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Innamincka Words
Yandruwandha dictionary and stories

Compiled by Gavan Breen

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Preface

Innamincka Words is one of a pair of companion volumes on Yandruwandha, a dialect of the language formerly spoken on the Cooper and Strzelecki Creeks and the country to the north of the Cooper, in the northeast corner of South Australia and a neighbouring strip of Queensland. The other volume is entitled Innamincka Talk: a grammar of the Innamincka dialect of Yandruwandha with notes on other dialects.

Innamincka Talk is a more technical work and is intended for specialists and for interested readers who are willing to put some time and effort into studying the language. Innamincka Words is for readers, especially descendants of the original people of the area, who are interested but not ready to undertake serious study of the language. It is also a necessary resource for users of Innamincka Talk.

These volumes document all that could be learnt from the last speakers of the language in the last years of their lives by a linguist who was involved with other languages at the same time. These were people who did not have a full knowledge of the culture of their forebears, but were highly competent, indeed brilliant, in the way they could teach what they knew to the linguist student. Although the volumes document only a small part of a rich culture, they are a tribute to the ability and diligence of the teachers.
Map: Yandruwandha and neighbouring languages
Tim Guttie (Nelly Parker) with Fred McKellar at Windorah (1967)

Bob and Maudie Naylon with Gavan Breen and son Frank, Birdsville (1973)
1 Introduction

The Yandruwandha were one of a group of tribes speaking dialects of the same language and living in the Lakes Country of northeastern South Australia. Other names referring to people speaking other dialects of this language are Yawarrawarrka, Nhirripi, Matja, Parlpamardramardra, Ngananhina, Ngapardandhirri and Ngurawola. Very little is known about some of these groups, and what detail we have is given in the introductory chapter of the grammar, which also gives more information on the speakers who provided the words, sentences and stories that are the basis for these two volumes.

The bulk of this dictionary has been compiled from Yandruwandha language recorded from Tim Guttie in 1967–68 and from Bennie Kerwin from 1968 to 1976. It is primarily in the dialect spoken around Innamincka. However, words from the Strzelecki dialect and from Yawarrawarrka also have been added; these were obtained mainly from Maudie Naylon, from 1970 to 1976, but some Yawarrawarrka was recorded also from Willy and Alfie Harris and their brother Hector Harrison in 1967. The material from the two latter dialects is less reliable; Maudie Naylon tended to confuse the two to some extent — excusable for a person who was probably closer to ninety than to eighty at the time and who was trying to give information in what was probably her fifth or sixth language, while the other three were much younger and much less knowledgeable. There are also a few Nhirripi words from Alice Miller (recorded by Stephen Wurm in 1957 and transcribed by Claire Bowern).

There are a number of words spelt in two different ways. In some of these cases one of these ways may not be correct, but I am not able to determine this from the recorded data. There may also be inconsistencies in the writing of some lexical items as one word or as two; for example, whether ‘finger’ is marawitju or mara witju. These words may be pronounced both ways, and the Yandruwandha people may decide on a rule for the way they are to be written. I have used hyphens to break up long words at the end of lines, but not much otherwise — only to break up reduplications of words of three syllables or longer (so paladi-paladi, but not palapaladi), to separate a couple of endings (nyadi 'like' and ngada 'while') and for a few special compounds like ngarndri-ngapiri 'parents'. Hyphens could be used more often if people prefer this.

All of the information on the words is given in the first part, Yandruwandha to English. The second part, English to Yandruwandha, is intended just for finding words. You should then go to the first part to get further information on the word, including example sentences (which are preceded by *) and additional notes (which are preceded by #). This is particularly important if an English entry has two or more Yandruwandha equivalents,
because these might be quite different. For example, two words are given for ‘grandfather’: *papa* and *tjindra*. But if you find these words in the first part you will see that *papa* is ‘mother’s father’ and *tjindra* is ‘father’s father’. They both have other meanings too. Another example: two words are given for ‘him’, *yinha* and *nhunggani*. But *nhunggani* only means ‘him’ in expressions like ‘to him’, ‘for him’, ‘with him’ (in which it has an ending attached to it). In a sentence like ‘I saw him’ you couldn’t use *nhunggani* for him, only *yinha*.

