf' (Moo), jil-ba 'spring, grass' (Arm,Gre), jilba 'spring' (Moo), chielba, cielba 'herbe' (Sal).

tyiidäp < tyi-di-ba? each other -tyi-id-äp < tyi-di-ba?

-tyiilaq (Cha), paagit-tyiidäp fighting each other.
tyiidily

-tyiilaŋ

tyiint

tyinuwall

tyip-tyiip

tyieraly

(1) bright, fresh, gay, shining, inferred from (2)-(4), see Bra 1982: 152-7,

(2) plant

Jarrah tree

(Eucalyptus marginata Donn ex. Sm.) (Abb 8,27),

inferred from

HIS: jarral, jeril, cherring (Abb), djerral 'Mahogany tree' (Arm), jarraly 'the jarrah tree' (Dav), djarrail 'the mahogany tree, a species of eucalyptus' (Gre), jarril (Has), djarryl 'Eucalyptus robusta' (Moo), jarril (Rae), chiaragl 'E. robusta' (Sal), jeerilya (Abb) BLCD; to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),

(3) north

HIS: djerral (Gre,Moo),

(4) bird

King Parrot

(Purpureicepspus spurius Kuhl), inferred from

HIS: djarrylbārdang 'blue-bellied parrot' (Moo), djarrail-bur-tong (Ser), tuill-tuill (Has-Dls 230); the Nyungar people have obviously related the Red-capped or King Parrot to the Jarrah tree. Schodde and Tidemann (1986:299) speak of a going together of the "Red-capped Parrots and the Marri Tree (Eucalyptus calophylla)". tyieraly-paardaŋ could be the Jarrah-flyer, unless simply a gay flyer is meant.

tyieryŋ

fat, grease, handsome, sugar (Cha),
puani

111

tyieraqul, tyieraqulity maüyer puani

= mixing it with the fat, being the fat with which (I)
mix the liver (Cha), see tyira fat Walamatjarri NWL,
cf. tyirndi fat NWL,

HIS: jerrong (Bat), jeerungul naabin 'to grease' (Bat),
jerring, gerang, gerung, jerragumba ('plenty fat'),
cheerung, jeering, jerrung, geerong, cherrunge (Cur),
jeerung (Dav), tjeraq 'sugar' (Dou), je-rung, djer-rung
KGS (Gre), djerrang, jerung (Moo), cheerung (Nin),
chirang, ciran (Sal).

tyierager

always pretty

appellative of Silver Gull (Larus novaehollandiae
Stephens), inferred from
HIS: je-ranger Pallinup R. (Ser);
tyierager a deriv. of tyieraq fat = pretty.

tyierl

= pinion, wing tip, see tyirli arm NWL, inferred from
HIS: jili 'outer pinion of wing' (Moo), celle 'aile' (Sal)

ntyierlyiaança

bird

White-bellied Sea-Eagle or White-breasted Sea-Eagle (Cha),

(Halimetus leucogaster Gmelin), lit. wing tips upward kept, see

ntyierl, yiäра, -na CONT,

HIS: chillion, chillien (Has), chillun (Pal), chillian
(Ser), and

Tyierlyiaança

n.g.

Chillinup, NE. of Albany (Bra); this name for the
Sea-Eagle is aptly chosen by the Aborigines, because:
"It spends its time soaring and sailing over and
adjacent to surface waters and bays, its long broad
wings upswept ..." (Schodde and Tidemann 1986:130).

tyierndaq

= star

generic cover word, lit. sky-part of, inferred from

tyirdi, tyirddi sky S.NWL, and

HIS: E. and N. only: chindung, jendang, gendong,
jimdang, jindang, ginde, chindi KGS, gilung (!) (Cur),
jurnt (Dav), tjintaq (Dou), ti-an-dee KGS (Gre),
gindie (Has), chindy (Nin), jinddong 'rockfish'
(stars?) (Rae), chindan 'étoile en général' (Sal),
gin-darng (Isa).

tyilityyaar

= relations

cousins, uncle's children (Cha) PL, no HIS?

tyi(a)mmarla

bird

Grey Currawong or Squeaker (Cha) (Strepera versicolor Latham).

no HIS?

ntyinaq

devil, ghost, spirit, inferred from tyinka NGA and HIS, lit. thimmy,
to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),

Foot on marl?
HIS: E. jannock, jannuk 'devil, evil spirit' (Bat),
jannuk Kojonup, januk KGS, iannok Kent 'ghosts' (Cur),
tjanak, tjenak 'demon, evil spirit, the little man'
(Dou), jannock 'evil spirit' (Has);
W. chenga, jengar, djanga, gengar, jingen, jingo, junga
'ghosts' (Cur), tjanka, tjenka 'demon, evil spirit,
the little man' (Dou), jingi, jinki 'the evil spirit'
(Pat), cinga, cienga 'esprit malin' (Sal).

*týinkan-*
ty'inkan- northern loan
to make thin, shave, whittle CONT, inferred from *tyinka-* to make thin, shave, whittle NWL, cf. *tyinkadji* spiny ant-eater NWL, word and technique of northern origin, and
HIS: djin-gan-un 'sharpening by first burning and then
rubbing between two pieces of bark' (Gre), djin-gan,
djinganaga PRES, djinganaga PAST 'to sharpen or point
wood ...' (Moo), 'cinganin 'aiguéser la pointe' (Sal).

*týert*

E

inferred from
HIS: gert 'shirt' (Pal).

*týi(ř/y)ąq*
ty'iri-ąq < tyi-yąq < tyi-ka DIM

plant
wild cherry

(Cha,Sam) (Exocarpus spartus R.Br.), to active or Q
moiety (Bra 1977), lit. little spike(s), see tyiřka,
tyłka DIM little spike, thorn NGA, cf. tyłka-madda
spike-fellow = Spiny Ant-eater WDL,
HIS: cheak 'wild fruit' (Dav), tjiyak 'native cherry'
(Dou), jeek (Bat), "a very common totem all over the
SW." (Bat), chuk (Rae).

*týiřiq-týiřiq*

loan from NGA?

bird
Willy Wagtail

(Cha) (Rhipida bluemina Latham), inferred from
*týiři-týiři* Willy Wagtail NWL, for the proper NYU word
see next entry.

*týitti-týitti*

no MNFS

bird

(1) Willy Wagtail

(Rhipida bluemina Latham), inferred from
týi-djinda-WDL,S.NWL, tyi-yidi S.NWL, and
HIS: tjiti-tjiti (Dou), chitti-itti 'Shepherd's friend'
(Rae), jite-jite-ite Avon R., chitti-chitti Palinup R.
(Ser), jiti-jitti his wife the Mallee Fowl (Bat 15/22),

(2) Restless Flycatcher

(Myiagra inquieta Latham), inferred from
HIS: jite-tee-gnut (Ser), jitti-ngat (Moo,Ser);
-gnut/ngat is most likely -ŋaart also, too (Moo's
informant was merely indicating that the Restless
Flycatcher was a Willy Wagtail 'also').

*týiürddal*
ty'iürdd-al < tyi-rddu-la

grey, grey-haired, white, inferred from
HIS: djal, djea-dal 'white or grey' (Gre), djidal
'white, grey' (Moo), djundal 'white' (Moo), dyoondal
'grey, white' (Lyo), tdon-dail, tdoon-dil-yer KGS (Gre), daond 'white' (Wai).

tviürddalq

grey-haired

inferred from

HIS: tjëtalak (Dou), jerdaluk (Bat).

tviürddäp

sparks

inferred from

HIS: jee-tip 'sparks', kalla jee-tip 'sparks of fire' (Gre), jitip, kalla jitip (Moo), jee-da 'Daylight' (Gre).

(1) orange, yellow

(2) alive, fresh

(1) alive, fresh

(2) alive, fresh

inferred from

HIS: tjetjatalk (Dou), jeerdaluk (Bat).

tuurddity

marsupial

native cat

(Cha) (Dasyurinus geoffrii fortis Gould), HIS: joooteetch (Bat), boorditch 'native cat' (Dav), tjutitj (Dou), chudic (Has), tjuuditj 'Western Native Cat', to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).

or tiundalar?

a species of flat fish, inferred from

HIS: tyun-dal-ur KGS (Gre), tyundal-ar KGS (Moo).

tviurndilyär

Whites

PL, as against Blacks, inferred from

HIS: tornndiller 'Whites' (Nin), tdoon-dil-yer KGS 'Whites' (Gre), tdon-dail 'white, fair, light-coloured' (Gre).

tviurndiy

bird

Western Swamphen (Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould), "red-billed larger swamphen" (Cha) WUD, HIS: jondie (Pal).

tviurnduŋ

star of first magnitude, inferred from

HIS: chindor (Cur), jurrtnt (Dav), tondor 'étoile de ler grandeur' (Sal), deriv. of tviurnt, cf. tviiurndaŋ.

tviurnt

brightness, shine, sun, inferred from

tviurnt sun NGA, NWL, WDL, and

HIS: see next entry.

tviurtt

(1) sun

inferred from

HIS: E. chaig, chaitch (Cur), djaat KGS (Gre), djaat KGS (Moo), chaat (Nin); W. djitto 'fair, light-coloured' (Moo).

(2) white sand

(Cha, Gor, Nor), tviiurddaŋ in the sand (Gor) (cf. tviiurddaŋ orange, yellow),

(3) fair, light-coloured (Cha), see tviiurddaq, maatt-tviurtt.

Tyiurtt

n.p.

Sandy or Blondy (Cha), the ancestral hero involved in the creation of the southern coastline.
Tyiurttig

Tyi-urtt-iŋ < Tyi-rddu-nŋi

"a relative of Tyiurtt" (Cha), see following n.g.,

n.p.

Tyiurttig-mualyagq-nuurdaŋ-paaraŋ-gaaraŋ-ap

a rock S. of Mt Ragged, W. of Israelite Bay (Cha),

n.g.

lit. T. nose-in blowfly-for having -got angry-GEO =

Where Tjoording was angry about a blowfly that got in

his nose.

tyiurttiŋ

Tyi-urtt-iŋ < Tyi-rddu-nŋi

jcey

lit. fresh, light-coloured, inferred from

HIS: shooting 'kangaroo in pouch' (Has-Dls 233),

chuting or tuting (Rae).

tyiurttiŋ

Tyi-urtt-iŋ < Tyi-rddu-gi

Native Cat

(Dasyurinus geoffrii fortis Gould), inferred from

HIS: chutikk 'cat' (Rae), q for τy frequent change.

Tyiurttülap

Tyi-urtt-ǖl-ap < Tyi-rddu-ulu-ba

n.g.

Mt Chudalup near Windy Harbour (Bra),

lit. Tyiurtt-by-GEO? = owing to Tyiurtt?

Tyiurttuq-wauber

Tyi-urtt+uq+wā-ub+er < Tyi-rddu+gu+wā-bu+ri

n.g.

Picnic Point near Esperance (Cha),

lit. play(ground) for Tjoort.

tyiurttaŋ

Tyi-urtt+ya-al < Tyi-rddu+ya-la

see yaal

clay, white earth,

inferred from

HIS: djee-jal-la 'clay' (Gre), djidjalla (Moo),

dyedyalla (Lyo).

Tyiurtt-yaŋalap

Tyi-urtt+ya-ŋal+ap < Tyi-rddu+ya-la+ba

n.g.

Gegulp Point, Israelite Bay (Tin 1974:78), adapted
to NGA as Tyidvilanya, see Introduction (p.vii).

Tyiurtt-e-yaiŋ

Tyi-urtt+e+yaiŋ < Tyi-rddu+yaiŋ

n.g.

Tjoort Cave

(Cha), W. of Pink Lake, Esperance.

tyuambil

tyu-any-il < tyu-nŋa-li

(Cha) "as wallaby meat", lit. squeezable, see τyunvi-
to squeeze NGA.

tyuag

relations

τyu-aŋ < τyu-ka

see τuyuŋ, τuyuŋgann

sister

inferred from

HIS: E. chaoak (Dav),

W. chequa, gooka, jouka, dwaker (Cur), some of these

BLCD?

tyuart-yiān

tyu-ar+yaiŋ < τyu-ra+yai-ŋ

trackless, untraversed, see τuyrantynina reversed footsteps Ngarluma

NWL, inferred from

HIS: tdur-teen KGS 'trackless, untraversed' (Gre),

tdur-tin KGS (Moo), tjuruŋ 'track, path' (Dou).

tyuaw

see τyuaw

tyuawin

see τyuuw

tyuara-tuara

camel

NGA loan, no MNFS

= long-necked (Cha), see τyuara-tuara camel NGA, cf.

τuara spearwood (Bra 1977:179)?
tyuuβaq
plant
tyu-ub-aq < tyu-bu-ka see tyuup

edible orchid bulb (Cha), lit. little kidney DIM, (Platysace effusa (Turcz) Norman), field specimen No.36 (Bra), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), "in season in September" (Gre), HIS: joobok 'yam' (Bat), du-bak 'a small root, a beautiful flower, somewhat resembling a hyacinth' (Gre), ju-buk (Isa), djubak 'an orchid the root of which is the size and shape of a new potato' (Moo), tuboc 'roots eaten' (Nin).

tyuudiyinyuŋ
domestic cat
tyu-udiy-iny-ŋ < tyu-dyu-n-ŋ-ŋ
(Cha), lit. dog-belonging, see -ŋŋu belonging, from NWL, tyudiyu dog Wadjyan-ŋaay (Dou).

tyuugann
relations
my sister
(tyuugann naagal my younger sister (Cha),
tyuugann wiürnaŋ my older sister (Cha),
HIS: joogan, jukan, jigaq Capel (Bat), chulun, chukan,
jukan, chookine, choogan, juckan 'sister' (Cur),
dju-ko-ne 'a sister' (Gre).

tyuul
plant
tyu-ul < tyu-lu

yam sp.
"onion-like, big bush" (Gor),

wild spuds
"with querniq" (palm tree seeds) and qaamaq (creeper)
preferable to meat" (Cha),
tyuulaq quulliny going for spuds (Cha), no HIS?

tyuup
kidney
tyu-up < tyu-bu see tyuubaq
(Cha), n'yi̱rwi tyuuba fat on the kidneys LOC (Cha),
HIS: E. joop (Bat), joorp (Dav), tjup (Dou), chup (Rae), tiub (Wai).

tyuup-u-paaraŋ-
to amuse
tyu-upu+p+a-ar-aŋ- < tyu-bu+pa-raŋ- see paaraŋ-
lit. to get the kidney, inferred from
HIS: djoob-bo-bur-rang 'to bring a kidney' (Gre),
djubobarrang (Moo).

tyuup-u-qaar
kidneys
tyu-upu+qa-ar < tyu-bu+ka-ra see -qaar
PL (Cha).

tyuup-u-taan-
to tickle
tyu-upu+ta-an- < tyu-bu+ta-na- see taan-
lit. to pierce the kidney, inferred from
HIS: djoob-bo-dtan 'to tickle, to pierce the kidney'
(Gre), djubodtan (Moo).

tyuuŋ
relations
sister
(tyuuŋ na bg my sister (Cha),
HIS: E. jook (Bat), chook (Cur), tjuk (Dou);
E. dku-ko (Arm), dju-ko, dje-go Vasse (Gre), djuko (Moo), ju-ka (Isa) BLCD.

tyuuf


tyuul
left (arm, hand) (Cha),
body hair, fur

body hair, fur

see miial tyyuwin eyelash(es), inferred from
HIS: E. tjuwinj 'hair of chest', kat tjuwinj 'hair of the head', miyel tjuwinj 'eyelashes' (Dou), kāāt-jou 'hair' (Fli), jowain, dju, dju 'short hair on the body' (Gre), djowen northern word for 'fur' (Moo); W. jowa 'opossum, kangaroo, wild dog fur or hair' (Bat 15/41), djowo 'fur', jeetoo 'the short hair of the body, fur of animals' (Gre), djowo, jow-ya (Moo) BLCD.

-u
fcr, to
-u < -gu
AD, OBL (Cha), see -u NGA, e.g. manydüalleu for food NGA, nāad'-u what for? (Cha).

-ül
from, out of
-üll < -lu cf. -al, -äl INST
ABL, ERG (Cha), e.g.
qāibul out of the water (Cha), quabullul pregnant (Cha), qaalull from the home (Cha), miándidüll ̂ qupuamiñ̂ from the wound blood pouring, quuařidüll ERG on/from horseback (Cha).

-ulan
nc more
-ulan < -lu-n'ya
NEG (Cha), ̂ qauty pauliny puudulan tyaännaaqiny = I don't see him any more (Cha).

-ulityän
unable to
-ul-ityän < -lu-tyi-na see -ityän
NEG (Cha), wäiyağ paaraq-ulityän sorry, can't take you! (Cha).

-uq
fcr, on, to
-uq < -gu see -u, -aq
AD, OBL (Cha), for normal -aq, HIS: -āk 'genitive' (Arm).

-üty
by, from, out of
-üty < -tyu/dyu
ERG following and ty, e.g.
*qany'-d'yu > *qany-üty > qa-üty by me (Cha a.o.), HIS: mun-gyt-du 'the hairy part of the Banksia flower' (Gre), man-gyt-du 'hairy petals of the Mangyt' (Moo), see maungityu.
-wā

late, deceased with relationship terms, inferred from HIS: -we (Dou 22).

waa

what? where?

inter. and indef. pron., see waa in wanno 'where along', wangga 'where in', wanti 'where' Kurna; wambo 'where along', wanangga 'where in', wantye 'how' Parnkalla, inferred from HIS: wa (Bat 1914:67,75), wa (Dou).

waaāp

how

(Cha), lit. what-become, tuaanq qaught tuaqipiny waaāp pauliny puamin = I wish to know how he killed him (Cha),

waau

exclamation of surprise and warning, lit. what for?, to what? AD, OBL, inferred from HIS: wau 'where' (Gre), waow 'an exclamation of surprise and warning' (Moo).

waaddiy

plant

a spearwood

inferred from HIS: wat-tee KGS 'a species of mimosa' (Gre), watti (Moo), wotti 'spearwood' (Rae).

waaddily

plant

beach grass, bedding (Cha) (Spinifex hirsutus Labill.), field specimen No.16 (Bra).

waaddily-waaddily

plant

a reed

(Cha) from Pink Lake, Esperance.

waal-

to wail

(Cha), walinj wailing, crying (Cha), HIS: walinj, welinj, wulinj 'wailing' (Dou), walle 'to wail, cry' (Moo), uulan 'crier', uėlan 'pleurer' (Sal).

-waall

-waall < -walla < wa-nya-la

-with, belonging to (Cha), see -walla < -wan'ala -with, belonging to NGA, qanawalla respect form NGS same meaning (Cha), cf. pron. -wal (incl.) (Dou 52), taa-waall lingo, lit. mouth-with (Cha), muell-waall fear-with/belonging = (Moloch horridus), tyyin-waall tea-for/belonging = (Melaleuca striata).

waallaq

gullet?

lit. lungs-to?, inferred from HIS: wajak 'throat' Moora (Dou).
waallarl-waallarl wa-all-arl+wa-all-arl < wa-lla-rla+wa-lla-rla
together with plant
Petrophile teretifolia R.Br., field specimen No.37 (Bra), "no use" (Cha).

waallart wa-all-art < wa-lla-rda see -waall

waallug plant
wa-all-un < wa-lla-gu

waall-yaa(ʔ)aɭɭ lungs
wa-all+ya-a(ʔ)-aly < wa-lla+ya-(ʔ)a-ɭɭ

waalɭy plant
wa-aly < wa-ɭɭa

waaly plant
banksia (Cha) (Banksia occidentalis R.Br.), field specimen No.5 (Bra).

waalɭy-waalɭy wa-aly+wa-aly < wa-ɭɭa+wa-ɭɭa

waamp marsupial
Ringtail Possum (Pseudocheirus occidentalis Thomas 1888), inferred from
HIS: wamp 'Ringtail Possum' (Pal), womp 'Western Ringtail Possum' Shortridge in (Tro 112), living on/in the ground, near extinction 1957, cf. wompa 'totem, ill omen'? (Dou).

waan digging stick of women, see wana digging stick NWL,WDL,
HIS: wana (Dou), wa-na (Gre), wanna (Moo), uana (Sal).

waan-paarəgany a female
wa-an+pa-ar-aq-anɭɭ < wa-na+pa-ra-aq-nɭɭ (without indicating relationship), lit. digging stick carrier, cf. miuɭ-paarəqany a male, spear-thrower carrier,
HIS: wan burroonggain (Bat 14/53); the custom to distinguish 'male' and 'female' without indicating relationship by calling them carriers of spear-thrower and digging stick is spread over the whole of Western Australia.
waander wa-and-er < wa-nda-ri < wa-ga-nda-ri
a bush walk, wandering in the bush, inferred from
HIS: waander 'bush walk' (Has),
see waga- NWL, wagaři- Queensland, wagaraři- NWL,
waganda- Queensland, wana- South Australia, all with
the meaning of Latin vagari to wander, be a vagrant.

waann- wa-ann- < wa-nna-
to drop, throw (Cha),
ŋaŋty qiŋty waanninŋ I am/was throwing the spear (Cha),
ŋaardaŋ taapaagenŋ waanninŋ dropping slowly down (Cha),
paulin qail waannaŋ a boomerang was thrown at him
cf. baluŋu gali waŋuŋ he boomerang threw Kugada
Introduction (p.viii),
HIS: won-nong Vasse 'to throw, to cast' (Gre), wonnang
Vasse (Moo).

waannan- wa-ann+an- < wa-nna+na-
to creep low, to sneak along, lit. to keep on dropping CONT (Cha),
HIS: wannaninŋ 'sneak along so no one can see you'
(Dou?).

waanninŋ sneaking on to it (Cha).

waanninŋ plant
low bush, red berries eaten (Cha) (Hibbertia sp.) field specimen No.7
(Bra), lit. creeping low.

waanŋil wa-anŋ-il < wa-nŋa-li
plant
similar to Santalum acuminatum (R.Br.) A.DC., see
wanŋali creeper with beans Karierra NWL, inferred from
HIS: wanyill 'peach' (Has-Dls), wonyill 'native peach'
(Rae).

waang wa-aŋ < wa-ŋa
plant
Quandong (Santalum acuminatum (R.Br.) A.DC.) (Abb), inferred from
HIS: wong or wonyill 'native peach' (Rae), wanga (Abb).

waara wa-ar-a < wa-ra-a see -a OBL
(Cha), stress on last -a as in waraa,
HIS: E. only, werra (Bat), wurrà York, Kojonup, Kent,
warra Blackwood, worra KGS (Cur), warrah, n.g.
Warrah-na = Waroona (Day), waŋa, waraŋ, woŋa (Dou),
waŋapinŋ 'to become bad/unwell' (Dou), waŋ-ra (Gre),
warra Mountain dialect (Moo), warra (Rae).

waara-waara very bad
HIS: worra worra 'very bad' (Rae).

warrany wa-ar-anŋ < wa-ra-nŋa
word
inferred from
HIS: warryn (Moo), war-rain (Gre).

warrany-piibål wa-ar-anŋ+pi-ib-ŋ < wa-ra-nŋa+pi-bi-la see piibål
dictionary, vocabulary (Bra), no HIS.
waaraŋ three wa-ar-aŋ < wa-ra-ŋa not WUD, inferred from HIS: war-ög Swan (Bat 1914:77), war-rang, war-ring (Gre), warh-rang (Moo).

Waaraŋap Mt Trio in the Stirling Ranges.

waar(a)ŋ- to talk, tell wa-ar(-a)ŋ- < wa-ra-ŋ(a)- see waaraŋan-, waarŋ-, waaraŋ

waaraŋan- to talk, tell, bid, wish CONT, lit. to keep talking/telling, cf. warra 'speech, throat' Kaurna, inferred from HIS: warrang-än, PRES warrang-änin, PAST warrang-änaga 'to tell, to relate, to bid, to desire' (Moo).

waarŋ- to talk, tell, speak, northern influence, not genuine NYU which rarely tolerates gg clusters.

waard- to look for, observe, watch, inferred from HIS: waardiny 'looking for some particular thing' (Dav), waṭinj 'seeking, looking for', kul waṭinj 'delousing' (Dou), cf. wa rõ'da'-gu- to go hunting or searching, to go walk about Ngandi' (J. Heath 1978:166).

waardaŋ bird wa-ar-d- < wa-ra-daŋ see waard

raven, crow (Cha) (Corvus coronoides Vigors and Horsfield), lit. watching, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: war-dang 'crow' (Arm,Moo), wordoŋ, wördung 'crow' (Bat), warrdong 'crow' (Dav), wara, wordong, wardang, wordung, wurdang, warda, wardung, wartung 'crow' (Cur), waṭaŋ 'a crow', waṭaŋ wa 'crow's call' (Dou), war-dung 'a cow' (!) (Gre), warding, wording, wordon (Has), wardong (Has-Dls), wording (Rae), uara (Sal).

Waardaŋ-maat Raven-member Wa-ar-d-ŋa-ma-att < Wa-ra-ŋa-ŋa-ma-dda cf. Maanit-y-maat (Cha), i.e. member of the passive or S moiety (Bra 1977) as opposed to Maanit-y-maat = Corella or Getter-member, HIS: wördungmaat (Bat 1914:65 and elsewhere); according to Bat 4/152 there are 10 subdivisions of Waardaŋ-maat: Ballaruk, Nagarnuk (Naaqqarauq), Jirdajuk, Wejuk, Ngugunyuk, Guanuk, Idalyuk, Kutjikum, Gwaluk, Ngwuta murnong.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waarde&lt;er</td>
<td>waarda-ri</td>
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<tr>
<td>waarderity</td>
<td>waarda-dyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>westerly (wind)</td>
<td>waarda-dyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>waardäm-waardäm</td>
<td>waarda-dam&lt;waarda-dam</td>
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<tr>
<td>waarl&lt;raarl</td>
<td>waarl-ra</td>
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<td>waarl qaalláp</td>
<td>waarl-qa-all-áp</td>
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<tr>
<td>waarg-, waarg-</td>
<td>see waara(ŋ)-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>waart</td>
<td>waard &lt; wa-rda</td>
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<tr>
<td>waâ-</td>
<td>waâ-&lt;ra-</td>
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<tr>
<td>waâranug</td>
<td>waâranug</td>
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<tr>
<td>mammal</td>
<td>porpoise, Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus), deriv. of waâ-+ CONT, lit. in reference to their rolling motions: from keeping waving, inferred from HIS: war-ran-ang (Arm), warranung (Bat 1913), war-ran-ung (Gre), warran-ang (Moo); ř = rr (!).</td>
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<td>waâlap</td>
<td>waâlap&lt;ra-&lt;ba</td>
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<tr>
<td>waawây</td>
<td>waawây&lt;wa-ya</td>
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<td>wadyila</td>
<td>wadyila</td>
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<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>wadyila piårdity</td>
<td>wa-dy-la piårdity &lt; wa-dy-la pi-nda-la (Cha), no HIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wåidyårap</td>
<td>Wä-ådy-å-pap &lt; *Wa-dy-å-balap</td>
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<td></td>
<td>lit. Emu-about-become GEO.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HIS: waitch-up (!) 'place of the emu' (Dav), 'place of emus' (Gla).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wåidyiny</td>
<td>Wä-ådy-iny &lt; *Wa-dy-nyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lit. ESS (as the) Emu, inferred from</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIS: Wagin 'emus in plenty' (Dav), Wagin 'place of emus' (Gla).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wåidinyiqap</td>
<td>Wä-ådy-inyiqap &lt; *Wa-dy-nyi+tyi+ba</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Emu-ESS+CAUS-become = (the river) that puts emus into being; q for ty to avoid doubling the latter in the same word.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wäil-</td>
<td>wä-il- &lt; wa-li-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to wail, to cry</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIS: walinj, welinj, wulinnj (Dou), wal-walinj 'crying, tears' (Dav), walle 'to wail' (Moo), uèlan 'pleurer', uàlan 'crier' (Sal).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wäindyal</td>
<td>wä-indyal &lt; wa-ndyal &gt; wi-indyal</td>
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<td></td>
<td>HIS: winjal, injal, winji (Bat 1914), winchial, wingal, wingel, winjal, winji, wingi, wingo, windal 'where' (Cur), wintja? 'where?' (Dou), win-jalla 'where' (Gre), winjalla (Moo), uincial 'ôu' (Sal).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wäindyuq</td>
<td>wä-ndyuq &lt; wa-ndyuq</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>where from?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wäern-</td>
<td>wä-ern- &lt; wa-rni-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to fall &gt; to die</td>
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<td></td>
<td>'to die', see warn- to fall NWL,S.NWL,WDL,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>waurîlty piîân-wäernîgaps éagle came to scratch (the cliff) and die (Cha),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIS: wening, wên, wenat 'dead' (Bat 1914), gab wanning 'ebb' (Bat) = qâp wäernîg wpater is falling, winatan, wearnet, winading, wanneega, waining, waing, waing, waining, wanning 'dead' (Cur), wên 'dead, disembodied' (Dou), wy-ne-ga, wain-gur KGS 'to die' (Gre), wanni 'to die' (Moo).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wäernag</td>
<td>wä-ernag &lt; wa-rniqag</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HIS: winnong, winning 'west' (Bat), winnung (Wai),</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
wärern-e-qaall | west  | wä-ern+e+qa-all < wa-rni+ka-lla  
| lit. | fall of fire (evening sun glow), inferred from  
| HIS: | wunnekal (Cur 340), win-ne-gal (Gre), winnagal  
| Mountain dialect (Moo).

wäernily | plant  | wä-ern+ily < wa-rni+lyi  see wäernäg

wäern | plant  | W.A. Peppermint (Agonis flexuosa (Spreng.) Schauer), lit. drooping  
| REPL, inferred from  
| HIS: wanil (Has,Abb), wanill (Rae).

wäity | bird  | wä-itỹ < wa-dỹi  see Wäiday- n.g.

wäity | Emu | (Cha) (Dromaius novaehollandiae Latham), to passive  
| or S moiety (Bra 1977), married to quernt Short-nosed  
| Bandicoot (Bat 25/140),  
| HIS: E. wej (Bat), wage, waitch, wedge, watch (Cur),  
| waitch (Dar), wetj (Dou), wait (Nin), waitch (Pal),  
| wadj (Pat), wach (Rae),  
| W. wegie, wagi, wadgie, watche, widjee, waygee, waggy,  
| wagie, weja, wagee, wager (Cur), wadj-je, widji (Gre),  
| wadjdi, widji (Moo), wadjj (Pat), uechie (Sal).  
| wä-itỹ ma-ař < wa-dỹi ma-rå

wäity maarr | Emu of the sky  | (in the Milky Way), inferred from  
| HIS: wej mar 'great emu' (Bat 25/144) (constellation).

wäity galup | emu down  | wä-itỹ gal-up < wa-dỹi gal-bu  see galup

wäity tyierály or  
tyirilya wäity | male emu  | wä-itỹ tyi-er-ály < wa-dỹi tyi-ri-lya  see tyierály

wäity tyieraq | emu fat  | wä-itỹ tyi-er-aq < wa-dỹi tyi-ri-ŋa  see tyieraq

Wäity-(w)auq | social class  | lit. emu-breathe, inferred from  
| HIS: "Wejuk, alternative title used toward and by  
| Nagarnuk living in the Pinjarra, Bunbury and Busselton  
| areas, and in all the districts where Nagarnuks from  
| these areas entered through marriage, the same term was  
| applied - Nagarnuk or Wejuk .... A Nagarnuk in all  
| those places was Wejuk and wej borungur. They are  
| credited with having power to change themselves into  
| emus at will and entering a flock of these birds can  
| kill as many as they like. ... penetrated through  
| marriage to Gingin and Dandaragan." (Bat 4/154)

wäiyäg | sorry!  | wä-iy-ağ < wa-yi-ga

wäiyän | afraid, frightened, in fear, sorry, see waya NWL, inferred from  
| HIS: waii 'afraid', we-yen-bärt 'not afraid' (Bat 1914:  
| 70), wi-ene, wy-en 'afraid' (Gre), weyań 'frightened,  
| cowed, unfortunate' (Dou).
wāiyann-pütt  

brave, fearless, inferred from

HIS: we-yen-bār't 'not afraid' (Bat 1914:70), waienburt 'brave' (Bat), n.p.m. Wainbret, informant of R. Helms 1896.

wāiyānn-  
to be afraid, frightened, see waiinniti 'to be afraid' Parnkalla, inferred from

HIS: waienung PAST (Bat), wayarning 'frightened' (Dav), weyaniŋŋ 'becoming afraid' (Dou), wy-a-ine 'to fear, dread, be afraid' (Gre), wyen, wyenin PRES, wyenāŋga PAST 'to fear, dread, to be afraid' (Moo).

wāiyānn-wāiyānn  
coawrd

inferred from

HIS: wy-i-wy-i 'wild, shy' (Arm), waien-waien 'coward' (Bat 1914:72), wē-a-wē (Bat 1914:71), wy-en-wy-en 'coward' (Gre).

wāiyānnany  
poor fellow!, sorry! (Sam); reduced with metathesis of nn and ny to winyann

poor fellow!, sorry! Collie (Bra),

HIS: winjaं 'O! Sorry!' (Dou).

wāiyānnity  
forbidden, sacred, taboo, lit. what is feared, inferred from

HIS: winaitch budjerr 'sacred or forbidden ground' Perth (Bat 4/161), winytch (Bat 4/171).

warnuq  
upper arm, bent arm, elbow, right arm (Cha),

shoulder

(Gor), see warngu whole arm NGA, warngu bend, elbow, warngula elbow NWL, see also Bra (1970c:624),

HIS: war-ngo (Arm), warnok (Bat), war-ngo, war-nuk KGS 'upper arm', wangu 'arm shoulder to elbow', wango (Moo), wannerock 'arms' (Pal), wanik 'knee, kneecap' (Lyo), wurrnok 'upper arm' (Wai), wurnukk 'humerus' (Rae), woon-ga 'biceps' (Isla) BLCD.

waub-  
to play

wa-ub- < wa-bu-

(Cha), see wauwendi 'to play' Kaurna, waup yiāraŋ yuagaŋ nyiānaŋ played, stood up, and sat down (Cha) (see yiāraŋ),

HIS: wau-bow (Arm), wābain (Bat 1914:80), wapinj, warpinj (Dou), wop-pe, wau-bow (Gre), uaperan (Sal).

wauber  
player

wa-uber-er < wa-bu-ri

(Cha) PROF,

māar-wauber cloud player = aeroplane (Cha),

HIS: uaperan 'jouer' (Sal) = waburinŋya? waubérdi

wine

wa-uberd-i faulty MNFS < wa-bu-rdi

(Alb) lit. play-thing?