The form of an entry in the Yandruwandha-to-English section is: head word (the Yandruwandha word), its meaning or meanings in English, sometimes a note preceded by # giving further information, such as saying what dialect the word belongs to, often example sentences, each preceded by • and with the Yandruwandha sentence followed by an English translation and occasionally also by a more literal translation of all or part preceded by the abbreviation ‘lit.’; after the example sentences comes often the symbol # followed by further information about the word, often referring the reader to other words with the same or similar meaning. If an example sentence is not in Innamincka Yandruwandha it is labelled, for example (SY) (see final paragraph below). In the English-to-Yandruwandha section the headword is in English and Yandruwandha equivalents follow.

When the meaning of a word is given as two or more words (or phrases) separated by commas, these are thought of as just different aspects of the meaning or different ways of saying the same thing, although between them they should give a better idea of the range of meaning of the Yandruwandha word than any one of them would give. Some examples are ‘argue, have a row’ and ‘river, creek’. When the words are separated by semicolons they are thought of as different meanings, although closely related; for example ‘yawn’; ‘hiccough’; ‘burp’. In these cases example sentences illustrating various meanings are not separated. Sometimes in such cases the different meanings are labelled with a letter, (a), (b) etc., and in these cases examples illustrating (a) are given before (b) is introduced, and so on. Letters are used also to separate off meanings that apply only to some dialect(s) other than Innamincka Yandruwandha. Numbers — (1), (2) etc. — are used instead of letters when the meanings are rather more divergent, as for example in the kamiri entry.

When there are two words with the same form but meanings that seem to be completely unrelated they are given as quite separate entries; for example, *nhinda* ‘shame’, ‘shyness’ and *nhinda* ‘size’; ‘shape’; ‘appearance’. Sometimes my judgment about these may be different from someone else’s, and, more importantly, may be different from what the native speakers would have thought (especially for a case like that of kamiri).

 Occasionally the head word in an entry is something that has never been heard except in compounds; in these cases it is given in brackets and no meaning may be given for it. An example is *(kaldri)*. This is then followed by subentries for compounds that include it.

The example sentences contain large numbers of endings on words, and these are listed separately and very briefly explained in the dictionary. They are explained in detail in the grammar, and will be explained in a less technical way in the following section. Occasionally an example sentence contains a word or part of a word which I do not understand or could not hear properly. These are marked with question marks, in brackets which may also enclose the part of the word concerned or, if it is a whole word, just follow it.
Abbreviations used in the dictionary include:

Eng (English)
Nh (Nhirrpi)
Wngu (Wangkangurru)
Yn (= Yandruwandha)

AWH (material from A.W. Howitt’s ‘Native tribes of south-east Australia’)
BK (= Benny Kerwin, used especially when he gave something in Yawarrawarri)
H (= material from one or more of the younger Yawarrawarri informants)
MN (used sometimes for material from Maudie Naylon)
RYn (= material in Yandruwandha from J.G. Reuther’s massive late 19th-century work on the Diyari or Dieri\(^1\) who lived to the west of the Yandruwandha)
SY (= material in Strzelecki Yandruwandha from Maudie Naylon)
TG (= Tim Guttie)
Yw (= material in Yawarrawarri from Maudie Naylon)

When an abbreviation follows # it means that it applies to the preceding word; when it is in parentheses and following • it applies to the example sentence which follows; when it is in parentheses and preceding an alternative form of a word it applies to that alternative. So, for example, # SY, Yw • (SY) means ‘this word occurs in Strzelecki Yandruwandha and Yawarrawarri; the following example is from Strzelecki Yandruwandha’; warrayi, (Yw) warranyi means the Yawarrawarri version is warranyi. The sign = in an entry means ‘same as’. Yandruwandha information from Benny Kerwin (which forms the bulk of the dictionary) and Tim Guttie (whose dialect is the same as Benny’s, apart from the odd word) is not identified. Strzelecki Yandruwandha and Yawarrawarri words are identified only when they are different from Innamincka Yandruwandha or when there is no corresponding Innamincka dialect word known (in which case the odds are fairly high that the Innamincka dialect word is the same).