HIS: wāberdiŋ (Bat 1914:81) Bat 'are playing' not correct.

waubind̄i  
playing

incomplete MNFS poetical

(Sam's mother in song).
wauq- to breathe, to pant, inferred from
HIS: wau-gur 'panting, breathing heavily' (Gre),
wau-gur-buma 'to breathe, pant' (Moo), waggar 'lungs' (Wai).

wauly wa-uly < wa-lyu
(1) marsupial Rat Kangaroo (Cha), Brush-tailed Rat Kangaroo (Betongia penicillata Grey 1837),
(2) rabbit (Cha),
HIS: wa-ly-o 'kangaroo rat' (Arm,Moo), waly (Bat), woi-le 'small species of kangaroo' (Gre), wai-li-ow 'kangaroo rat' (Gre), woy-ri (Rae), uâglio 'kangourou' (Sal),
woy-re, woi-le (Tro 158).

wauq wa-uq < wa-gu see wauq
breath, nature, soul, spirit, temperament, inferred from
HIS: wau KGS (Moo), wau-gar 'breath, breathing' (Moo),
-wau-q < -wa-gu see wauq
-wa-qall -being, -natured, spirit, in compounds denoting a number of social
class names: Naaqqaarnauq, Nuuqnyauq, Paarlrauq, Qâiganaunq, Quarnauq, Tiidañwaauq, Wâitúaauq (not all in
this vocabulary),
HIS: "borungur, ooberri and wuk are the three Southern
equivalents for what European scientists call totem" (Bat 11/25).

wauq-qaall snake wa-uq+qa-all < wa-gu+ka-lla
lit. breath/spirit of fire,
(1) Rainbow Serpent,
(2) Carpet Snake (Morelia variegata Gray), (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: wan(!)-gâl (Arm), woggal 'carpet snake, magic
erserpent' (Bat), wocal, wokkel, wokkal, waugal, wockel,
wagul, wackle "snake and disease which attacked the
genitalis and extended to the skin generally" (Cur),
wakal 'snake (edible), carpet snake, water snake' (Dou),
n.g. Wokalup, n.g. Woggalung, n.g. Wokarina, n.g.
Wogarl (Gla), wau-gul "an imaginary aquatic monster
residing in fresh water ..." (Gre), waugal "... its
supposed shape is that of a huge, winged serpent" (Moo),
wakal, wakel (Has), wog-arl (Isa), y(!)arkal (Pal),
wokul, wago (Rae), uoccol (Sal), wagal 'the sea spirit'
(Deborah Bulle r-Murphy 1958:9), press report West
Australian 1986 Wagyl.

wauq-qaallan- to be very ill CONT, inferred from
HIS: wau-gul-un "being very ill (it is derived from
the word waugul; a woman who miscarries, or has any
complaint subsequent to child-bearing is said to be
waugulun)" (Gre), waugalan 'ill, very sick ...' (Moo).

waur marsupial wa-ur < wa-ru > wa-ur-a BLCD
female kangaroo, doe (Cha), lit. (what you should) beware of, in
contrast to yaungur male kangaroo, lit. (what you should) go for,
HIS: E. warr (Bat), wooiar (Cur), warr (Gre), warre (Nin), waw (Rae),
W. wara Vasse (Bat 1914:66) BLCD, wora (Cur) BLCD,
woo-ra (Isa) BLCD, war-ru (Arm), war-roo (Gre), warru (Moo, Pat), uore (Sal).

waurl < wa-rlu

(1) vortex, whirl inferred from

wa-url+a+ma-att < wa-rlu+ma-dda

fontanel, vertex, inferred from
HIS: "all babies have a hole that Kallil (Qälliliil = bull ant) made in Nyitting (Ice age) times. It is
called wala mat and must not be touched or the baby
will die" (Bat 15/64), wal-loo 'the hair', katta wal-loo 'the hair of the head', wau-loo 'light, dawn,
daylight, also a clear open space where the sky is
visible' (Gre), waullu 'light, dawn, daylight, the
morning twilight, the interval between light and darkness,
a clear open space without trees, an interval or
open space between two objects, the division of the
hair, when parted on the top of the head, partial
baldness' (Moo).

waurlaqq < wa-rlu-ŋga

in the parting, centrifugal, divided, separated, dispersed LOC, inferred from

waurlaqq-waurlaqq
HIS: wal-luk-wal-luk 'in parts, divided, separated'
(Gre), wallāk-wallāk 'separately, in part, divided,
individually' (Moo).

waurlaqq yuaq-
to distribute, divide, share, lit. to give in parts, inferred from
HIS: wal-lāk-yong-a 'divide' (Arm xvi), wal-luk-yong-a
'divide, to give in portions, to share' (Gre), wallāk-yonga (Moo).

waurlaqqity-
to change, cause a division CAUS, inferred from
HIS: wallāk-ijow 'to change' (Moo).

waurl < wa-rlu

(2) sky, blue skies (Cha),
vault of heaven (apparently revolving),

waurl püäly sky magic = blue skies (Cha),
maargały-u-waurlål a limb in the sky, a saying reflecting E out on a limb > uncomfortable, a stranger
(Cha),
HIS: woł 'sky, heaven' (Dou), uualo, uolo 'atmosphère'
(Sal), woalu 'heaven' (Wai).

waurlity
bird
eagle
(Cha) (Aquila audax Latham 1801), Wedge-tailed Eagle,
to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), lit. heavenly one,
HIS: E. walitch, wa-leej, walleetch (Bat), wallich,
warllet, warlich (Cur), warlitch (Dav), walitj (Dou),
wal-leetch KGS (Gre), waalich (Has), warlit (Nin),
wylich (Pal), walich (Rae).
waurliq/q
WUD, obsolete, inferred from
HIS: E. only, warlik KGS, Kent, worlik WUD (Cur),
aual (Has), walik (Rae).

waurl-qa-nn
rainbow
wa-url+qa-inn < wa-rlu+ka-nn
lit. sky-step(ladder?), inferred from
HIS: waal-gin (Gre), wol-gine (I sa), waalgen (Lyo),
walgen (Moo), waal (Deborah Buller-Murphy 1958:7).
wa-url-u < wa-rlu-gu see waurl

waurlu
vortex-vault-obl, inferable from
HIS: wau-loo (Gre), waullu (Moo).

waurnt
plant
Wando, white gum tree (Eucalyptus wando Blakely), to passive or S
moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
HIS: E. warrnt (Dav), wot (Dou), wornt (Has), wawnt
'white gum' (Rae,Abb),
W. wando (Arm), wando (Moo), wando (Abb).

wawrt
neck, throat
wa-urt < wa-ardu > wa-urd-a BLCD
(Cha, Nor), see wwarnt, worro 'throat' Biribai NSW
(Cur), weru throat Kumbaingir NSW,
wawrt piid*apinp* throat dry-becoming (Cha),
wawrt paraqin* choking him = wot paraqinj (Dou),
HIS: E. wurd (Bat), wort (Cur 349), wort (Dav), waq,
wul (Dou), wurt (Fli), woot (Nin), wawt (Rae),
W. war-do 'neck' (Arm), war-do 'throat' (Gre), wor-da
'neck' (I sa) BLCD, wardo (Lyo), wardo 'neck' (Moo),
wardu (Pat), uoro 'gorge' (Sal).

waur
bird
Barking Owl
(Ninox connivens Latham 1801), inferred from Bat/Bra,
to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: woorup Toodyay (Ser), wulbugli 'Barking Owl' (Moo).

wautt
away, off
wa-utt < wa-ddu see wautt quull-
(Cha, Sam),
HIS: E. waq Katanning 'away' (Bat 1914:73), wahtkool
'go away' (Cur 349), wot (Dou), wat (Nin), wawt (Has-
Dls 238),
W. wat-to 'go' (Arm), waq-o, waq 'away' (Bat 1914:75),
waq-to 'away' (Gre), watto (Moo).
wa-utt+an* < wa-ddu+n*wa

wauttan
be away, off
lit. (be) an off-er, inferred from
HIS: wotan 'Move over!, Get out of the way!' (Dou).

wautt paraaq-
to take away
wa-utt pa-ar-aq- < wa-ddu pa-ra-aq-
(Sam).

wautt paardq-
to jump off, to get up
wa-utt pa-ar-da-aq- < wa-ddu pa-ra-da-aq-
(Sam),
HIS: wot pat, probably wot pataq 'hop off!' (Dou).

wautt quull-
to go away, move away
wa-utt qu-ull- < wa-ddu ku-ull-
(Cha),
HIS: waq gulilq (Bat 1914:73), wahtkool (Cur 349), wot
kulinq 'going away' (Dou).
wautt paardalangin < wa-utt pa-ar+al+aq-in < wa-ddu pa-rra+la+ga-ni
moving camp

wautt-yaan < wa-utt+y+ya-an < wa-ddu+ya-na
on the off-side, remote, distant, inferred from
HIS: wait-tan "see watto" (Gre), wot-yan 'on the other side, remote, distant' (Moo).

waüty < wa-üty < wa-dyu
(1) matted mass of hair, inferred from (3) and HIS,
(2) fastened up
(3) plant

a creeper

(Cha) "with little flowers, very tight, used in bunches as fishing net" (Cassytha racemosa Nees), field specimen No.25 (Bra),
HIS: W. only, wad-ju 'hair of head arranged with grease and wilgey' (Arm), wad-jo "fastened up, as "katta mangara wadjoo", the hair of the head rolled up in the way the natives wear it" (Gre), wadju "a term applied to the hair of the head. katta mangara wadju, meaning that it is properly dressed ... and fastened round the head, so as to form a matted mass impenetrable to the intense heat of an Australian sun" (Moo).

-wi
and
inferred from
HIS: wē 'and' (Bat 1914:76), wer 'and' (Gre).

wiänjurrt < wi-nya-rdu
plant

water-tree

(Cha) (Grevillea hookeriana Meissn.), field specimen No.38, HIS: winyuut (Bra 1977).

wiäyu < wi-ya-u

fair game, beast of chase, any single stalked game, lit. for chase, to look for, deriv. of wiya- to look Pandjima, Nyamal, Nyiyapalli NWL, wiyanu hunting, for chase NWL, not recognised in
HIS: wiyu 'native spotted cat' (!)(Dou), weeeoo 'banded ant-eater' (!)(Has), wiäyau! a bandicoot! (!)(Cha), wiu 'anteater' (Rae).

wiilaraq < wi-li-řa-ga
plant

sandalwood

(Santalum spicatum (R.Br.) A.DC.) (Abb), inferred from HIS: willarak 'Sandalwood tree' (Moo), uilarac 'sandal arbre' (Sal), wollgat 'sandalwood' (Rae).

wiilyur-waar < wi-lyi-řu+wa-ra (ř or r?)
plant

Silver Wattle (Acacia lasiocalyx C. Andrews) (Abb), tentatively inferred from
HIS: wilyurwur 'Silver Wattle' (Has,Abb), willuwa 'wattle' (Dav).
wiindyal  where? wi-indy-al < wâ-indy-al < wa-ndyi-la  see wâindyal

-wiin  -wi-iny < -wi-ní  see -iny

-îng  (Cha) PART PRES,
puamit'wiîninî letting him kill it (Cha) (old w retained after CAUS),
HIS: -ween, -een PART PRES (Arm,Gre,Moo).

wii-maarau  lightning wii+ma-ař-au < wii+ma-řa-gu

(Cha), one of many cover words for 'lightning' in NYU:
the proper names of dangerous powers are rarely or not
at all used for fear of attracting them.

wieranî  across, over wi-er-anî < wi-ri-nîa  see wuer

(Cha's F.F.) poetical.

wieraq  wi-er-aq < wi-ri-ga  but cf. wiîråq

beautiful, pretty, inferred from
HIS: wir-rung (Gre).

wierar  across wi-er-ar < wi-ri-ra  see wuerar, wuarar

OBL, inferred from
HIS: weîa 'direction across', weîa kuîjînî 'to go across'
(Dou).

wierit  southerly, SE. wind wi-er-it < wi-ri-di  see wuer

(Cha), lit. cross (wind), i.e. wind across the
coastline,
HIS: wir-rit 'storm from the south' (Arm), weereed
'west wind' (Bat), wee-reet 'south east wind' (Gre),
wirrit 'southeast wind' (Moo).

wierlbi  across- wi-er-lbi < wi-ri-lbi partial MNFS  see wuer

(Cha),
niînt wierlbi cross road (Cha).

wiîråq  straight wi-iîråq < wi-îri-ga  but cf. wieraq

(Cha), "also family lines" (Cha),
niînt wiîråq quolliny the road is going straight (Cha),
HIS: wee-ring 'straight, in a straight line, right
(also marriage)' (Gre), wee-ril 'straight, slender,
thin' (Gre).

wileq  red ochre wil-eq < wil-gi

burned clay mixed with grease as red paint, inferred
from
HIS: only W. wil-gi 'paint (red ochreous clay)' (Arm),
welgee (Bat), wil-gey 'burnt ochreous clay ...' (Gre),
willgi 'an ochrish clay ...' (Moo), willgi 'red ochre
with grease' (Rae).

wilgilauq  red wil-gi+la-uq < wil-gi+la-gu

lit. (made) out of red ochre, inferred from
HIS: wil-gi-lâng 'red' (Arm), wilgilâm 'red' (Moo).
werni

cardbark dish, trough (Cha), NGA loan.

wiülüř

the black swan (Cha) (Cygnus atratus Latham 1790), to both moieties (Bra 1977),
HIS: weelur, weelor (Bat), weeleru (Pal), wila (Rae), weelar (Ser).

wiůly

the bush thick-knee, curlew (Alb) (Burhinus grallarius Latham 1801), see
wilu "curlew" WDL, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: wilj, wilu (Dou), weela (Isa) BLCD, wil-yu Oedicnemus longipennis (Moo), weeloo, welojabin, wil-yu (Ser).

wiürddäy

weak, weary, no good, inferred from
HIS: wedee, weddee 'no good' (Bat).
wiůrn

weak, weary, worn out, inferred from
HIS: weern 'weak, but weak all over' (Dav), wiñ-win 'weary, worn out' (Dou).

Wiůrn-e-mäity

Wiůrn-e-mäity < *Wi-rnu+ma-dyi < *Wi-rnu+wa-dyi
bird, mythological/prehistoric
Old/Past Emu n.p. of a giant bird; mäity for wäity because of alliteration phobia; abbreviated as Mäity, see n.g. Mäity-taannagařap, inferred from
HIS: wiñamitj, wiñimtitj 'devil bird, giant bird, prehistoric bird' (Dou), "... only the giant tracks of Winamitj are found today (at Cape Riche)" (Dou).

wiůrn(d)ag

old, useless, worn (of humans) (Cha, Alb),
wiůrnag-qaar PL the old people (Cha),
wiůrnag tälimän (my) old grandfather (Cha),
HIS: win-dung 'bad, useless' (Gre), woundang 'worn out, useless, applied particularly to an old man or woman' (Moo).

wiůrnt

old, useless, past, inferred from wirndu dead S.NWL, wirddu-ři- to die Thargari S.NWL, and from
HIS: win-do, wen-do 'old, useless, worn out' (Gre), windo 'old, useless' (Moo), windu 'bad' (Pat).

wiůty

termites, white ants (Cha), cf. wadun 'white ants' NGA, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),
HIS: weet (Bat), we-to 'young white ants' (Moo), wit (Rae).

wuada, wuada

not WUD, BLCD? wu-ad-a cf. marnbi, guambany
bird
Common Bronzewing (Phaps chalcoptera Latham 1790), inferred from
wuadarn, wuadarn sea

HIS: wod-ta (Arm, Gre, Moo), wut-ta (Isa), uoata (Sal), oo-da (Ser). *Brush Bronzewing* (Phaps elegans Temminck)? wu-ad-arn < wu-da-rna, wu-ad-arn < wu-da-rna (Cha's F.F.), see wortanna 'sea' Parnkalla, maâ-gulu wuadarn the wintry sea poetica (Cha's F.F.), HIS: odern (Arm), waddarn (Bat), wâdârn (Bat 1914: 75sq.), woo-dern, woo-dtan (Gre), odern (Moo), wottarn (Isa).

wuaddil

plant

wu-add-il < wu-dda-li see waaddil, waaddily

beach grass, bedding (Cha) (Spinifex hirsutus Labill.), field specimen No.16 (Bra).

wuağarn

plant

wu-ag-arn < wu-ga-rna see quağarn

*Spear-leaved Dioscorea* (Dioscorea hastifolia Endl.) (Abb), inferred from HIS: war-ran 'a species of Dioscorea ...' (Gre, Moo), warrein (Preiss, Abb), warrain 'native potato' (Bim).

wual-
to cry, howl, wail, inferred from

HIS: wulinj 'wailing' (Dou).

wuanert

similar to

tuaard-u-wuanert dolphin, lit. dog-to similar (Cha).

wuarar

across, over

long way

wu-ar-ar < wu-ra-ra see wuerar

(Cha), see wurdara across Ngarluma NWL,
qaaññy wuarar niáty yuçaq n'ïaññq =
I over here right sitting = I was right over here (Cha),
qaaññy wuarar quulliny maa'raq quulliny = I am going a long way when going north (Cha),
HIS: wurâr 'far away' (Bat 1914:75), we'ra 'direction across' (Dou), woo-rar 'distant, far, remote', wurâr 'a long way, distant' (Dou), u-rar 'far-away' (Arm).

wuayam

plant

coastal shrub (Bra), to active or Ò moiety (Bra 1977).

Wud'yaâri

n.t.

Run-aways

(Cha), W. of Esperance, see Introduction, a contemptuous name of NGA origin, given to and accepted by the Shell people around Esperance.

wuer, wuerl

long, slender, tall, wiry, inferred from

HIS: ur-ri 'tall' (Arm), wooree 'long' (Bat), or-ree, oo-re 'long, slender, tall' (Gre), woor-ree, urri
'tall' (Moo), woorie 'long' (Nin), wuri 'long' (Pat).

wuerl-yäert

long, tall, ungainly, lit. long chest, inferred from above and HIS: wal-ya-di 'long, tall' (Arm), wal-yar-dee 'long, tall, ungainly' (Gre), waly-adi 'tall, long, ungainly' (Moo).

wuer-qaatt, wuri-qaatt

wu-er+qa-att < wu-ri+ka-dda

fish

Perth or Hair Back Herring (Nematalosa come) (Bony Bream), lit. long head (hair), abundant in Swan River before 1942, inferred from HIS: wurikut 'herring' (Rae), wurikup 'herring' (Has-Dls 271).

wueraq

wu-er-aq < wu-ri-k/ga

plant

Salmon Gum

(Cha) (Eucalyptus salmonophloia F.Muell.), lit. slender-DIM(or OBL?) = the little slender one, HIS: wu-rak 'York Gum tree' (Arm), wurak 'a glossy-brown Eucalyptus ...' (Moo), weerluk 'salmon gum' (Dav), wurukk (Rae, Abb).

wuerar

across, over

long way

wu-er-ar < wu-ri-ra see wuarar, wierar

(Ha),

HIS: we̱ra 'direction across' (Dou).

wuąerq

plant

MNFS? (♀ interpolation, q for aq DIM)

Salmon Gum

(Cha) (Eucalyptus salmonophloia F.Muell.)

wurdu-maan

wu-rdu-ma-an partial MNFS see wuurt

relations

younger brothers, mother's sister's younger boys, inferred from HIS: woordumun (Bat 14/87).

wurnda

shield

no MNFS, loan

see urnda beef wood shield of the Paljgu NWL,

HIS: woonal 'shields' (Bat 15/22), wu̱nta (Dou), woon-da 'the shield' (Gre), wunda 'a shield made from kumbuil and kardil tree' (Moo), wunda (Pat), unda (Sal).

wurndal

relations

daughter

no MNFS, NWL loan see wurndal

(Cha), see kurndal daughter Walmatjarri, Nyangumarda NWL; many old relationship terms have been replaced since contact and consequently northern influence by WDL and NWL terms has grown.

wuubař

wu-ub-ař < wu(u)+pu-řa see puąř

Australian Spiny Anteater, lit. thus-down into (the ground), in reference to the speed with which this anteater can dig into the ground; to both moieties (R.H. Mathews 1903/4:51), inferred from HIS: wubar (Bat 92/86); the species and race described from the SW., also called Ningan, is Tachyglossus aculeatus ineptus (Tro 12).
wuulagity  
*wu-ul-ag-ity < wu-lu-ga+dyi*