1.1 A short introduction to the Yandruwandha language

(a) The pronunciation of Yandruwandha words

The spelling system of Yandruwandha uses seventeen of the letters in the English alphabet, but a couple of these are used only as part of digraphs (pairs of letters that are used together to represent a single sound, like sh and th in English). The alphabet is, as one would expect, much less suitable for a language like Yandruwandha than it is for English (and it is far from ideal for English too). One result of this is that there are many more digraphs in Yandruwandha than in English, and there are two trigraphs — sounds written with three letters (rdl, rdr below). Yandruwandha has fewer vowel sounds than English, but more consonants.

The following are the consonants of Yandruwandha and their approximate pronunciations. They are not listed in alphabetical order, but are in groups of similar sounds. Some of them are not like any sounds in English and require some practice to learn.

\(^1\) See the References in Innamincka Talk.
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p, like \( p \) in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like \( p \) in *spot* than \( p \) in *pot*.

b, like English \( b \).

k, like \( k \) (or hard \( c \)) in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like \( c \) in *Scot* than \( c \) in *cot*.

g, like English \( g \).

t, like \( t \) in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like \( t \) in *stop* than \( t \) in *top*.

d, like English \( d \) when it comes at the beginning of a word or after \( n \), but pronounced with a quicker movement of the tongue when it comes between vowels, the way some people pronounce \( r \).

th, not like English \( th \) but more like the combination of \( t \) and \( th \) in, for example, *got them* (pronounced quickly). The tongue touches the back of the front teeth.

dh, something like the combination of \( d \) and \( th \) in, for example, *had them* (pronounced quickly). The tongue touches the back of the front teeth.

tj, something like \( ch \) in English but cut short.

dj, something like \( j \) in English but cut short.

rt, like \( t \) except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in \( t \), but further back.

rd, like \( d \) except that the tongue tip is further back, as for \( rt \).

m, as in English.

ng, as in English *hangar*, not like in *finger* (this combination of sounds is spelt \( \text{ngg} \) in Yandruwandha) or in *danger* (this combination of sounds is spelt \( \text{ndj} \) in Yandruwandha). Often comes at the beginning of a word, and this can be a problem for English speakers.

n, as in English.

nh, like \( n \) but pronounced with the tongue touching the back of the front teeth, not above them. Like \( n \) in *tenth*.

ny, like the \( ny \) in *canyon*.

rn, like \( n \) except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in \( n \), but further back.

l, as in English.

lh, like \( l \) but pronounced with the tongue touching the back of the front teeth, not above them. Like \( l \) in *filth*.

ly, like \( lli \) in million.

rl, like \( l \) except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in \( l \), but further back.

dl, as in English *fiddler*.

rdl, like \( dl \) except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in \( dl \), but further back.
**rr**, a rolled r sound, like what you might hear in Scottish English.

**dr**, starts as a d and ends up as a rr (rolled r).

**rdr**, starts as an rd and ends up as a rr (rolled r).

**w**, as in English.

**y**, as in English.

**r**, as in Australian English.

The vowels in Yandruwandha can be written with just three letters, **a**, **i** and **u**. Sometimes you hear sounds like **e** or **o**, but these are just variants of other vowels influenced by the consonants near them, just as, for example, the first vowel of English **wallaby** is written with a but pronounced like **o** because of the influence of the **w**.

**a** is generally pronounced like English **u** in **cut**, but can be more like **o** after **w** and more like **a** in **cat** after **y**.

**i** is normally like **i** in **hit**.

**u** is generally like **u** in **put**.

Some minor simplifications are made in the spelling of Yandruwandha words. Certain consonant clusters (pairs of consonants together) are simplified in the spelling in that a **h**, a **y** or an **r** are left out. Thus **nth** (a cluster of **nh** + **th**) is written instead of **nhth**, **ndh** instead of **nhdh**, **lth** instead of **lthh**. The others are **ntj** instead of **nyj**, **ndj** instead of **nydj**, **ltj** instead of **lytj**, **rnt** instead of **rntj**, **rnd** instead of **rntj**, **rndr** instead of **rntdr**. Another simplification is the omission of the first **r** when the sounds **rd** and **rdr** occur at the beginning of a word. So, for example, **drama**, not **rdrama**, ‘cut’. When there is a cluster of the sounds **n** and **g** a dot is written between them, to distinguish this combination from the single sound written **ng**. For example, **thawanga** means ‘will go’, **thawan.ga** ‘went some time ago’.