*muscle of calf of leg, lit. that which is to the thigh, see wulu thigh NWL.*

wuulity  
*wu-ul-ity < wu-lu-dyi*

*muscle of calf of leg (Cha), short for above, HIS: wal-gyt (Arm), woolaitch (Bat), oo-lo-it, wal-gyte (Gre), wallit (Lyo), walgyt, uloyt (Moo), wullit (Wai).*

wuulya(r)aq  
see guulyaŋa

*bird*

*White-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby 1948), lit. Little brother-in-law.*

wuun  
*wu-un < wu-nu see wuanert, cf. wubara*

*so, in such a way, thus, inferred from HIS: woon-no 'this way, in this direction' (Gre), wunno (Moo), wun 'fun, folly' (but meaning uncertain) (Dou) = 'just so', wunak! 'Surely it's only a joke!', 'You don't mean it!', = lit. 'for such a way!' (Dou).*

wuuniny  
*being so, being in such a way, inferred from HIS: wininj, as in njin wininj 'I don't mean it' (? 'I am only teasing you') (Dou).*

wuunity  
*which is so REL, inferred from HIS: woon-no-itch 'thus, so' (Gre), wunnoitch (Moo).*

wuuneraq  
*similar to wu-un-er-aq < wu-nu-ri-ga see wuanert inferred from HIS: woon-ne-ruk 'similar to' (Gre), winniruk (Moo).*

wuurdaq  
*shade wu-urd-aq < wu-rdu-ga (Cha), wuurdagäl in the shade (Cha), HIS: uruc 'ombre' (Sal).*

wuurt  
*relations younger brother, inferred from HIS: urdo Vasse 'a younger brother' (Moo), wor-der 'a younger brother' (Gre), woordumun PL (Bat 14/87).*

wuurluq  
*plant seaweed wu-url-uq < wu-rlu-gu (Cha), in n.g. Qäip-wuurluq = Capewellluck, springs near Esperance, lit. Seaweed water (Cha), HIS: wurlok 'seaweed' (Bat).*

Y

Yaa(r)a-tvaaany-quaŋa < Yiƙaa-tvaaan i-kuŋa

*bird lit. upward the bill turned/twisted. Avocet (Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Viellot 1816), inferred from HIS: yajingurong (Moo), ya-jin-goo-rong (Ser).*
yaagaŋ  
**directly, just, only, simply** (Cha),  
HIS: ya-qa 'merely, only' (Gre), yaga (Moo).

yaaginy  
**Short-necked (1) tortoise** (Cha),  
HIS: ye-kyn (Arm), yaggain (Bat), ya-gyne 'a turtle' (Gre), yagyn 'snake-necked freshwater turtle' (Moo), urgan (Pal), yabbinn, yakkinn 'turtle' (Rae).

yaalaŋ  
**first, still, wait!, yet** (Gar),  
HIS: yalaka 'wait!' (Dou), e-lak 'at once, immediately' (Gre), yal-ga 'yet, still' (Gre), yalga 'still, first' (Moo).

yaal  
**1. earth, ground, dust, sand, cf. yerta 'earth' Kaurna, yurra 'earth' Parnkalla,  
2. hole, hollow (Cha), yäały puiyaggity there is a hole in the stone (Cha),  
3. a grave** (Cha),  
HIS: E. yaail 'sand' (Bat), yayl KGS 'earth, ground' (Gre), yahl 'earth' (Nin), yahluc 'buried' (Nin) = yaalaŋ in the earth,  
W. yalle KGS, youla 'earth' (Cur), yal-yä 'the heap of earth at the head of a native's grave, (generally) earth' (Gre), yal-yä 'a grave, the hollow itself' (Moo).

yaalamber  
**east wind** (Cha), deriv. of yaal earth, lit. dust-bearing,  
HIS: yallamber (Bat), yerlimber (Nin).

yaalaŋ  
**east wind** deriv. of. yaal earth, cf. yaalaŋ first, still, wait!, inferred from yaalamber and HIS: lost (Bra).

yaal-yuüërity  
**mud, slosh** ya-al+yu-u+r+er+itY < ya-lya+yu-ɹu+ri-dyI see yuurag-lit. stirred up earth,  
HIS: yal-yet, yal-yu-ret KGS 'wet' (Gre,Moo).

yaambity  
**spoon** ya-amb-ity < ya-mba-dyI see yaumbity inferred from HIS: yumbich (Rae).

yaan ?  
**what?** ya-an < ya-na  
pron. interrr., inferred from HIS: ya-an 'where' (Arm), ya-an, ya-arn 'what, why?' (Gre), yan 'what?' (Moo).

yaanityän-  
**to cause what, to happen CAUS-CONT, lit. to keep causing what, cf. yaaldyi- to do what WDL, inferred from HIS: dtonga gori yan echenną́ą́g 'what can have befallen, or happened, to my ears lately?'; when a man wants to
express that he does not take in or comprehend at all what you are telling him" (Moo 37) = tuaaq quafi' yaanityánaq?

**yaandil**

*plant*

**(Eucalyptus occidentalis Endl.), inferred from HIS: yandil (Abb,Has), yundill (Abb,Rae).**

**yaann-**

to move *(to and fro)*, to go, walk CONT, not WUD, inferred from yana- to walk *(besides yangu-)* NGA, yannima- to make it move hither NWL, yanda- to come Walmatjarri, yana- to go, to move Common Australian, and HIS: yani 'went' (Bat 1914:67), yan-na 'to walk, to move along slowly', en-now 'to walk, to move' (Gre), yannow 'to saunter, to walk, to move along slowly' (Moo), ennowin PRES, ennaga PAST (Moo).

**yaannert**

*hip-joint*

lit. to and fro go-er, inferred from HIS: yannt (Rae).

**yaap**

*temples*

ya-ap < ya-ba inferred from HIS: ya-ba (Arm,Gre), yaba (Lyo,Moo).

**yaap-a-wilban**

*bird*

White-fronted Chat *(Epithianura albifrons Jardine and Selby 1828)*, lit. temples white, inferred from HIS: wilban 'white' (Moo), yaba-wilban Epithianura albifrons Gould, Sanfoin bird (Moo), yaba-wilban (Ser).

**yaarg-**

to chuck it yaarg- < ya-nga-

(Cha), yaarg! chuok it! (Cha), yaargin chucking it (Cha).

**yääř**

see yaal, yäälv.

**yaawart**

*marsupial*

big male kangaroo *(Macropus ocydromus Gould 1842)*, Western Forester or Grey Kangaroo *(Tro)*, inferred from HIS: yow-art 'kangaroo, male' (Arm), yowart Perth, yooada Geraldton, yooada, yowardoo Murchison, yowdar NWL (Cur), yowart (Moo), yauart (Pat),

**(2) horse**

(Cha), cf. the same meaning extension in South Australia: nandu kangaroo and horse, yaawardal on horseback (Cha).

**yaawiny**

*moon*

ya-aw-iny < ya-wa-nyi

(Cha,Nor), HIS: yawain, yoween (Bat), yowinj WUD (Cur), yaa-win (Gre), union (Pal).
yaa win Y quunin Y
(new moon)
see quuni nY
(Cha),
yaa win Y tiärimmiit
(full moon)
see tiärimmiitt
(Cha),
yaa win Y wänri nigY
(waning moon)
see wänri nigY
(Cha),

HIS: yoween wening (Bat).

YäindYáp
n.g.
Yanchep = Bullrush-become/GEO, inferred from
HIS: Yanchep 'Place where the rush, Yanget, grows'
(Gla).
yä-indY-ért < ya-ndY-ridi- {ba see yäintY

 plant
bullrush
(Typha domingensis Pers.) (Abb), and its edible root
yäintY = filamental, inferred from
HIS: yandijut (Abb-Drummond), djandjid (Abb), yanget
'bullrushes' (Dav), n.g. Yanget-morning, Yangelbup,
Yanchep, all: 'Place where the rush, Yanget, grows'
(Gla), yun-jee-die, yun-jid (Gre), tanjil 'bullrush'
(Has), yanjidi "an edible root of a species of flag
(Typha angustifolia), growing along freshwater streams
and the banks of pools. It consists of many tender
filaments with layers of a farinaceous substance
between. The natives dig the roots up, clean them,
roast them, and then pound them into a mass, which,
when kneaded and made into a cake, tastes like flour
not separated from the bran. The root is in season in
April and May, when the broad leaves will have been
burned by the summer fires, by which the taste, accord­
ing to native ideas, is improved." (Moo 112).

yäintY
filamental, fine-grained, inferred from above entries.
yä-intY < ya-ndY-
yäintY
 tuft of emu tail feathers, filament, inferred from
HIS: yun-jee (Gre), yanji 'a tuft of emu feathers'
(Moo).

yäert
breast, chest, front (Cha), yardi breast side, front NWL,
chin, jaw
yuru breast NWL, inferred from
HIS: yet 'jaw' (Dav), yet 'chin' (Dou), yet KGS 'chin'
(Moo), yet 'chin' (Nin), yid 'chest' (Wai).

yäerderap
bird
Black Duck
(Cha) (Anas superciliosa Gmelin 1789), Pacific Black
Duck,
HIS: yêt (Bat), yert 'wood duck', chert (Cur), yeṭerap
'wild duck' (Dou), ya-et KGS 'a species of water fowl'
(Gre,Moo), yake 'black duck' (Pal), yet (Rae), yate
(Ser).

yäiř
 cave
(Cha),
Tyiurtt-yäir = Tjiurtt's Cave, near Esperance (Cha),
HIS: yerr (Bat).

yäity

yä-ity < ya-dvi
thigh muscle, upper outer muscle, inferred from
HIS: yatj 'thigh, femur' (Dou), yite 'the large muscle at the outside of the thigh' (Gre), ya-ich 'femur' (Rae).

yaluər

ya-lu-ař < ya-lu-řa < ty-a-lu-řa partial MNFS
dance song, song dance, import from the NW.: t'yaluəra corroboree
dance NWL,
HIS: yal-lore 'the name of the native dance at Perth' (Gre), yallor 'the name of the native dance among the northern men', yallor-wängow 'to chant' (Moo), yallor-gannow 'to dance' (Moo), jalaro 'danse' (Sal).

yarap

yar-ap < yar-ba
fast, quick, rapid, inferred from
HIS: yarap 'quick' (Dou), yab-bra or yar-bra, yarragil 'quick, rapid' (Gre), yabbra, yurril, yirakal 'quickly, rapidly' (Moo).

yarndigv

marsupial

wallaby
(Cha) = taamaar, former Thylogale eugenii Desmarest 1817, now Wallabia sp. (Tro 196), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), married to Quokka, see
HIS: yarding 'Tammer' (Pal).

yäulvänv

fäsh
yä-üly-änv < ya-lvu-nvya see yiälyänv
see yalyu blood, red, pink Warlbirri, inferred from
HIS: i-lyn blood, muscle' (Arm), yaaling 'flesh, muscle' (Bat), yeline, e-line, yar-lin Vasse (Gre), ilinx (Moo), yarlin (Nin), ilagn 'viande' (Sal).

yaumbity

spoon
ya-umb-ity < ya-mbu-dvį see yaambity
lit. which is twisted, see yambou 'crooked, twisted' (Gre),
HIS: yambich 'spoon' (Rae).

yaunguř

ya-ung-uř < ya-ngu-řu cf. yaan-
ya-ung-ůř < ya-ngu-řu
marsupial

big male Grey Kangaroo (Cha) (Macropus ocydromus Gould 1842), lit. (what you should) go for, deriv. of yangu- to go for, e.g. NGA, cf. waur doe, lit. (what you should) beware of,
HIS: yun-gor (Arm), yongar, yunggurr (Bat), yön'gar (Bat 1914:67), yongar, yunkera, yungar, youngar, yonga, youngor, yungur, yongor, yonge, youngah (Has), yongar (Moo), yungur (Nil), younger (Pal), yonga (Rae), longor (Sal), yon-ga (Isa).
yaungur-maann

ya-ung-u-bel+ma-ann < ya-angu-r-ul+ma- (ma-)nna

a boomer kangaroo, (Cha),

ŋaćeŋ yaungur-maann puamingiŋ = I killed an old man
kangaroo (Cha).

yaungur-maatt

ya-ung-u-bel+ma-att < ya-angu-r-ul+ma-dda

plant

Kangaroo Paw (Cha), "plain red" (Cha), lit. kangaroo leg, (Anigozanthos rufus (Labill.)).

yauq

ya-ung-wel < ya-angu > yaug-a BLCD

woman

(Cha),
yauq pier-t-e-yaŋ the boss's wife (Cha),
yauq taadyalaŋ or taayalaŋ yauq promised wife, girlfriend, sweetheart (Cha),

HIS: E. yög York, yök Williams, yög Bridgetown, yög Kent, Albany, Mt Barker, yok Jeramangup, yög Esperance (Bat 1914:77sq.), yok (Dou), yock (Nin), yord (Pal), yunag yög 'native women' (Bim),
W. yago, yagoman, yago-ak, yagol, yagoal, yagoin (Arm, cases), yago Bunbury (Bat 1914:77sq.), yor-ka (Isa)
BLCD, ya-go (Gre), yago (Moo), yagoman PL (Moo), iaco (Sal).

yauq-a-maan

ya-ung-wel+a+ma-an < ya-angu+m+na

women

PL (Cha),

HIS: yagoman (Arm,Moo), but

yauq-a-maann

ya-ung-wel+a+ma-ann < ya-angu+m+na (ma-)nna

relations

wife's father

(Cha).

yauq nvi-anąŋ

ya-ung-wel+nvi-än-aŋ < ya-angu nvi-na-ŋa

being married

(of a woman), inferred from

HIS: iaco-gninan 'marié' (Sal).

Yaugalqaar

Ya-ug-al+qa-ar < Ya-angu-la+kar-a

constellation

Pleiades

inferred from

HIS: Yoggalgurra (Bat), Yog-galarung (Bat 24/144).

yaugalq paaraŋ

ya-ung-al+uq pa-ar-aŋ < ya-angu-la+qu pa-ra-ŋa

got it from the wife's side, inferred from

HIS: yoggalong burring (Bat 14/53).

yaugurt

ya-ung-urt < ya-angu-rut

sun, time

see yaugurdu sun NGA, inferred from

HIS: yokat (Dou), youite 'time' (Pal).

yaute[\text{[yu:t]]

testicles

ya-ute < ya-dyu

(Cha), who often produces t for final ty,

HIS: E. yoitch (Moo), yoits (Pal),
W. yad-yo (Gre), yadyo (Moo), yadyu (Pat).

yauwarl

ya-ung-al+uq < ya-angu-la+qu < ya-bu-rla

(1) soft bark, paperbark, see yarlu bark NGA, inferred from

HIS: yab-bal (Arm), yorl (Bat), tjapaŋ (Dou), jorlor,
yaulla, yold, ubil, yoobal, yallow (Cur), yab-bul
(Gre), yabbal 'bark of Banksia or Hakea' (Moo), yalo
(Sal), yubal (Wai), yor-la 'paperbark' (Isa) BLCD.

(2) Saltwater Paperbark Tree (Cha,Gor) (Melaleuca cuticularis),

HIS: yorl 'ti tree' (Bat), yaull 'tea-tree' (Pal),
yawl (Rae).
Yauarllaug-queräp  Ya-u(w)-arl+la-ug+gü-er+äp < *Ya-wu-rla+la-gu+ku-ri+ba
  n.g.  Lake Warden  Esperance (Cha), lit. Paperbark trees-out of+around-
  become/GEO.

yauwarlaq  ya-uw-arl-aq  ya-wu-rla-k/ga
  plant  DIM?
  Blackboy tree species, inferred from
  HIS: yorlok Williams (Bat 1913).

yiädaly  yi-äd-alv < yi-da-lv
  feather(s)  inferred from
  HIS: idal 'feathers' (Bat 4/155), e-dal-ya 'feathers'
  (Gre), idal-ya (Moo).

Yiädaly-(w)auq  Yi-äd-alv+wa-uq < *Yi-da-lv+wa-gu
  class name
  Feather(y)-natured, inferred from
  HIS: Idaluyuk: "some short thickly built Balaruk in the
  Busselton and Augusta districts were called I. but the
  reason for such designation was not obtained." (Bat
  4/155).

yiädiiy  yi-äd-di-y < yi-dda-yi
  song  see yuert-yiädiiy
  inferred from yuert-yiädiiy (Cha) and
  HIS: yed-dee 'song', yed-dig-e-row 'to sing' (Gre),
  yeddii or yetti 'a song', yeddii-garow 'to sing' (Moo).

yiäl  yi-äl < yi-řa
  edge, teeth row  see yiärä
  (Cha),
  HIS: yea-al 'teeth' (Fli), yalluc 'teeth or tooth'
  (Pal).

yiälväny  yi-älvä-ny < yi-lv-ña
  flesh, muscle  see yäälväny
  see iyäldän flesh WDL, inferred from
  HIS: i-lvn, yel-line, e-line (Gre), ilyän (Moo).

yiämp  yi-ämp < yi-mba
  bark of tree  (Cha), shell, husk,
  HIS: yimba 'the husk of everything' (Gre), yimba 'the
  husk, or shell, or rind of anything, the bark of the
  paperbark-tree' (Moo); deriv. of yimba: yoonbuk 'thin
  paperbark vessel' (Bat 12/47), yûmbak 'paper bark'
  Swan (Bat 1914:80).

yiärä  yi-ärä < yi-ër+a
  on edge, high, up, upright (Cha) LOC, see yiärä edge, point, row of
  teeth NWL,S.NWL,
  yiärä yuaginn< standing upright (Cha) = yira yakinj
  (Dou), yiärä paarda-n-nyaaq up jump and sit = get into
  it (car) (Cha),
  HIS: i-ra-gan, yi-ra-gan, yerak 'high' (Arm), yîra
  'high' Swan (Bat 1914:75), yidarra, yidarrr 'up, in the
  act of going upward' (Dav), yîra, yara 'high, upright'
  (Dou), e-ra 'upright, elevated', e-ra-go 'to arise',
  erap 'to arise, go, walk', yee-rape 'get up' (Gre),
  yir-ra-gan 'elevated, high up', ira, irap 'get up',
  irak 'upwards' (Moo).
yíaŋal up on LOC, see yíŋala sail (up on the mast) NWL, puurn-yíaŋal up on a tree (Cha).
yíaŋalga upright partial MNFS poetical (Joe Dab) in a song for Whitefellows.
yíaŋaq up, above, from top (Cha), waup yíaŋaq yuag yánagu, lit. play, up stood and sat to mean: we were busy recording language (Cha), upstream (Cha), HIS: yarāŋ 'on top, above' (Dou).
yíaŋaŋity- to do up, "knock up", to build, erect (Cha's F.F.) CAUS, maay yíaŋaŋity-e-puamin a bed (of green leaves) put up and knocking up (Cha's F.F.).
yíaŋap- to get up, arise, inferred from HIS: erap 'to arise, go, walk', yee-rap 'get up' (Gre), irap 'get up' (Moo).
yíaŋaq/ŋ up to, to the top OBL (Cha), yíaŋaq quälliny going up (Cha), HIS: e-ra-go 'to arise', yar-ruk 'high up' (Gre), irak 'upwards' (Moo), iraculó 'monter' (Sal).

yíay now, today see yíay now NGA, yaalarr Walsoomierri, yídýala, yiýala, yaala, yiýa now NWL, yaitya 'fresh' Kaurna, inferred from HIS: y-yi (Arm), yē, yeyá, yeyi, yee-agur (Bat), jēa, yeyur, jiai, yee, yaiya, yeake, yeachá, yee (Cur), yey (Dou), ya-ya (Gre), yyi (Moo), īēi, īēi, īain 'maintenent, tout à l'heur' (Sal), yeelak 'at once' (Gre).

yíaŋinyuŋ new, fresh, young, strange, deriv. of yíay, inferred from HIS: yyi-näng 'young' (Arm), yee-neung, yin-yung 'new, fresh, young, a stranger' (Gre), yyi-näng 'new, fresh, young, strange' (Moo), ēeniniuŋ 'young', ēniniuŋ 'Class' (Nin) (younger generation as against taa-man or tem 'older generation', see täimänd, täimäiänd).

yíility- to search, look for CAUS, yíilityiny qälla searching for the boomerang from HIS: yílluŋk kila 'search for that boomerang' Capel (Bat 1914:79).

yíimuŋq forehead inferred from HIS: yíimuŋk (Dou), yímuŋ (Dou), yàmuŋ (Gre), yímuŋ (Moo).

yíinaŋ widow, widower inferred from
(y)iiniyin? plant
"material for string and hats" (Cha) (Scirpus nodosus Rottb.), field specimen No.14 (Bra).

yierd- to travel
(y)ii niy in?

yierdär in file

yierdär qäyüń in single file

yierdařity stranger, vagabond (Han), no HIS?

yiert peg, strip, stripe (Cha), see yirdi line, peg, strip, stripe NWL, HIS: -yat (Arm,Moo) in mulyat 'nose-peg'.

yiyär an edge

yuaát see yuawät

NEG.

yuağ- yuağ-
to stand

yu-ağ< yu-ga- (Cha,Nor), see yuga- to stand NGA, yugari-, yuwari- to stand S.NWL,
yuãgin standing (Cha), yuãgaq stood (Cha),
yiäfä yaağaq yuãgin standing from top = upper row of teeth (Cha),
iyäfä qaardaq yuãgin standing from below = lower row of teeth (Cha),
iyäfä yuagle! get up! (Cha),
HIS: yu-gow (Arm), yeera yuk 'to stand up, erect' (bat), yira yakinj (Dou), euga Vasse (Gre), yugow, yugow-in PRES, yuga-ga PAST (Moo).

qäyüńity yuag- to stand as one, to stand friendly, inferred from HIS: gain-it-yu-gur (Gre).

yuagaq nyiän- yu-ağ-aq ny-it-än- < yu-ga-qa nyi-na- see yaagaq?