The main stress (or accent) in Yandruwandha words is on the first syllable. So, for example, **kala** is more like **colour** in this respect than **galah** and **karta** is more like **cutter** than **catarrh**. It is in the three-syllable words that English speakers are most likely to get the stress wrong: **makita** has a tune like **marketer**, not like **mosquito**; **murali** like **morally** not **medallion**. It is very common in English for the first vowel to be weak and unclear: the first **o** in **tomato** is not at all like a clear strong **o** (as it is in **Thomas**), and hardly sounds different from the first **e** in **temerity**, the first **a** in **Tamara** or the first **i** in **timidity**. This never happens in Yandruwandha; the first vowel is always strong and clear.

(b) The grammar of Yandruwandha

A major difference in the way Yandruwandha works compared to English is that Yandruwandha makes far more use of suffixes (endings put on words, like **-ing** or **-ed** or **-ness** in English) to show the relationship between words in a sentence. For many of the functions that are performed by suffixes in Yandruwandha, English uses prepositions (words like ‘in’, ‘by’, ‘from’, ‘through’ that normally go before the word they refer to) or simply relies on the order of the words in a sentence.

For example, to show the location of something in English we use **in** or **at** or **on** or **between** or various other prepositions. Yandruwandha uses a suffix like **-yi**, which has the same function as some (not all) of those prepositions. In English we say ‘He’s hiding in the hole’; in Yandruwandha we might say ‘Mingkayi nhutjadu purripandhirnanga’, literally
‘hole-in he-there hide-down-is.doing’. To illustrate the function of word order in English we have the sentence: ‘The dog killed a snake’. If we changed the order to ‘A snake killed the dog’ we would have a sentence with a quite different meaning, because the one that is mentioned first is the one that did the action. The only way we can change the order without changing the meaning is to make some other change at the same time, for example changing ‘killed’ to ‘was killed by’. In Yandruwandha we can say ‘Pandili kathikathi parndrina’, in which the word pandi ‘dog’ has an ending -li which specifies it as being the subject of the verb, the one that killed. If we say ‘Kathikathi pandili parndrina’, putting the word for ‘snake’ first (which is less likely but quite possible), the meaning is still the same, because the word for ‘dog’ is still the one that has the suffix -li. (There are no words in the Yandruwandha sentence translated as ‘the’ or ‘a’.)

If, say, the subject is a phrase with more than one word — say ‘that dog’ — we could say ‘Pandi nhuludu kathikathi parndrina’ and this time we know that nhuludu goes with pandi, because it follows it, and that these two words express the subject of the sentence even though pandi doesn’t have -li any more, because the word nhuludu has to be the subject or part of the subject of this type of sentence; if it was the object or part of the object it would be yintjadu instead. It is possible also for the words in the phrase to be separated, and then the pandi would need the ending to show that it belonged with nhuludu: ‘Pandili kathikathi parndrina nhuludu’. This is something like saying ‘A dog killed a snake — that one did’.

The word purripandhirmanga in the first of the Yandruwandha sentences above illustrates another prominent feature of the language. It is made up of purri ‘hide’, pandhi ‘down’ and the suffix -rnanga ‘is doing’. Because the hiding is being done in a hole it is likely that the person or thing is crouching, and so it is appropriate (but not obligatory) to augment the verb with pandhi to emphasise this aspect of it. This is very common, and a number of common words, such as the verbs nhina ‘sit, stay’, thawa ‘go’, thika ‘return’, windri ‘go in’, thayi ‘eat’ and the adverbs thalka ‘up’, pada ‘in’ and yukarra ‘at night’, are used in this way to add extra meaning to a verb.

The system of pronouns in Yandruwandha is more complex than that in English. Nominative personal pronouns (used as subject of a sentence) in English are I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Yandruwandha has nganyi ‘I’ (and ngathu when it is subject of a verb that has an object), yini ‘you (one person)’ (and yundru when it is subject of a verb that has an object), yula ‘you (two)’, yuda ‘you (more than two)’, nhunu ‘he’ or ‘it’, nhani ‘she’, ngaldra ‘we (you and I)’, ngali ‘we (two, not including you)’ (= ‘he and I’ or ‘she and I’), ngandra ‘we (more than two, including you)’, ngani ‘we (more than two, not including you)’, pulu ‘they (two)’, thana ‘they (more than two)’. These pronouns are repeated in a slightly different order in the following table, which also has the object forms (corresponding to English ‘me’, ‘you’, ‘him’, ‘her’, ‘it’, ‘us’, ‘them’) and the genitive forms (corresponding to English ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, ‘its’, ‘our’, ‘their’).

The genitives can combine with other endings that go on nouns. The third person pronouns, corresponding to English ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘they’ and so on, function also as demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns like ‘this’ and ‘that’ and take endings -yi meaning ‘here’ and -du (and some other variations) meaning ‘there’, so nhunuyi is ‘this (male or thing)’ and nhunudu (and the more common variant nhuti du) means ‘that (male or thing)’. Other roots that can combine with these endings -yi and -du (and others), but form only demonstrative adjectives and pronouns and not personal pronouns, are nhinggi and nhuku. For more detail see the dictionary entries or, better, the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk.
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Subject Object Genitive

| first singular   | nganyi, ngathu | nganha | ngakani |
| second singular  | yini, yundru   | yina   | yingga |
| third singular non-feminine | nhunu | yinhana | nhanu |
| third singular feminine | nhani | yinhana | nhinga |
| first dual inclusive | ngaldra | ngalunha | ngalunga |
| first dual exclusive | ngali | ngalinha | ngalinga |
| second dual      | yula           | yulhu  | yulga  |
| third dual       | pula           | pulhu  | pulgani |
| first plural inclusive | ngandra | mganhuna | nganhuna |
| first plural exclusive | ngani | nganimha | nganinga |
| second plural    | yuda           | yunhu  | yunngani |
| third plural     | thana          | thanha | thanngani |

The following section is a list of all the suffixes that we know of in the language, with a short description of what the function of each is. A more detailed description of each, with examples, can be found in the grammar volume. The list is in alphabetical order, so I will list here the most common of the suffixes that are used on nouns and on verbs. On nouns, -li, -ngadji, -yi, -nguda, -puru, -mindji, -pami, -ngurru; on verbs -na, -mihana, -lapurra, -rla, -ngi, -malka, -yi, -ri, -rnanga, -rlayi, -ini, -ni, -padipadini, -yindri. On all words the emphatic suffixes, especially -la and -jji, are very common. It is common for a word, especially a verb, to have two or three or more suffixes.

1.2 Alphabetical list of suffixes

Suffixes used only in Yawarrawarrka are usually cross-referred to the corresponding suffix in Yandruwandha. References such as 'See §11.14' are to relevant sections of the grammar volume, and are intended for readers who are sufficiently interested to study the particular point in more detail; others need not worry about them. The word or abbreviation, often in small capitals, given at the end of each description is the identification used for this suffix in interlinear translations in the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk, and in the stories.

-a- added to a verb stem preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-ardi added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-ey distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-du added to a third person or demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is not close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘there’. Same as -jilu. THERE

-indri used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -ri in Yandruwandha. UNSP

-ini added to a verb stem ending in a to convert it into a form that can have noun endings added to it. See -ni. See §10.6. GER

-ipi added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarrka to warn that an undesirable event may occur. See -yi. POT
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-irnanyi used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -rlayi in Yandruwandha. Also -rranyi. SIM

-itha used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -nhana in Yandruwandha. NP

-iya used in Yawarrawarrka with the same functions as -nga in Yandruwandha. FUT

-iyapurra added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarrka to indicate that something used to happen. See §11.1. REMP

-ka added to a noun stem or certain other words, to mean ‘cause to be that thing’. See §13.7.4. CAUS