[yâyän nyen-]
to stay, to insist (Cha),
niáty yuagaq nyiänq staying here, settled here (Cha),
niündül yuagaq quulliň Kalgoorlie? will you insist on going to Kalgoorlie? (Cha).

yuagaq-qäip yu-ağ-aq+qä-ip < yu-ga-qa+ka-bi

bird

Pacific Gull (Cha) (Larus pacificus Latham 1801), lit. standing (in/at) water,
HIS: yorriringup 'large white gull' (Has-Dls).
yuall  
here, hither  
(yu-all < yu-lla < *yun-la
(Cha,Gor,Sam), dem.pron. LOC, see yulla here, hither
NGA, yulla yangu- to come NGA, yualla! come here! (Sam),
yuall quull! come here! (Gor),
HIS: yu-al 'hither' (Arm), yuall kûliq 'they are coming'
(Bat 1914:71), yuwał 'direction towards speaker, this
way' (Dou), yool, yoo-al 'hither' (Gre), yual 'hither'
(Moo), iualculan 'venir' (Sal).
yu-all-ag < yu-lla-qa
yuallag  
close to, near, at hand, lit. here-of GEN, inferred from
HIS: yoo-lung (Gre), yulang 'nearer, closer' (Moo).
yuag-  
to give  
(yu-ag- < yu-qa-
(Cha), see yuqu-, yuqi- to give NGA, yuqqu- to give
NGA, NGL, yu- WDL,
yuag! give!, qaüty yuaginy I give it (Cha),
HIS: yaaqi 'gave' Swan, yaq'aga 'gave it' Vasse, yöqa
'give!' Swan, yaq'a! 'give!' Gingin (Bat 1914), yunin
(Bat), yon-ga, young-a, eun-ga (Gre), yong-a (Moo),
i an 'donner' (Sal).
yuagawag  
plant  
puffball  
"a fungus, edible when young" (Gre).
yuarlar  
north wind  
(yuarl-är < yu-ra-lara
(Cha), see yurla-yurla-rə rainy haze NGL,WGL,
HIS: yoolur (Bat), youler (Has), jar-rarl 'north' (Isa).
yuarn  
yuern  
lizard  
Bob-tailed Lizard (Cha)(Tiliqua rugosa), see yurna NGA,
HIS: E. yooern (Bat), yונ (Dou), n.g. Yornup (Gla),
youan, youen (Has), youern (Nin), yuumm (Rae),
W. yur-na (Arm), yur-na (Gre), yor-na 'bob tail' (Isa)
BLCD = yu-arn-a.
yuawat  
no  
(yu-aw-at < yu-wa-da
NEG, not WUD, lit. perhaps affirmative negated by
-at < -da ABESS (Bra 1965:656), inferred from
HIS: yooat (Bat), yuat, yu-ätt'ągą (Bat 1914:75,66),
yuwat 'no!' (Dou), yuđada 'no' (Moo), yuat (Rae), yuáa,
yuät 'non' (Sal).
yuawanty  
bird  
Barn Owl  
(Tyto alba Scopoli 1769), lit. whitish one,
HIS: yuwinjtj 'a devil bird, probably the barn owl'
(Dou), yarch 'night owl' (Dav), yon-ja 'Strix
delicatus, lesser White Owl' (Moo), iuongia
'clouette' (Sal), yon-ja Perth (Tyto alba) (Ser).
yuawarl  
(1) white ashes  
(yu-awarl < yu-wa-rla
see yuawart
(2) flour (Alb), HIS: yooerl 'ashes' (Bat), yu-aw-art < yu-wa-rda see yuawari
to the ashes, fireplace (Sam), yuwarda fireplace Yindjparndi NWL, yugarda Pandjima NWL, HIS: yur-da 'fireplace' (Arm), yut 'white ash used for mixing with pulku for chewing tobacco' (Dou), yurda 'fireplace, hearth, the ashes of a fireplace, the spot where a person has been accustomed to make his fire ...' (Moo).
yuiddileyer yu-idd+ily-er < yu-ddi+lyi-ri < nyu-ndi+lyi-ri (Cha,Gor), lit. tie-up, see nyundi dead, numb, stiff NWL, HIS: yutila 'policeman' (Dou), yutina 'archaic word, policeman' (Dou).
yuiddern- to tie it yu-idd-ern- < yu-ddi-ri- see nyu-rař-, cf. nuityy CONT, cf. nyundi dead, numb, stiff NWL, inferred from HIS: yu-tarn- (Arm), yut-arn, yu-darn 'to tie, fasten' (Gre), yuttarn PRES, yuttarn PAST 'to fasten, to tie' (Moo), yutinjį 'tying, binding' (Dou), cf. nund-yang 'narrow, tight' (Moo).
yuert yu-ert < yu-rdi good taste, melody, tune (nouns) melodious, pleasant, well joined (adj.), inferred from yurdi good taste, melody, tune NWL and below.
yuert-įyaddiy yu-ert+yi-àdd-iy < yu-rdi+yi-dda-yi see įyaddiy bird Grey Butcherbird (Cracticus torquatus Latham 1801), and/or Pied Butcherbird (Cha) (Cracticus nigrogularis Gould 1837), lit. good taste-song (the latter bird is an excellent musical performer), to active or Q moiety, married to pauly Yellow-throated Miner (Bra 1977), HIS: yoichiddi 'Derwent Jackass' (Has-Dls), yoijeddie Pallinup River (Ser).
yuiyag fish yu-iy-ag < yu-yi-ka see yuyuag Pilchard (Cha) (Sardinops neopilchardus), lit. little thing DIM, see yuyu thing, gadget NWL, HIS: yoi-yuc KGS 'a small species of fish' (Gre), yoi-yu KGS (Moo).
yurnal relations no MNFS see wurndal daughter (Cha), loan from WDL, see wurndal daughter NGA, kurndal daughter Walmatjarri, Nyangumarda NWL.
yuñarəŋ- to tie up no MNFS (Cha), see nyuñarəŋ- to tie up NGA, yuñarəŋiny tying it up (Cha).
yuugil shell sp. yu-ug-il < yu-gu-li < tya-gu-li inferred from t'aguli pearl-shell Walmatjarri NWL and HIS: yuylak 'the large Volute, or conch shell' (Moo), iuchil 'coquille, servant de vase à boire' (Sal).

yuulaart lizard yu-ul-a(y)-art < yu-lu-ya-rda see yuulay

Bluetongue Lizard (Tiliguana scincoides), lit. deriv. of -art of yuulay lazy, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: yulač 'bob-tailed lizard' (Dou), dillert (Dav).

yuulay idle, lazy yu-ul-ay < yu-lu-ya (Bra), inferred from HIS: dillert (Dav), yu-ly 'lazy, idle' (Gre), yuly 'lazy' KGS (Moo).

yuump yuupp magic, magic bundle of feathers or hair for sorcery (Cha), NWL loan, see yumbu 'feather magic, lit. compressed bundle, deriv. of yumbi- to squeeze together (e.g. hair or feathers) NWL, HIS: yump 'death magic, sorcery ...' (Dou).

yuundaq yuunduŋ goanna sp. yu-und-aq < yu-ndu-ka DIM see yuunt yu-und-uq < yu-ndu-gu ABL see yuunt deriv. of yundu yellow OWCD,
HIS: yoon-dong 'a sp. of guana' (Gre), yundung (Moo), yoon-duk 'a sp. of guana' (Gre), yundāk (Moo), yon-dong 'black iguana' (Isa).

yuunt yellow yu-unt < yu-ndu inferred from HIS: W. only, yundo 'yellow' (Moo).

yuuŋat forehead, head, top of head, inferred from yu-uŋ(a)t < yu-ŋu > yu-ʊŋ-a BCND HIS: yoorat 'head' (Lyo), yoordo 'forehead' (Lyo), yurdo 'the forehead' (Moo), yor-da 'top of head' (Isa) BCND, cf. yuraitch 'the cheek' (Gre).

yuuŋaq- yu-ʊŋ-q < yu-ʊŋ-q see quill-yuuŋaq- to pound, scrape, scratch, shake, see yuŋama- to scratch, dig NWL, HIS: yuyuŋga 'yungauge PRES, yuryuŋg PAST to shake together, to rub roots, to clean and prepare them for eating' (Moo), cf. yu-reer-rung-win 'stirring up' (Gre), yurir-angwin (Moo).

yuuŋerity yu-ʊŋ-eriti < yu-ʊŋ-ri-dy see yaa-ŋ-yuuŋerity stirred up, wet REL, inferred from HIS: yal-yet or yal-yu-ret KGS 'wet' (Moo).

yuuŋity cheek yu-ʊŋ-ity < yu-ʊŋ-dy inferred from HIS: yw-ryth (Arm), yuraitch (Gre), yu-rytch (Moo), iurat 'joue' (Sal).
yuuyaq  
fish  
Pilchard

yu-uy+aq < yu-yu+ka  
see yuiyaq

(Cha) (Sardinops neopolichardus), lit. little thing
DIM, see yuyu thing, gadget NWL,
HIS: yoi-yuc KGS 'a small species of fish' (Gre),
yoi-yu KGS (Moo).

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Kardutanap

Peak Charles and Peak Eleonora,
The two spouses-GEO (Dempster 1864).

Maat-tviurtt-yuagaŋap

Shark Lake, 7 miles N. of Esperance,
Shark-standing-about-GEO (Cha).

Māin-puanity-garlın yap

Menboonignarlinup, Broomehill District 1903,
Sick-knee-crooked-become/GEO (Bra).

Mānduvaŋa or
Māundvaŋ-a

(OWCD)
(BLCD)
Mandurah,
"a kind of fair held at Mandurah" (Gla 1950:85).

Maun-yuagap

Bob Douglas' Cave, W. of Pink Lake, Esperance,
Away-given-GEO (Cha).

Miuri

Oyster Harbour,
Dew drops (Gre).

Miūrabin

Meerabin, Esperance 1903,
Spear-thrower-PL.

Miūr-a-gāip

Mt Merrivale, E. of Esperance,
Spear-thrower-water (Cha).

Miūrələp

Merilup, Esperance 1903,
Spear-thrower-at/on-GEO.

Mualyaŋap

Mooyarup,
Where nose-piercing was done (Gla).

Muandaŋap

Mondurup Peak, Stirling Ranges, 817m,
Bush-become/GEO (Bra).
Muelwaall
Mullewa,  
Mountain devils = Fear-belonging (Bra).

Muertiyap
Margaret River,  
Fast-become/GEO (Cha).

Muertiyagga(i)p
Lake Mortijinup,  
Bird-water (Cha).

Muuniguap
Swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup River,  
Receding-water (Cha).

Naanap
Nannup,  
Stop-CONT-GEO = Stay-GEO (HIS).

Nuarnalap
Normalup, E. of Walpole,  
Western Tiger Snake-at-GEO (Bra).

Nuarnap
Swamp NW. of Esperance, called Snakeup,  
Western Tiger Snake-GEO (Cha).

Nyiammaaaqq-taannyaqqaarap
Creek with springs W. of Oldfield River,  
Mountain Ducks-climbing-PL-GEO = Mountain Ducks swimming upstream-GEO (Cha).

Naambaraqap
Namarup Lake and Hill, 25 km W. of Esperance,  
Off the rock hole-GEO (Cha).

Naarilvaaar-qaayun-taagignyargas
Gnurrlar kendockenarup, Broomehill Stn 1903,  
Ribs+PL-one-breaking-about-GEO = Man jumped on and his ribs broken (HIS).

Nuarnitvin
Noonegin (Gla),  
Making him lie down (Bra).

Nusurqaqap
Noggerup,  
Ringtail Possum-about-GEO (Gla,Bra).

Paardaqiny-nyiinaqap
Promontory E. of Salmon Beach, Esperance,  
Stepping across he sat down-GEO (Cha).

Pa(a)rndyiilaqap
Bremer Bay,  
Banjelungup (Bat) = Silver Bream-out of-GEO (Bra).
Pualaar-miäl
Mt Bluff Knoll, Stirling Ranges,
Bulla Bullah Meual Great Many Face Hill (Has 702).

Qaağirínq-tuaardaqq-paaginqaarag
Qualalup 30 miles W. of Esperance,
Qaağir-dog-by-biting-angered (Cha).

Qallaqq-piidyäp
Waterhole or soak W. of Dalyup River,
Fire-by-dry-become-GEO (Cha).

Qäip-qäill
Esperance,
Water-boomerang (Cha).

Qäip-qäill-taandaqit
Wireless Hill, Esperance,
Water-boomerang where the climbing is (Cha).

Qäip-quant
Spedingup, N. of Esperance,
Water-camp = Soak (Cha).

Qäip-taubity
Cape Arid, 100 km E. of Esperance,
Brown Snake-water (Cha).

Qäip-qiityaq-qiiyt
Border point of Nyungar territory near Gegelup,
see Introduction p.vii, Spear-after-spear Water (Tin).

Qäip-wuurluq
Capewelluck springs near Esperance,
Seaweed Water (Cha).

Qaittap
Caitup Creek, 20 miles W. of Esperance,
Drop down (initiation place) (Cha).

Qaurap
Lake 10 miles N. of Esperance, short for
Looking back-GEO, story p.74, (Cha).

Qaurap-tvijännaag
or
Qaur-tvijännaagap

Qäûtq-quumpaarlagap
Koichgomorlpup near Broomehill Stn,
lit. axe-all-for-become/GEO = Place for getting flint
for heads of hammers (1903).

Qiity-puurtaan-qääyün-taagginyaap
Gutchboordankendockenarup, Broomehill Stn 1903,
One "Hard-pierce" spear became broken (Bra).
Quaraagap
Name for Mr Leonora, meaning
Originated long time ago (Bra),
His: Mt Eleonora called Guaragup (Dempster 1864).

Quär dep
Lake Caitup, NW. of Esperance,
Round-GEO (Cha).

Quumarl-gurluq
Dempster's Top Station, 4 miles from Dalyup crossroads,
NW. in the river, a rock called
Possum's head with teeth (Cha).

Quumarl-piiräp
Coomalberrup, Esperance Stn (Gla),
Possum claws-GEO (Bra).

Quumarl-püicypäp
Coomalbidgup, 40/50 km W. of Esperance on the
Ravensthorpe road,
Possum-gravy-GEO (intestinal juices) (Cha).

Quwar-(q)aarap
Queererrup, Esperance Stn 1903,
Lot of bush kangaroo = Brush Kangaroos-GEO (Bra).

Raadyininya
Rossiter Bay, E. of Esperance,
Soak (Cha).

Taalyäraq-muuruq
Farm W. of Pink Lake, Esperance,
(a ?) Tallerrack (tree) to/for the back (Cha,Bra).

Taambil/riyag
Town of Dumbleyung WA 6350,
Somebody buried, covered over, see taamibirity-.

Täily-a-piärlap
Talyuberlup Peak, between Gog and Magog, 783 m, in
the Stirling Ranges,
Froth-glittering/flashing-become/GEO (Bra).

Tiurndärap
Torndirup National Park, Albany,
White/Sandy-about-become/GEO (Bra).

Tuaber nap
Lake Gore, 35 km W. of Esperance, 10 km S. of Dalyup,
Where cottus took place (Cha).

Tuadýunyä
Israelite Bay tribal name, meaning
Waddy (Cha).
Tu(w)äly-paaraŋap
Mr Toolbrunup, Stirling Ranges, 
Drizzle-carrier-GEO (Bra).

Tyäilyiny
Dalyup River, 
Frothy one (Cha).

Tyäilyáp
Dalyup River, as named by Dempster, 
Froth-become/GEO.

Tyiärdap
Hill S. of Merrivale, 
Bird-become/GEO (Cha).

Tylerl-yiaŋaŋap
Chillinup, NE. of Albany, 
Wing tips upward kept-GEO = White-bellied Sea-Eagle-GEO (Bra).

Tyiurttiguy-mualyaqq-nuurdaq-paaraŋ-paaraŋap
A rock S. of Mt Ragged, W. of Israelite Bay, 
Where Tyoording was angry about a blowfly in his nose-GEO (Cha).

Tyiurtttulap
Mt Chudalup near Windy Harbour, south coast, 
(Place) originated by Tyoort (Bra).

Tyiurttuq-wauber
Picnic Point near Esperance, 
Play(ground) for Tyoort (Cha).

Tyiurtt-i-yäir
Cave at Poodie's Harbour, W. Pink Lake, Esperance, 
Tyoort's Cave (Cha).