-ka added to a verb to show that an action is being directed away from the speaker. See §11.14. AWAY

-kadi a form of the ending -ngadi used on directional terms and yila- ‘where’; see §9.7. DAT

-kala added to a demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is somewhere in the vicinity of some named or known place. Could be translated ‘somewhere around’. May be added also to third person pronouns for emphasis. about

-kaldri added to a verb stem and translated ‘again’; it means that an action is repeated or that it restores the previous state of affairs. See §11.10. again

-ku used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -du in Yandruwandha. THERE

-kurnu used on nouns with the meaning ‘other’, ‘another’. See §10.5.3. other

-la- added to a verb stem preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-la added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-lapurra added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened long ago. See §11.1. REMP

-ldra added to a word to show that there is a contrast with something else; ‘on the other hand’, or ‘contrary to expectation’ or just ‘but’. See §18.3.2. BUT

-ldrangu added to any word and has the meaning ‘again’ or ‘too’. Probably a compound of -ldra and -ngu. See §18.3.3. BUT-YET

-li- added to a verb stem ending in i and preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-li added to a noun which is the subject of a transitive verb (and then it is not translated in English), and to a noun which denotes the instrument with which something is done (translated ‘with’). See §9.1.3. ERG or INST

-li added to a verb stem to show that two people are being told to do something. See §11.13. DUIMP
-lka added to a few intransitive verb stems to form transitive verbs, meaning ‘cause to do that action’. See §13.7.5. CAUS

-lu added in Yawarrawarrka and Strzelecki Yandruwandha to a noun ending in \textit{u} and has the same functions as the second -\textit{li} above. ERG or INST

-ma added to some intransitive verb stems to form transitive verbs, meaning ‘cause to do that action’. See §13.7.4. CAUS

-ma used in Yawarrawarrka with the same functions as -\textit{ngadi} in Yandruwandha.

-mada, -madani

used on kinship terms with the meaning ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’. Same as -\textit{mala}. See §9.2, §10.5.8. 2KTN

-mala, -malani

used on kinship terms with the meaning ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’. May be followed by -\textit{nyi}. See §9.2, §10.5.8. 2KTN

-malka added to a verb stem to convey a weak command or permission to do the action. See §11.6. OPT

-mindji used on nouns to mean ‘having the thing or quality denoted by the noun’. See §10.5.4. PROP

-mini used as part of a verb stem to denote that an action is performed in an interval between stages in a journey, or that the agent begins to go somewhere immediately after performing the action, or performs the action on completing his travelling, or performs an action, lasting a comparatively short time, while in motion. See §12.2. run

-na added to a noun stem to mean ‘become that thing’ or ‘come to have that quality’, or to an intransitive verb stem to mean ‘cause to do that action’, or to a transitive verb to form a ditransitive verb (one that takes two separate objects), or to denote purposeful action. See §13.7.1. INCH or TVR or APP

-na added to a verb stem to indicate that something has just happened in the very recent past. See §11.1. IP

-ndja used on nouns to mean ‘plural’, i.e. ‘more than two’. See §9.4, §10.5.2. PL

-ndzi added to a verb stem to mark an action that immediately follows another action. See §11.11. SEQ

-n\textit{ga} added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened within the last few years. See §11.1. FARP

-nga added to a verb stem, with a wide range of meanings, including future or intended action, action following on from another action, and also showing the purpose of another action. See §11.3. FUT

-ngadi added to a noun or pronoun which denotes the purpose or aim or destination or beneficiary of an action, translated ‘for’ or ‘to’. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. It is added to a noun also to mark the owner of something, and could then be translated or ‘belonging to’ or with apostrophe s. See §9.1.4. DAT
-ngana added to a noun stem to mean ‘become that thing’ or ‘come to have that quality’. Normally a separate word, not a suffix. See §13.7.2. do

-ngari used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed downwards. See §12.13. down

-ngi used on kinship terms with the meaning ‘my’; also used on ‘who’ and on dual and plural words to mean ‘belonging to’. See §9.2, §10.5.7. 1KIN

-ngu added to most types of words, and denotes that something is still the case (‘still’, or ‘yet’), or that something else happened (‘then’, as in ‘did this, then did that’). See §18.3.1. YET, THEN

-nguda added to a noun or pronoun to show where something or someone is from, translated ‘from’. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.6. ABL

-ngurru used on kinship terms to refer to a group of people, one or more of whom is called by that term, and on other nouns to mean ‘having with you’. See §10.5.6. COM

-nhana added to a verb stem to indicate that something has happened within the last day or so. See §11.1. NP

-nhina used as part of a verb stem to refer either to action continuing for some time or to something happening during the day. See §11.1, §12.8. sit

-nhukada, -nhukadani added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened within the last few days. See §11.1. RECP

-ni added to a verb stem ending in i or u to convert it into a form that can have noun endings added to it. See -ini. See §10.6. GER

-ni added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarrika to indicate that something has just happened in the very recent past. Same as -na in Yandruwandha. IP

-ni added to a verb stem to show that more than two people are being told to do something. See §11.13. PLIMP

-ni used in Yawarrawarrika with the same function as -yi (added to a noun) in Yandruwandha. LOC

-nyadi can be added to almost any word, and shows that something resembles in some way or can be mistaken for the thing or action represented by that word. Translated ‘like’. See §18.2. like

-nyi used in Yawarrawarrika with the same function as -yi (added to a noun) in Yandruwandha. LOC

-pada used as part of a verb stem with several functions, including to denote action carried out in or directed into a confined space, and action directed to the other side. See §12.12. in

-padapada used as part of a verb stem to denote habitual action, usually as a gerund -padipadini, which means ‘used to’. See §12.9. HAB

-pandhi used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed downwards. See §12.13. down
-\textit{pani} used on nouns to mean 'not having the thing or quality denoted by the noun'. See §10.5.5. It is also used on a verb stem to show that someone is being told not to do something. See §11.5.1. \textit{PRIV}

-\textit{pika} added to a noun stem denoting some object, quality or state, to form a stem denoting someone who or something which is characterised by possessing or being affected by that object, quality or state. See §10.5.10. \textit{CHAR}

-\textit{purra} added to a noun denoting a state or action, to denote 'one who is habitually in that state or performing that action'. See §10.5.9.

-\textit{puru} added to a noun or pronoun to show the cause of fear or of a precaution. There is no simple or regular translation in English. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.7. \textit{AVER}

-\textit{rdaka} used as part of a verb stem and seems to denote motion in a different direction to the observer, but the meaning is not clear. See §12.16. (none)

-\textit{rduda} used as part of a verb stem to denote a continued or frequently repeated action carried out while the actor is travelling. See §12.1. along

-\textit{ri} added to a verb stem to indicate that the tense is not specified in the verb but is to be inferred from the context. See §11.8. \textit{UNSP}

-\textit{rla} added to a verb stem to indicate that something is happening now or happens regularly. See §11.2 \textit{PRES}

-\textit{rlayi} added to a verb stem in a subordinate clause to indicate that the action referred to is simultaneous with or the cause of (and continuing up to the time of) the action referred to in the main clause. See §11.12. \textit{SIM}

-\textit{rnanga} added to a verb stem denotes a continuing action or state in the present, or if subordinate to a main clause it denotes action contemporaneous with, but extending over a longer time than, the action described by the main verb. In a story it denotes something happening at the period of the story. See §11.9. \textit{CONT}

-\textit{rnanyi} used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as \textit{-rlayi} in Yandruwandha. Also \textit{-irnanyi}. \textit{SIM}

-\textit{thalka} used as part of a verb stem to refer to either action directed upwards or to something happening in the morning. See §11.4, §12.14. up

-\textit{tharra} used as part of a verb stem with a range of functions, including to refer to a person or thing moving away from the actor, and to denote completeness of an action. See §12.18. fly

-\textit{thawa} used as part of a verb stem to denote that an action is performed in an interval between stages in a journey, or that the agent begins to go somewhere immediately after performing the action, or performs the action on completing his travelling, or performs an action, lasting a comparatively short time, while in motion. See §12.2. go