Tyiurtt-yäälap
Gegelup Point, 8 km N. of Cape Dempster, boundary 
between Nyungar and Ngadjumaya, NGA name Tyidýilanýa, 
White-earth-GEO (Bra).

Waaraŋap
Mt Trio, Stirling Ranges, 
Three-become/GEO (Bra).

Waarder-yaugu
Salmon Gums, N. of Esperance, 
Woman-watcher, i.e. "woman run away with a man" (Cha).

Wäldyaŋap
Wagerup, 
Emu-about-GEO (Bra).
Wäidyiny

Wäidyiniqap

Waurap

Waurl-qüiddäp

Waurldy-i-quaddap

Yäindyäp

Yaungäär-maatt

Yaungër

Yaungër-qwaaberap

Yaungăräp

Yauwarl-lanq-qüeräp

Yauwarl-lanq-qüerdäp

Wagin, The Emu (the ESS -iny, -iq replacing -ap in the NE. parts of the South-West) (Bra).

Waychin(n)icup River, E. of Mt Manypeaks E. of Albany, q for ty (-ity CAUS), (River) that puts Emus into being (Bra).

place NW. of Thomas River, Kangaroo doe's lair (Cha).

Frenchman's Peak, Cape Le Grand National Park, Cold Heaven or Vortex-cold become/GEO (Cha).

Mt Hannett near Esperance, Eagle-nest-GEO (Cha).

Hill SW. of Mt Merrivale near Esperance, A nest for the Eagle-GEO (Cha).

Yanchep, N. of Perth, Bullrush-GEO (Cha).

Esperance, Kangaroo Leg (Dic).

Yonger, Beverley District 1903, Kangaroo.

Yongerguagerup, Mt Barker 1903, A good place for kangaroos.

Yungarup Hill in Cape Le Grand National Park, Kangaroo (male)-GEO (Cha).

or

Lake Warden at Esperance, Paperbarks around (Cha).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Nyungar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>qanağal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accompany, to</td>
<td>qaangam-bärn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ache, to</td>
<td>qaadər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across</td>
<td>wierə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeroplane</td>
<td>wuarar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid</td>
<td>maař-wauber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afraid, to be</td>
<td>waïyenn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>-q/guar)n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>qaaitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again and again</td>
<td>qaaitt-a-gaaitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age group, same</td>
<td>-kumminyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aged boss</td>
<td>piäridity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreeable</td>
<td>qurt-qäayün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aid</td>
<td>quuŋq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>maar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive</td>
<td>tʃiurďaqq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alive, to keep</td>
<td>paaraŋ-tʃiurďaqqanaŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all</td>
<td>quumpaarmit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all of you</td>
<td>nuuŋu(q)uʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ally</td>
<td>n/nʔuŋqaʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alone</td>
<td>lāiʔmaall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>qäayûniŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>taal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already, which was</td>
<td>quüdyaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>quüdyaqity</td>
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<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>-qaarąq</td>
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<tr>
<td>always, to</td>
<td>qaudỹin</td>
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<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>tʃuup-u-paaarąq-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger</td>
<td>tʃuup-u-paaarąq-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anger, to become</td>
<td>qaaraŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ankle</td>
<td>qaaraŋ-quumpaarap-pilaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteater, Banded</td>
<td>tarnt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anteater, Spiny</td>
<td>guambert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ant hill</td>
<td>guambap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants, little</td>
<td>wuubär</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants, little black</td>
<td>mutỹnĩn</td>
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<tr>
<td>ants, red</td>
<td>qurt</td>
</tr>
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<td>anus</td>
<td>quan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>qaarıŋ</td>
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<td>appetite, to</td>
<td>maüyər-puutt</td>
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<td>arm, bent</td>
<td>warnuŋ</td>
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<td>maraq</td>
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<td>warnuŋ</td>
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<td>warnuŋ</td>
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<td>armpit</td>
<td>qaaly</td>
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<td>-ař</td>
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<tr>
<td>around that</td>
<td>-qüer</td>
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<td>arrange, to</td>
<td>-qüert</td>
</tr>
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<td>arse</td>
<td>paulař</td>
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<tr>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>qaanyə</td>
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<tr>
<td>ashes</td>
<td>talap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashes, white</td>
<td>yuawarl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asked for</td>
<td>yuawart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>naugurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associate with, to</td>
<td>naugurt</td>
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<tr>
<td>astray</td>
<td>quumpaarmit</td>
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<tr>
<td>atmosphere</td>
<td>maaʁ</td>
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<tr>
<td>autumn</td>
<td>puurnuʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aware</td>
<td>waarderity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>away</td>
<td>maun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axe, stone</td>
<td>qaũtỹ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axe handle</td>
<td>qaũtỹ-puurn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axilla</td>
<td>qaaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>quuniŋy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>quuniŋy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby, having a</td>
<td>puaggall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back, the</td>
<td>quunq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back, letting it</td>
<td>puaggallaity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come over the</td>
<td>narnaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back of neck</td>
<td>quar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back, retour</td>
<td>muuʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backbone</td>
<td>quunq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backing, a</td>
<td>muuʁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backside</td>
<td>waara</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
bag
bald
bald-headed
band of men
barbel
bare
bark
bark hut
bark of Marri
bashed, to be
bashful
basin
bat
be, to
beard
beat, to
beat down, to
beautiful
bedding
bee
bee's nest
beer
before
beg, to
behind
-being, a
belonging to
to
below
belt
beneath
bent
bent back, with
bent down
best
betrothed
beyond
bid, to
big
"big word"

bird (generic)
bird game
bird's nest
BIRDS:

Avocet
Bush Thick Knee
Bustard, Kori
Butcherbird, Grey
Butcherbird, Pied
Buzzard, Black-breasted
Chat, White-fronted
Cockatoo, Black
White-tailed
Red-tailed
Corella, Little
Cormorant, Great
Cormorant, Pied
Cuckoo-shrike,
Black-faced
Currawong, Grey
Devil Bird
Duck, Black
Duck, Shelduck
Duck, Musk
Eagle
Emu
"Emu, Old"
Flycatcher, Restless
Goshawk, Australian or
Brown
Grebe, Hoary-headed
Grebe, Little
Gull, Pacific
Gull, Silver
Hawk, Brown
Hawk, Little Grey
Heron, White-faced
King Parrot
Lorikeet, Purple-crowned
"magpie"
BIRDS SCIENTIFIC NAMES: (according to Schodde and Tidemann 1986)

Accipiter cirrhocephalus Vieillot 1817, Collared Sparrowhawk, tuumbanny

Accipiter fasciatus cruentus Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Brown Goshawk, qaargany

Anas castanea Eyton 1838, Chestnut Teal, qaap, qaall-yuag

Anas gibberifrons Müller 1842, Grey Teal, qaall-yuag

Anas superciliosa Gmelin 1789, Pacific Black Duck, yäerderap

Anthochaera carunculata Shaw 1790, Red Wattlebird, taqqaallaq

Anthochaera lunulata Gould 1838, Little Wattlebird, tvaaq-qarnq

Aquila audax Latham 1801, Wedge-tailed Eagle, waurilley

Ardea novaehollandiae Latham 1790, White-faced Heron, puallug, puurlug

Ardeotis kori Burchell 1822, Kori Bustard, "Turkey", piibälyü, quarläy

Barnardius zonarius Shaw 1805, Twenty-eight Parrot, ma(a)rlig-maatt, taa-miiaq, taawuern, taawuernart

Biziura lobata Shaw 1796, Musk Duck, quut-tvaa-aqq

Burhinus grallarius Latham 1801, Bush Thick-Knee, wiülly ("Curlew")

Cacatua pastinator Gould 1841, Little Corella (long-billed race), maanitvy

Cacomantis flavelliformis Latham 1801, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, "Storm Bird", puayil

Calyptorhynchus banksii Latham 1790, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, qaaraq

Calyptorhynchus latirostris Carnaby 1948, White-tailed Black Cockatoo, g/wuulyaraq

Coracina novaehollandiae Gmelin 1789, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, qänkär-wäiyän

Corvus coronoides Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Raven, waardaq

Coturnix ypsilophora Bosc 1792, Brown Quail, muuirity

Cracticus nigrogularis Gould 1837, Pied Butcherbird, yuer-tiäädiy
Cracticus torquatus Latham 1801, Grey Butcherbird, yuert-yiáddiy
Cygnus atratus Latham 1790, Black Swan, quuý-týaa-aqq 'pus on beak'
Dromaius novaehollandiae Latham 1790, Emu, qalalay, wáitý
Epthianura albigrons Jardine and Selby 1828, White-fronted Chat, yaap-a-wilban
Eudyptula minor Forster 1781, Little or Fairy Penguin, píibáp
Falco berigora Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Brown Falcon, Brown Hawk, qarÝganý
Gallinula tenebrosa Gould 1846, Dusky Moorhen, puaf-puaf
Glossopitius porphyrocephala Dietrichsen 1837, Purple-crowned Lorikeet, qaauer
Grallina cyanoleuca Latham 1801, Australian Magpie-lark, quurt-u-gaãglyüñ
Gymnorhina tibicen Latham 1801, Australian Magpie, qurãbürt, qufpaør
Haematopitius fuliginosus Gould 1845, Sooty Oystercatcher, quarn-quarn
Halimetus leucogaster Gmelin 1788, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, tyierung-
Hamirostra melanostron Gould 1841, Black-breasted Buzzard, quardarp
Larus novaehollandiae Stephens 1826, Silver Gull, t'vierager
Larus pacificus Latham 1801, Pacific Gull, yuagaaq-qäip
Leipoa ocellata Gould 1840, Malleefowl, gauw
Manorina flaviugula Gould 1840, Yellow-throated Miner, pauly, pauly
Milvus sphynurus Vieillot 1818, Whistling Kite, t(i)andu
Myiagra inquieta Latham 1801, Restless Flycatcher, tvitit-vitit
Ninox boobook Latham 1801, Southern Boobook or Mopoke, maup-puaaq
Ninox connivens Latham 1801, Barking Owl, wauñ
Pandion haliaetus Linné 1758, Osprey, tiurndññ
Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck 1824, Pelican, ny широко, paay-u-puur, pualalug, piulapag
Petroica goodenovii Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Red-capped Robin, miernitñag
Phalacrocorax carbo Linné 1758, Great Cormorant, qaarag, qaart-qaart
Phalacrocorax melanocephalus Vieillot 1817, Little Pied Cormorant, qaaqa
Phaps chalcoptera Latham 1790, Common Bronzewing, manbi, quambanñ, wuada
Platalea regia Gould 1838, Royal Spoonbill, miial-qlallya
Polioccephalus poliocephalus Jardine and Selby 1827, Hoary-headed Grebe, puarÝiýn
Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould, Western Swamphen, muulñ, querlan, tvierardiy
Purpureiceps spurius Kuhl 1820, Red-capped or King Parrot, tvierâylap, tvierály-tvierály, tvierály-paardag
Recurvirostra novaehollandiae Vieillot 1816, Avocet (Red-necked), yaaña-tyääny-quañaq
Rhipidura leucophrys Latham 1801, Willy Wagtail, tvititi-tviti
Rostratula benghalensis Linné 1758, Painted Snipe, tiit
Sterepera versicolor Latham 1801, Grey Currawong, Squaker, tvaipüürn, tviaiamlarau
Tachybaptus novaehollandiae Stephens 1826, Australasian or Little Grebe, maup-yaap
Tadorna tadornoides Jardine and Selby 1828, Shelduck, nyiaamarañaq
Turnix varià Latham 1801, Painted Quail, muulapag
Tyto alba Scopoli 1769, Barn Owl, piñær, yuawantý
Tyto novaehollandiae Stephens 1826, Masked Owl, miinaar

ENGLISH-NYUNGAR CONTINUED:

birth, at  níila
bit, a  quútý
bitch  qaag quaaart
bite, a  paagiuñ
bite, to  paagan-
bitter  qaarr, qaer, qaarríp
bitter (water)  qaarsiinúñ
black  mañu, maugurn
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Dene Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Dene Word</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blow with mouth, to</td>
<td>Ɂaa-</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>miäär-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blowfly</td>
<td>nuart</td>
<td>call, to</td>
<td>maay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>nįiäł</td>
<td>call, birds'</td>
<td>tũura-tũura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue skies</td>
<td>waurl pũäły</td>
<td>camel</td>
<td>qaall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>qäibäŋra</td>
<td>camp</td>
<td>quandä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone</td>
<td>qäibriq</td>
<td>camp fire</td>
<td>qaall</td>
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<td>book</td>
<td>piibäŋ</td>
<td>camp, moving</td>
<td>waurt paardalajŋuy</td>
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<td>boomerang</td>
<td>qәiiŋ</td>
<td>cannibal</td>
<td>n'uyugäŋ gaaŋmiitt</td>
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<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td>piert-e-yiäŋ</td>
<td>careesless(ly)</td>
<td>waarl</td>
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<td>boss, aged</td>
<td>piärdity</td>
<td>carry, to</td>
<td>paarq-</td>
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<tr>
<td>bough</td>
<td>maraq</td>
<td>cast, to</td>
<td>qaagq-</td>
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<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>nuap</td>
<td>cat, domestic</td>
<td>quad-</td>
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<td>brackish</td>
<td>qaarngiy</td>
<td>cataract</td>
<td>tũurd'ũuyung</td>
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<tr>
<td>brain</td>
<td>maalŋy</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>pulliäŋ</td>
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<tr>
<td>branch</td>
<td>qaatt-nuruq</td>
<td>cause a division, to</td>
<td>pullimään</td>
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<td>break, to</td>
<td>taagg-</td>
<td>cave</td>
<td>yäär̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break in two, to</td>
<td>teegg-</td>
<td>centipede</td>
<td>qanpäär</td>
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<td>break-away country</td>
<td>qaart-teegg-</td>
<td>centrifugal</td>
<td>waurlaqq</td>
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<td>breakaway country</td>
<td>teeggin-teeggin</td>
<td>certainly</td>
<td>qaayaarProperty Name</td>
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<td>piip</td>
<td>change, to INTR</td>
<td>määnt'-a-puam-</td>
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<td>breast, male</td>
<td>yäért</td>
<td>change, to TRANS</td>
<td>waurlaqqity-</td>
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<tr>
<td>breastbone</td>
<td>guurt</td>
<td>charcoal</td>
<td>qaau(r)p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath</td>
<td>waurl</td>
<td>charm by a spell, to</td>
<td>qua(r)p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breathe, to</td>
<td>Ɂaa-</td>
<td>chase, to</td>
<td>maalqaarity-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright</td>
<td>waug-</td>
<td>cheek, the</td>
<td>talaagq-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bright, to be</td>
<td>тъierälįy</td>
<td></td>
<td>qaarlaq(q)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brightness</td>
<td>tšiurnt</td>
<td></td>
<td>qarnaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring, to</td>
<td>paarq-</td>
<td></td>
<td>yuufity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bring to mind, to</td>
<td>qaagq-</td>
<td></td>
<td>guurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>build, to</td>
<td>paarq-qaatity-</td>
<td></td>
<td>yäért</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bull ant</td>
<td>yičäfiğity-</td>
<td></td>
<td>nuap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bull frog</td>
<td>qääilliil</td>
<td></td>
<td>quaardiny</td>
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<tr>
<td>bullock</td>
<td>waart</td>
<td></td>
<td>quulaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn, a</td>
<td>waardäm-</td>
<td></td>
<td>quuniny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn, to</td>
<td>waardäm-waardäm</td>
<td></td>
<td>garnaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burned, one's mouth</td>
<td>taa-qaalaq</td>
<td></td>
<td>yäért</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bury, to</td>
<td>taambirity-</td>
<td></td>
<td>waurt paaraq-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush</td>
<td>miüfü paaraq-</td>
<td></td>
<td>yaaq-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush walk, a</td>
<td>muandaq</td>
<td></td>
<td>quamp-paurn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bushes</td>
<td>waander</td>
<td></td>
<td>qur-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butterfly</td>
<td>puurnar̃</td>
<td></td>
<td>-qüer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttock</td>
<td>paay</td>
<td></td>
<td>-qüert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by and by</td>
<td>puuert</td>
<td></td>
<td>-qüert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bush walk, a</td>
<td>waander</td>
<td></td>
<td>t'aa-piänų' ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clay, white</td>
<td>tšiürt-t-yaal</td>
<td></td>
<td>paaranan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean, to</td>
<td>puurnar̃</td>
<td></td>
<td>qwaabaadaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>puay</td>
<td></td>
<td>paaranan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear away, to</td>
<td>puuert</td>
<td></td>
<td>qaan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear, to be</td>
<td>puuert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
climb up, to
climbing down
cloak, men's
cloak, women's
close to
close, to
close up, to
club, short
coast, down at the coastal hills
coccyx
coitus
cold
collarbone
come, to
come here!
commencement of action
community fair
confuse, to
constellations:
Delphinus
Orion
Pleiades
cook it, to
copulate, to
corpse
cough, to
countenance
country, wild
coward
crab
-creature
creek
creep, to
creep around low
crew of whaler
crook
crooked
cross-
cross-road
crouch, to
crowd
cry of birds
cry, to
crying
curled
cut, to
cuticle
damper
dampness
dance song
dance, to
dark
Dark ones, one of
daylight
deaf
dead
deceased, the
deep down
defecating
dent, dented
denture
depression
between 2 waves
desire, to
devil
dew
dew drop
dictionary
die, to
dig, to
digging stick
carrier
dingo
dinner
directly
dirty
niint wierlbi
gaadag-
pual
maa
miäär-
waal-
wäil-
wual-
miälin

maalqarn
maalqern
nyaiddiq
nyaiddiq
qaurdarn
qauwaaal
muqlaq
Qaarndar
Nyuuqärt
Nyuuqärtymaan
Yaugalqaar
puuìrgaq
muuyaq-
tääert gaan-
qaurdan
quulp-quulp-taan-
taa-miìääl
muandaq
wäiyänn-wäiyänn
qaar
qaer
-wauq
piül
gaardag-
wäaan-
taamlag
qampaap
miänag
gaarlina
niint wierlbi
gaadag-
pual
maa
miäär-
waal-
wäil-
wual-
miälin

maalqarn
maalqern
nyaiddiq
nyaiddiq
qaurdarn
qauwaaal
muqlaq
Qaarndar
Nyuuqärt
Nyuuqärtymaan
Yaugalqaar
puuìrgaq
muuyaq-
tääert gaan-
qaurdan
quulp-quulp-taan-
taa-miìääl
muandaq
wäiyänn-wäiyänn
qaar
qaer
-wauq
piül
gaardag-
wäaan-
taamlag
qampaap
miänag
gaarlina
disappear, to let it disappear, paper bark dispersed distant distinguishing mark distribute, to -district divide, to divided dive into, to doctor = thunder having doctor, clever dog "dog father" dog, female, bitch "dog mother" dog, wild dog's tail Dolphin, Bottle-nosed don't NEG don't mention! (mother-in-law) don't tell me anything! dot, a down, the down of Emu down down in (side) dowry drag along, to (spear with toe) drizzle, a drizzle-carrier (wind, mountain) drown oneself, to drowned one, a drop, a drunk, a dry dry, becoming dry, becoming dumb dust dust storm E each other ear early earth east east wind eat, to echo edge edge, on egg egg, white of elbow embrace, to emu feathers emu tail- end piece enough enter, to entrance erect, to estuary even evening examine, to exchange, an exchanged, to be excrement excrescence on tree exhale, to eye "one eye" = "no good"
eyeball
miíäl tuirnt

eyebrow(s)
miíäl-qaurnt
míaqern

eyelashes
miíäl tyyuuny
qaamp-paar
qaanp-i-qaar

eyelid
miíäl-xláyq
miíäl-qaardálar

F
face
mii
miíänity
paap
taa-míiäl

faeces
quau
tiurndiý
óurtt

fair
möąntý
möändýáá̄r

fall, to
qáitt
duérndiý

duérndiý

fame
qaalliyáq
familier
maatt

family
maatt

far
maun
nuurt waarq(g)any

fart, to
waúty
muerdity

fast
yarap

fat, the
nyíáawii


fear, in
wáiyánn

feathers
qáurnt
yiádalý

feather magic
"Feather-natured"
"class name"
yuump

fell, to
puam-qáinn-
wáiyánnáný

fellow, poor
qaa(r)ágmiit

fellow, wild
waan-qaarağaný

females, a (digging
stick-carrier)
paarağ-
qaaq-

fetch, to
paarağ-
qaaq-

fight, to
paágity-
qaa(r)ágmiit

fighter

filament
yáintý

file, in
ýierdár

file, in single
ýierdár qääyün

fine-grained
ýáintý

fingers
maal

maraq piríqaár

fingertips
maaraq piríqaár

finish with NEG
paal

finished
qaall

fire
qaay

fire lighting
puuřúganý

one

fireplace
yuawart

fire stick
puurn-qaall

firm

first

fish (generic)
pii

fish game
taať-piíity

fish-hook
taaal

fish weir
miimqar

FISHES:
qiíälbitý

var.

flat fish sp.
miírdiiräq

Bream, Black
puuaq

Bream, Bony
puurnaq

Catfish, longtail
paarälý

Catfish, eel-tail
muuvert

Cod, Rock
tawił

tawiįny

Cod, Brown-
spotted or

Groper
qaawility

Herring, Hair

Back
wuer-qaatt

Nullet, Sea

miírdiiräq

miíäl-paumbala-

aqadaq

Mulloway or

Butterfish

yuiyaq

yuyyaq

Salmon

ğıri

Shark, White

maatt-tuyúrtt

maaťa-piíity

Skipjack

maatt-tuyúrtt

maaťa-piíity

Sweep, Black

puurnaq

Whiting, Spotted
muurdař

F CONTINUED
piiąq

fixed

tiit

flabby

qaabif

flames (tongues)
taaalaar
flap, a: qaabiññ
flash, a: paardälä
flushing: piärlaq-piärlaq
flat: maursaq
flesh: mari
flour: baragood
flush with: maursaq
flutter, to (birds): mau andagann-
fly, to: nuurt
fly away, to: paardsaq-
foam of waves: piärlaq-piärlaq
fog: tuälly
fog-carrier: tuälly-p/vaaraq
following: -quarn
fontanel: warul-a-maatt
food: märiññ
foot: tviän
foot, on: tviänaq
foot, with the: tviänaqq
forbidden: wäiyänny
forehead: miiägity
forget, to: yuufat
forgetting: tuagep-puutt
food: maursaq
four: quärdär
fox (biter): maursaq
frankly: tyëriäly
fresh: tyärdäq
friend: gun, gunni, quunt
friendly: naaql
frightened: wäiyänn
frightened, to be: wäiyänn-
frog, little tree: qeen-qeen
frog sp., underground: qaagart
frog sp., white in ground hole: yaańañ-q-e-lauñ
front (side): yäert
front, in: quärän
fruit: märiññ
funeral dance: qaambärний qäinniny
fungus sp.: gunñaq
fur: tviuuw
G:
gale: maäraqätting
game (bird): piüř
game (meat): taatý
get, to: paaraq-
get it done, to: qaąq-
getter, the: paaraq-quullity-
ghost: yanitý
give, to: tviänaq
get and let it go: maan-
get and secure it: paaraq-ti(id)in-
go across, to: qaadär quull-
go away, to: quaatt quull-
go back, to: qaur quull-
go down below, to: qaardäf quull-
go down (hill), to: paaqag quull-
goanna, race: qaardar
horse: waaaway
~ Monitor:
~ goanna, "yellow": yuundaq
~ yuundug
~ maanaj
God:
~ good: qwaap
~ good, coming: qaawabiny
~ good-hearted: quurt-qwaap
~ good-natured: quurt-qwaap
~ "good tucker": qaardin-qaardin
gorge, to: quumpaaritý paagan-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grass</td>
<td>tviiälap</td>
<td>hand on whittled maar-nyiindyäy sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grasshopper</td>
<td>tviidily</td>
<td>hand, at yuallaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grave mound</td>
<td>puaggall</td>
<td>handle maatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grave, a</td>
<td>yääl</td>
<td>handsome guerany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravy</td>
<td>püty</td>
<td>gravy to gueranyäq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grease</td>
<td>tyieraq</td>
<td>gravy to qwaapaadaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grease, to</td>
<td>tyieraqulg naab-</td>
<td>hanging down to tyieraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green</td>
<td>qiiläbitvä</td>
<td>hang, to guardisä tyieraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green, the</td>
<td>tviidlap</td>
<td>hanging down tawiiil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey, grey-haired</td>
<td>tviurddal</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grey-haired</td>
<td>tviurddalaq</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
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<tr>
<td>grieeve, to</td>
<td>märaaq-</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
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<tr>
<td>grog</td>
<td>naaranaaq</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground, the</td>
<td>qaeriq, qarity</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground, on the</td>
<td>puadvaär</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grow, to</td>
<td>puuädvär</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
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<tr>
<td>guardian</td>
<td>puurn</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gullet</td>
<td>yaal, yääly, yäär</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gully</td>
<td>mäaän</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gum, edible of Manna Wattle,</td>
<td>mään</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackboy,</td>
<td>mään</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam Tree</td>
<td>mään</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gun</td>
<td>piaärlaq</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>maalanvä</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habit of, in the hair of body</td>
<td>gaurnt</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair of body</td>
<td>tyyu</td>
<td>grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair, matted mass half of</td>
<td>qaart</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half of</td>
<td>paart</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>half-caste</td>
<td>qiilaart</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halo</td>
<td>miäqüq maaya</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hammer</td>
<td>piaärlaq</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>maä</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand, palm of</td>
<td>maara-quabül</td>
<td>Grey-haired thing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| him, of GEN | paulaq | insist, to | yuagaqt
| him, to OBL | paula | instep | tyaq-
| hip, hip bone | paulaq, paulaq/q | intestines | yuag-
| hip-joint | querlaq | (colon) | quab-
| hit, to | yaannert | intimate | yr-
| hither | yuall | into | g-
| hockey ball and game | miiTV | invisible | g-
| hole, a | yaały | island | y-
| hollow, a | yaały | it is, which REL | pu-
| home, (at) | qaal | it | ali
| homeward | qaalal | itch, an | tyip-
| honey | tyyint | J
| honeycomb | quaq | jagged | taant
| hop, to | paardaŋ-
| horse | quuaraity | jaw | yàert
| horse, stallion | yaawart | join, to | n'uaar-
| hot | naaraq | judge, a | wadýila piardity
| house | ñandi | jump, to | paardaŋ-
| how | tulty | jump down, to | qaitt-
| howl, to | quant | jump off, to | wauut paardaŋ-
| hungry | maay | jump off a car, to | paardaŋ-
| hunt, to | waaap | jump and drop, to | paardaŋ-
| hurt, to | paagant | just | quaři
| hurting | miändity | K
| husk | yiämp | keep doing, to | an- CONT
| hut | maay | kidney | tyuup
| I | quant | kidney fat | n'ierwiit tyuuba
| I ERG | qaat | kidneys | tyuup-
| I ESS | qaantly | kill, to | u-qaar
| I | qaay | killing, which I | puamity-
| idle | qaanj | was REL | wiiny
| ignorant | tuuang-puutt | kind, a | maatt
| ill | miändity | knee | puamity
| ill, to be very | wuuq-qaallant-
| immature | maandiy | knife | taap
| increase, to | maaldy- | knock it down, to | puam-qainn-
| inform, to | paannaqq waar(a)q-
| -ing PART | -wiiny | knock it up, to | yiåraqity-
| injure, to | qaattaq-
| inside | maurdal | knot (in wood) | quit
| | maurdaqq | know, to | tuaang taulil
| | puar | knows well, one | tuaang puality
| | | who | taarnt
| | | | L
| | | | lad
| | | | "laid and left"
| | | | qaarmiitt
| | | | lake, a
| | | | qaär
| | | | lament, to
| | | | miaraq-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Puuppaard</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Paaddart</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>Puadvaar</td>
<td>tailed</td>
<td>Paaddart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the</td>
<td>Puadvaar</td>
<td>tailed</td>
<td>Paaddart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>Maay</td>
<td>lizard, Common</td>
<td>Paaddart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taav</td>
<td>Bearded Dragon</td>
<td>Paaddart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large</td>
<td>Puampaar</td>
<td>lizard, white</td>
<td>Qaalairi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last one</td>
<td>Paar faq</td>
<td>sleepy</td>
<td>Qaalairi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the family</td>
<td>Puar faaq</td>
<td>(not in NYU-E list)</td>
<td>Qaalairi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lasting</td>
<td>Taawil</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Wuer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late, the</td>
<td>Waa</td>
<td>long ago</td>
<td>Qudyaag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>later on</td>
<td>Purdaalaaan</td>
<td>long time</td>
<td>Quaraa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh, to</td>
<td>Qaau-</td>
<td>long way</td>
<td>Quudaag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh, to let him</td>
<td>Yuulay</td>
<td>quaraa quudaag</td>
<td>Quudaag Quaraa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy &quot;leave it!&quot; NEG</td>
<td>Paal!</td>
<td>long-necked</td>
<td>Tyura-tyura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>Maargalaa</td>
<td>look, to</td>
<td>Tyiin-naag-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leech</td>
<td>Nyiinaiim</td>
<td>look for, to</td>
<td>Waard-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left (arm, hand)</td>
<td>Tyuul</td>
<td>yiility-</td>
<td>Quul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>Maatt</td>
<td>louse</td>
<td>Quurt-qadaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-less ABESS</td>
<td>-Puit</td>
<td>lover</td>
<td>Qurt-qadaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let go, to</td>
<td>Paarag-Quullity-</td>
<td>lungs</td>
<td>Waall-yaar(r)al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let him sit, to</td>
<td>Nyiinity-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let know, to</td>
<td>Tuagep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lice</td>
<td>Quul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lick, to</td>
<td>Taalg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie on belly, to</td>
<td>Quabul guardd-</td>
<td>make it, to CAUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lie down, to</td>
<td>Guardd-</td>
<td>-am-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (not heavy)</td>
<td>Naaag(i)l</td>
<td>-ity-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light-coloured</td>
<td>Tyiurtt</td>
<td>maan-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light (bright), be</td>
<td>Qaan</td>
<td>male, a</td>
<td>Nuugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light a fire, to</td>
<td>Puufug</td>
<td>nuuguage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lightning</td>
<td>Piirlag</td>
<td>man, a</td>
<td>Nuugari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-like</td>
<td>Wi-Maaraau</td>
<td>man, father to be</td>
<td>Maammarap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Iil</td>
<td>man-eater</td>
<td>Nuugar Qaanagmiit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Muaginy</td>
<td>man's cloak</td>
<td>Quarq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Muuginy</td>
<td>manage it, to</td>
<td>Maan-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Piert</td>
<td>manly</td>
<td>Maammarap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>line, a</td>
<td>Taawaal</td>
<td>many of us</td>
<td>Gaaluul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linco</td>
<td>Maargalay-u-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quumpaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;limb in the sky&quot; (= out on a limb)</td>
<td>Maaargalay-waurlal</td>
<td>march fly</td>
<td>Qanpaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>limb of tree</td>
<td>Maargalay</td>
<td>mark, a</td>
<td>Guamp-paurn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lips</td>
<td>Taat, Taal</td>
<td>MARSUPIALS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>listen, to</td>
<td>Taalimpaar</td>
<td>Anteater, Banded</td>
<td>Guambap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>little (short)</td>
<td>Tuaangaqqaq Quullity-Naaag(i)l</td>
<td>Bandicoot, Western Barred</td>
<td>Guambert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quart</td>
<td>Bandicoot, Rabbit</td>
<td>Maarl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarat</td>
<td>Bandicoot, Short-nosed</td>
<td>Maart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qurut</td>
<td>Cat, Native</td>
<td>Pae-e-tiyurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quurnt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyiurdity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quernt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuurddity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mauyer</td>
<td>Honey Possum</td>
<td>Nuuarl-pii(r)an-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yuulaart</td>
<td>(Noolbenger)</td>
<td>Qar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
neck, which is the nest
never NEG never
next next day
nice night
night, at nipple
no NEG no good no more nobody
north NNW. wind nose
nose-peg "not allowed"
not yet nothing
nothing having now numb
O ochre, red observe, to observation off
offside, on the old, older old man "old woman" once, at
PLANTS: (see also PLANTS SCIENTIFIC NAMES)

**Acacia sp. (beans)**
- qaamārūř

**Acacia sp.**
- paadvāq

**Acacia sp.**
- piibařaq

**Acacia sp.**
- qaaraqaar

**Banksia sp.**
- tuuatt-e-yi-āř

**Banksia sp.**
- taaalin

**Banksia sp.**
- waalv

**Banksia flower**
- muungiň

**beach grass**
- waaddiŋ, wuaddil

"beans, old tucker"
- qaara qaa r

**berries sp.**
- maarin

**Blackboy**
- paalq

**Blue Flag orchid**
- taaalinqu

**Broom Honey Myrtle**
- quidvīt

**bottlebrush sp.**
- piاثāř

**bullrush sp.**
- yāindert

**bush with berries**
- qvāamin- qvāamin

**bush, yellow flowers**
- maarl

**cauliflower bush**
- paatt-e-paatt

**Cherry, Wild**
- paarde-paatt ?

**Christmas Tree coastal shrub**
- guраan ?

**Coral Vine**
- tviyāq

**creepers, rootless**
- muant-t'āaüř & var.

**creepers, barrel-shaped fruit**
- waayam

**Dioscorea sp.**
- waalluŋ

**Dioscorea sp.**
- marbūŋ

**Dioscorea sp.**
- quuʁāp

**Dioscorea sp.**
- taa-piülüruŋ

**Dryandra sp.**
- waanmin

**"Exudation" (Euphorbia paralias)**
- qvāamin- qvāamin

**fruit, blue-greenish**
- qa(a)maq

**fruit, blue, sweet**
- paatt

**grass (generic)**
- paatt-e-paatt

**grass sp.**
- paalq

**grass tree**
- paqararl

**gum-tree 2 sp.**
- quurlārt

**gum-tree, Blue or River Gum**
- gauw

**Hakea sp.**
- taant-t väŋ

**Hakea preissii**
- tyanq-maat tyanq-m.iärt

**Hakea recurva**
- quäqär

**Jam Wood**
- wuag är

**Jarrah**
- puur tāaŋ

**Kangaroo Paw**
- yaungur-maat

**Karrī**
- qaarin

"Kidney, Little"
- tvuubaq

**orchid bulb**
- quarar1

**Mallee, Ridge-fruited**
- muert

**mallee scrub**
- maarl

**Mallet, Blue or River Gum**
- maarler1

**Mallet, Silver**
- tūāy-a-muuq

**Manna Wattle**
- paadvāq

**Marri**
- mari

**marsh mallow-like plant**
- tau, taau

"Matted Mass" creeper
- waült

"Milk-with" creeper
- quiy-u-waall

**Myrtle, a Honey**
- quulvāq

**Myrtle, White**
- quidvīt

"needle tree" orchid, "Blue Flag"
- taaliqu

**paperbark tree, saltwater**
- yauwarl

**Peppermint, W.A.**
- wäarnaq

**Petrophile sp.**
- waalarrl-waalarrl

**Pigface**
- miern

**"short one"**
- quardin

**"Iggface Eater" (Albany Nyungar)**
- Miernqaaŋaar

**puffball fungus**
- yuaŋawaŋ

**Quandong**
- tumbari

**rushed**
- waq

**Salmon Gum**
- wuerlaŋ

**saltbush**
- wuŋerq

**Sandalwood**
- wiilaŋ

**Sheoak, Swamp**
- querg

**"Smoky" spearwood, a**
- puuyur

**spearwood, a**
- puurtan

**Tallerack gum-tree**
- værlaŋ

**tea-tree sp.**
- miindiyuŋ

**tea-tree sp.**
- tvändilaŋ

**tea-tree sp.**
- tviṁyuwaall

**Tea-tree Broom**
- quidvīt
Tuart gum-tree  tuuatt  White Myrtle  quidvit
water-tree  narda  white flower  gauw (Hakea)
wattle sp.  piibaŋaq  Wool-grass  quraq, quurraq
Wattle, Black  qaamaranj  yam, blue flower  gauqagan
Wattle, Golden  maarn-indyay  yam sp.  tvuul
White Gum (*Tuart)  tuuatt  Yate, gum-tree  mauw, muaw
White Gum (Wandoor)  waurnt  Zamia Palm seeds pàuyin

PLANTS SCIENTIFIC NAMES:

Acacia sp., wattle sp., piibaŋaq
Acacia acuminata Benth., Jam Wood, maanqartaart
Acacia cassinophylla C. Andrew, Silver Wattle, wiilýur-waar
Acacia cochlearis (Labill.) Wendl., bushes, qaaraqqaar, qaaraqqaar
Acacia cyclops A. Cunn., "a pie of meshed-up peas eaten, called quanert"
Acacia cyclops A. Cunn., "refers to beans and peas", qaamarń
Acacia glaucoptera Benth., Flat Wattle, paardepaa
Acacia lasiocarpa Benth., paadýaŋ
Acacia microbotrya Benth., Manna Wattle, paadýaŋ
Acacia pycnantha Benth., Golden Wattle, maar-ńiindýay
Acacia salicina (Labill.) H.L. Wendt., Black Wattle, qaamarńń
Adenanthera cuneata Labill., "no use, honey in flowers", tuuul
Agonis flexuosa (Spreng.) Schauer, W.A. peppermint, wàernaq, wàernilý
Anigozanthos manglesii D.Don., Kangaroo Paw, yaungulī-maat
Anigozanthos rufus (Labill.), Kangaroo Paw, yaungulī-maat
Anthocercis littorea Labill., "reed grass, good string", waalý-waalý
Banksia attenuata ?, bottlebrush in swamps, pi̱APA
Banksia grandis Willd., bottlebrush in swamps, pi̱APA
Banksia nutans R.Br., "honey out of cones", taaaliný
Banksia occidentalis R.Br., waalý
Banksia pulchella R.Br., "like pine needles, honey in July", tuuatt-e-ỳíär
Billardiera latifolia (Turcz) Druce, "creeper with barrel-shaped fruit, green, when ripe brown", quurrAP
Billardiera lehmanniana F.Muell., "Coorup, a much-branched twiner ...", quurrAP
Calocephalus brownii (Cass.) F.Muell., 'Smoky', "no use, in dunes", puuyúń
Carpobrotus edulis (Linn.) N.E.Br., Pigface, păin, păuyín
Cassyttha racemosa Nees, creeper, bundles as fishing nets, waúntý
Casuarina obesa Miq., Swamp Sheoak, querl, queralý
Daemia kempiana (Hel 323), "like marsh mallow", tàu, taau
Dioscorea hastifolia Endl., Spear-leafed D., qa signific, waugarm
Dryandra longifolia R.Br., "yellow flowers, a bit honey", paańńńńńńńń
Eucalyptus adstringens (Maiden) Maiden, Brown Mallet, maarlert
Eucalyptus angulosus Schauer, Ridge-fruited Mallee, quarrarl
Eucalyptus calophylla Lindl., Marri gum-tree, maar
Eucalyptus calophylla Lindl., Marri gum-tree, maar
Eucalyptus cornuta (Labill.), Yate, broad-leaved gum-tree, mauw, muaw
Eucalyptus diversicolor F. Muell., Karri, qaarril, qaarrý
Eucalyptus falcata Turcz., Silver Mallet, tuarsity-a-muug
Eucalyptus gomphocephala D.C., White Gum, Tuart, p.105sq., tuuatt
Eucalyptus incrassata (Labill.), "stunted, no use", quarrarl
Eucalyptus loxophleba Benth., York Gum, tuatta, tuuatt
Eucalyptus marginata Donn ex Sm., Jarrah gum-tree, tyerálý
Eucalyptus macandra F.Muell. ex Benth., Long-flowered Marlock, tuuatt
Eucalyptus occidentalis Endl., Swamp Yate gum-tree, mauw, muaw, yaandil
Eucalyptus patens Benth., W.A. Blackbutt, tuatta, tuuatt
Eucalyptus platypus Hooker, mallee shrub, 'hard', muert, maala/uq
Eucalyptus rudis Endl., Blue Gum or River Gum, quurlä/urt
Eucalyptus salmonophloia F.Muell., Salmon Gum, wueraq, wüerlaq, wügerq
Eucalyptus tetragona (R.Br.) F.Muell., White Mallee, Tallerack, taalväraq
Eucalyptus wandoow Blakeley, White Gum or Wandoow, tuuatt, waurnt
Euphorbia paralias Linn., 'exudation', "no use", qurendu
Exocarpus spartaeus R.Br., Wild Cherry, tvi(t/y)aq, tviäq
Gompholobium tomentosum Labill., bush with berries, maar
Grevillea hookeriana Meissn., water-tree, wiänurt
Haemadorum sp. (Gre,Moo), resembling Haemadorum paniculatum Lindl., madja
Haemadorum spicatum R.Br. (Nin), "scarlet roots, roasted, pounded, not found in the interior", miern, miernity
Hakea preissii Meissn., "Needle Tree", taat-tyin
Hakea recurva Meissn., 'Devil’s Penis', "small tree with stiff, curved, needle-like leaves and cream flowers", tyaqa-miärt
Hakea sp., "wild flower", gauw, cf. Melaleuca elliptica
Helipterum manglesii (Lind.) Benth., Pink Sunray, qaaminy-qyaamin
Hibbertia sp., low bush, waanniq
Hypocalymma angustifolium Endl., White Myrtle, quidyit
Isopogon polyceraphus R.Br., "yellow flowering bush...", paatt-(e)-paatt
Kennedia coccinea Vent., Coral Vine, waallug
Lagurus ovatus Linn., Wool-grass, quraq, quuraq
Lepidosperma gladiatum Labill., Coast Sword Sedge, 'scratcher', qaerban
Macarthura australis Hueg., Pigface (Dou), quardin 'short one'
Macrozamia riedlei (Fisch. ex Gaud.), nuts and seeds of Zamia Palm
Macrozamia riedlei (Fisch, ex Gaud.), prepared food: querniq
Macrozamia riedlei (Fisch, ex Gaud.), unprepared food: püyin
Melaleuca cuticularis Labill., Paperbark (saltwater), dark green, yauwar
Melaleuca elliptica Labill., Granite Bottlebrush, gauw
Melaleuca nesophila F.Muell., Tea-tree, miindiyiert
Melaleuca polygaloides Schau., a honeymyrtle, quulyaq
Melaleuca striata Labill., Tea-tree, "health tea", tviädilaq, tviīnuyaall
Melaleuca uncinata R.Br., Broom Honeymyrtle, quidyit
Nuytsia floribunda (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl, Christmas Tree, muant-tväär and var.
Olax phyllanthi (Labill.) R.Br., 'Devil’s Leg', tyaqa-maat
Olearia axillaris (D.C.) F.Muell., 'milk-with' (Cha), 'rosemary' (Dampier)
Olearia phyllanthi (Labill.) R.Br., 'Devil's Leg', tyaqa-maat
Olearia virgata (D.C.) F.Muell., 'milk-with' (Cha), 'rosemary' (Dampier)
Olearia virgata (D.C.) F.Muell., 'milk-with' (Cha), 'rosemary' (Dampier)
Petrophile teretifolia R.Br., "no use", waallar-waallar
Platysace compressa (Labill.) Norman, creeper, "no use", taa-piuluürq
Platysace effusa (Turcz.) Norman, 'Little Kidney', orchid bulb, tyrubaq
Santalum acuminatum (R.Br.) A.DC., Quandong, tumbari, waag
Santalum spicatum (R.Br.) A.DC., Sandalwood, wilaarq
Scirpus nodosus Rottb., rushes, "for string and hats", (yi)iinyin
Solanum simonii Eichler, common fruit along coast, qaamin
Sollya heterophylla Lind., creeper, "blue flowers, blue, sweet berries", qaamaq, qamaq
Spinifex hirsutus Labill., beach grass, reed, waaddily, wuaddily
Stipa teninfolia Steud., "a long grass", paat-(e)-paatt
Templetonia retusa (Vent.) R.Br., "beans, old tucker", qaamārür
Typha domingensis Pers., bulrush, 'filamentous', yīândvert
Xanthorrhoea preissii Endl., Blackboy or grass-tree, paalaq

ENGLISH-NYUNGAR CONTINUED:
play, to waub- play thing wauberdi
player wauber playing waubindi
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>yuert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plenty</td>
<td>pulaaruq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pluck out, to point, a pointed, to become policeman</td>
<td>paaranan- piir (r)äp- maanity n'yaar'lyer quandäger yuiddilver gülär</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pond</td>
<td>maanabity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor fellow</td>
<td>see Dolphin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porpoise</td>
<td>paart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portion</td>
<td>-qaadaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possessing-posterior</td>
<td>qaart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pound, to pour, to (rain, sweat, blood) pregnant</td>
<td>puam-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>press together, to pretty prey, a prickle, a promised promised girl puffball fungus pursue, to pus put in order, to put it inside, to put it through, to Q quarter quick quiet R rabbit rage, in a rain coming rainbow rapid raw raw wood rays of the sun really? recede, to receding (tide) receive, to recently</td>
<td>quabülül puam-gähinn-wieraq taaty, taaity paatt taad'ylaq quurt-taayalq yuaqawaq taalag- quuly tuğul- tyaardag-ityaŋ- tyaardagityaŋ-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| recollect, to red red ochre region RELATIONSHIP: brother brother (is)ESS brother (did) ERG brother, my brother, younger brothers, younger brother's oldest brother-in-law brother's sons and daughters (woman speaking) cousins PL daughter daughter-in-law level, superior generation ego's täim, older and täin younger, of other moiety " " my Tami " " my grand- täimmaan PL fathers father father, my father, the (God) father-related father-in-law father's wife fathers (marriage potential) grand daughter, old grand father, my old grandfathers grandmother, my grandmothers (marriage potential) qaarag wilgilauq qualbau qualbiny qualbuq -aṟ- gununning quunt maamann piärðity maundann wuurt wurdumaan maamann yuurlyaṟ pierdigaar parents (woman speaking) maam maamann maann maann maamny maannnap qauğan(n) maann-yaug maamqar PL täimmänn PL täimmänn " täimmañ yauq qabarli gaaq gaaq quauğan(n) qaʁi qaʁi qaʁi
shallow
shame!
shank
share, to
sharp
sharp, to become
shave, to
sheep
shell of something
shell sp.
shell ornament
shield, a
shinbone
shine, a
shining
ship
shirt
shiver, to
short
short one
shorten, to
shoulder
shy
sick
sidestep, to
sigh, to
silly
silly getting
similar
similar to
simply
sinew
sit, to
skies, blue
skin
skin of female
kangaroo
skull

naaġ(i)l
paannaq!
maatt
waurlaqq-yuaq-
qaar
qaer
quiy
pi(i)́ap-
tyínkan-
kurkundyăři
taurnt
tiurdîŋ
shell ornament
yíaŋp
yuugil
qaarař
wurnda
maatt
ťůrtnt
tviérőły
qäibäřaq
qäibraq
qviër E
qaurt-teeŋg-
quarnt-quarat
qquardinř
qquardan-
quuńq
qaanřa
mîångq
mîândity
qerl(aq)-qäinn-
mîarq-
qaddaqa
qaatt-waara
qaatt-waala
qaatt-waara-apinź
-muągınř
-muugınř
wuaneľ
wuuneraq
yaagaq
maįł
maįlin
pięrt
nyįän-
waurl,
waurl puall
maųp
nalqag
préuaq-qaart
qaatt quiy

sky
maaŋ
waurl
Sky Emu, in Milky Way
sky magic
sleep, the
sleep, to
slender
slosh
slow, slowly
small
smell, to
smoke, a
SNAKES:
Carpet Snake
Death Adder
Dugite
Dugite var.
"Kabarda"
Mulga Snake
"little sand snake"
Western Tiger Snake
"yellow water snake"
"yellow snake 1 foot"
S CONTINUED:
sneak, to
sneak along, on, to
sneeze, a
sneezing
"snorter"
so
so, being
so, which is
soak, a
soakage
solid
some day
some time
song, a
song dance
soon
sooner or later

waurl puąlıy
piidryar
naugurt
wuerl
yaal-yuuriřity
taa-paaganř
naaģ(i)l
páernaŋ-
puay
puųy
wauq-qaall
quünt
quuant
taubitř
taubitř
qaabart
maarqganř
maarliỳ
nuarn
taap-miśiriřy
miinų-naal
qaađaŋ-
waanann-
mualvąriŋy
mualy waarginř
see horse
wuun
wuuniř
wuuniř
qäip-quant
Raadviniŋy
tiit
piąng-piąngq
piąng-piąngq
yįąddiŋ
yaluąr
puaret
purduań-purdań
surface
sweat (profuse)
sweat (nightly?)
sweat
sweat, to
sweep, to
sweetheart
syllable, a
T
taboo
tail
"tailers" (kanga-roo intestines)
take, to
take away, to
take in, to
talk, to
talk to, to
tall
tame (dog)
taste, good
tea
tea leaves
tear off, to
tears
teeth
tell, to
tell a lie, to
temples, the
temperament, a
tender (meat)
"squeezable"
tendon
termite
termite mound
testicles
that (is it) ESS
that (which is mentioned before)
that direction, in
that, around
theirs
them, of
there
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
there are... who
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
there are... who
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
there are... who
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
there are... who
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
there are... who
there are... who
they
they ESS
thigh muscle
thigh, upper
thin, to make it
this (is done)
this (does it)
this here
three
top of, on  qanaql
top of the head  yuufat
turtle, short (?)-necked  yaaginy
touch, to  paaganyugraarl-N qallap
tough (meat)  qabulg
toward -aargt
town  taun E
track of foot  tviap
track  maat
trackless  piert
travel, to  yierd-N(y)ierdarity
traveller  (y)ierdarityv
tread, to  quull-paadd-puurn
tree, a  yainty
Tuft of emu tail-feathers  quarrag-
apiny
turn round, to  maarqal
turning into  taalviyl
twig twigs quarrag-
quurlurr
twist, to  quuddiy-
quufty-traal

U
unable to  -puutt
unambiguous  quurt-qayynul
unawares  waarl
unconscious  nuyi
under no circumstances  naalwiiny
understand, to  qaattity-
purdau
until later  tyaarl-
tiyan
untraversed  piert-paap
up  yiafa
up on  yiafar
up (from above)  yiafaq
"up, to do"  yiafa
upper thigh  yiafairity-

T
upright -iya?
yiafa
yiafairiga
yiafaq
upstream  tan(d)i-tain(db)
upward  quump
urinate, to  quump(p-pua)amin-
us EXCL OBL equal moieties
us, all of  qaaluuru
us, many of  qaalag
us, with all of  qaaluul quumpaar
us, two it is who  guallulity
used to  maalan
useless  piert-paap
wait, to  waal-
wadi-
wait!  yaalag!
wait, to  naan-nuyan-
walk, to  yaan-
paadd-
walk briskly, to  muert-e-qiainn-quull-
walk on foot, to  tvianaq quull-
wandering in the bush  waander
water  qapia
wanted  qaagon
warder, a  waarder
warm  tility
watch for, to  waard-
watchful  waarderity
"Watcher" = Raven

V
vagabond  (y)ierdarity
vagina  taaer
vanish, to let it  paalaaritv-
vault of heaven  waurl
vein  piert
vertex  waurl-a-maat
very big  quumpaarmit
very good  qaabality
very good indeed  quumpaarmit
very great  muudert
vessel, thick, paperbark
vigorous  maandiy
virulent tongue  taa-waara
vocabulary, a
voice, a
voiceless
vomit, to
vortex
vulva  taaert

W
wail, to  waal-
wail-
wait!  yaalag!
wait, to  naan-nuyan-
walk, to  yaan-
paadd-
walk briskly, to  muert-e-qiainn-quull-
walk on foot, to  tvianaq quull-
wandering in the bush  waander
want, to  gaag-
waander
wanted  gaagany
warder, a  waarder
warm  tility
watch for, to  waard-
watchful  waarderity
"Watcher" = Raven
water  qapia
wanted  qaagon
warder, a  waarder
warm  tility
watch for, to  waard-
watchful  waarderity
"Watcher" = Raven
water  qapia
wait, to  waal-
wai-
wait!  yaalag!
wait, to  naan-nuyan-
walk, to  yaan-
paadd-
walk briskly, to  muert-e-qiainn-quull-
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"Watcher" = Raven
water  qapia
wait, to  waal-
wai-
wait!  yaalag!
wait, to  naan-nuyan-
walk, to  yaan-
paadd-
walk briskly, to  muert-e-qiainn-quull-
walk on foot, to  tvianaq quull-
wandering in the bush  waander
want, to  gaag-
waander
wanted  gaagany
warder, a  waarder
warm  tility
watch for, to  waard-
watchful  waarderity
"Watcher" = Raven
water  qapia

waterhole, a  gūäŋ
wave, to  waäp
waves  waaר
we PL INCL  gäiliůź
we two D INCL  gäiliūł
we two D INCL ERG  gäilińy
we two D INCL ESS  gäil
we two (X with me) (respectful)  gäannywaal\nweak, weary  miändity
weather  piert-paap
weather, clear  wüürdday
well, a native  wiürn
well (good)  maař
well, to make him keep it
well known, what is
tuaanq puality
west, the = dying
wäernaq
of the fire
wärnaq-eqaal
westerly (wind)
waal-yuüreity
well ground
mii-muanq
Whale, Sperm and
Black
what?  naa?
(where?)
what, to cause
waa?
what again?
yaan?
what for?
waau?
where?
wäniday?  naadYaq
wiindyal?  wäindyuŋ
wherefore?
naadYaq
where from?
wäindyuŋ
whirl, a
waurl
whirl around, to
quařag-quařan-
whirlwind
quařig-quařig
whiskers
quiurt
white

White, the

White ants
wadviľa
White fellow
t'anaąq
White (flowers)
tiurndinąq
White of the eye
mišl-tiurnt
"White Leg"
maať-tiürtt
(shark)

white sand

tiurnt
tiurtt
tiürtt

whitebait "want"  qaaqqaarn
it salty"  tyińkan-
whittle, to  nyįįnty
whittled stick, a  nąįįntų
who?  gäinų
who? ESS  gäinną
whose? GEN
naadYaq
why?
wiid, widower
yinaq
wild (angry)
qaaraq
wild country
muandąq
wind
maař
wind = "fog-
carrier"
tuły-vaaraq

WINDS (compass):
NNW.
NW/W.
SW.
S/SE.
E.
wind, to (twist)
quurđ-
winding
windpipe
gullet)
taargaart
wine
qaarίty
qaerίty
qaaqař
yaaląq
yaaląmber
wind, keep on the
gaurndaggaŋ-
winter
maųłuł
wiry
wuer
wish, to
wuerl-yąért
-wiith
waaraŋaŋ-
within
-paąř

without ABESS

-puutt

woman
yuąq
women
yuąq-a-maan
wood
puurn
wool
tiurndig gaarnt
word
maay
taa-waall
waaraŋą

word with, to

have a

worn out
wiürdday
wiürn(d)ąąq
wiürnt
wound, a  miändity
wound, to  qaatraq-
wounded  piäraq
wrap it up in, to  puamity-
"wrong girl"  qaurt-maat

yawn, to  qaas-
yellow  yuun
yes  qaaqaar
yesterday  quüyqaq
yet  yaalaq
yolk  nuruq
you 2 SG NGA  qundu
you 2 SG and D  niun-

you 2 SG and D  niün-
you 2 SG ERG  niün-daqq
you 2 PL  nua(w)al
you all 2 PL EXCL  niunurdawaal
you two 2 D  nuaa'il
yours (for you)  niundulaa
yours OBL  niunalaq
young  naağ(i)l
young  quuin
young of animals  nuabin
young, drunken  maandiýin-quurdap
youthful  maandiý
youthless (tame)  maandiý-puutt

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