-\textit{thayi} used as part of a verb stem to denote action performed for the actor’s own benefit. See §12.17. eat


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-\textit{thika} used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed back to or followed by a return to camp, or to some other point of recent origin of the actor, and in most cases also preceded by movement to the location of the action, or else it denotes action carried out on behalf of someone other than the actor. See §12.4. return

-\textit{thikahi}kha used as part of a verb stem to denote action over a wide area or affecting many objects. See §12.6. everywhere

-\textit{thili} used on nouns to mean ‘two’. See §9.4, §10.5.1. DU

-\textit{thudu} added to a noun or pronoun in Yawarrawarrrka to show the cause of fear or of a precaution. There is no simple or regular translation in English. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.7. AVER

-\textit{tjadu} added to a third person pronoun to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is not close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘there’. Same as -\textit{du}. THERE

-\textit{tji} added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-w distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-wa added to a demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is distant from the speaker. Can be translated ‘over there’. THERE

-waga or -wagawaga used as part of a verb stem to denote motion located or directed around some object or place. See §12.7. around

-\textit{walpirri} used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed up and over some barrier. See 12.15. across

-\textit{warra} used as part of a verb stem to denote arrival. See §12.5. arrive

-\textit{windri} used as part of a verb stem to denote action (a) directed away from or (b) followed by movement away from the speaker or some other point of reference. See §12.3. enter

-y distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-ya- added to a verb stem ending in \textit{i} and preceding -\textit{ria} to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-\textit{yarndu} added to a verb stem, or more often following, to convey a weak command or permission to do the action. See §11.6. OPT

-\textit{yey} distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-\textit{yi} added to a noun or pronoun to show where something or someone is at the time or is ending up as the result of an action, and translated ‘at’, ‘in’, ‘on’, ‘into’, ‘onto’. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.5. LOC

-yi added to a third person or demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘here’. HERE
-yi added to a verb stem to warn that an undesirable event may occur. See §11.6.

-yindri used on verbs to mean ‘doing to yourself’, ‘doing to one another’, ‘doing for your own benefit’. See §7.4, §14.1. RR

-yukala meaning not known. See §18.5 (none)

-yukarra used as part of a verb stem to refer to something happening during the night. See §11.4, §12.10. at night
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D

daba  hole, tear (for example, in a dress); torn # SY, Yw. See purra.
dabaka  open (door) # SY. See pindri, pirika.
dabana  get torn # SY
dadawa  fan • Maka nhandra yinhayi dadawarla. ‘She’s fanning the fire.’
daka  make # Yw. Heard only in speaking of making a boomerang. See ngana, nhapi, wathi.
dakamirri  pelican • ... palha ngala thana dakamirri, marrumarruyitji. ‘... they [catch] pelicans in the lake country.’ # H ngagangaga
(daku)
dakuka, dakurdakuka  fix, repair, make good # Also patjika.
dakuma  do properly, make sure of • Wawana ngathu yinha kanpa dakuma. ‘I saw it properly.’ # This is the only example, and it is not clear what part of speech dakuma is.
dakunpa  catch (a ball); hit (for example, with bullet), do well or successfully • Ay dakunpana nhuludu! ‘Oh, good catch!’ (or good shot, or whatever). # RYn has it as meaning ‘do carefully’.
Dalan.garanyi  Dullingari Waterhole (?).
Dalindji  Daringie Well (?).
dambu, kurni dambu  testicles.
damburdambu(ra?)  ball (of flour and water).
Dampunu  Dampoona Waterhole # Yw (BK).
dandhirri  turkey bush # Perhaps Eremophila gilesii. According to Reuther, this is saltbush. See pundri.
dan.ga  (a) find • Kali ngathu nhanha dan gana. ‘I’ve found her.’ • Minhangananhana nhunu, dan ghananangu yuda? ‘What happened to him; did you find him?’; (b) have (a baby) • Muduwa thidharri dan ganhana. ‘[That woman] had a baby yesterday.’ # Yw mankamanka; See also kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, ngathaniaka.
dangguda  dream # SY. See pukudu.
dangguda pardra  dream about # SY Lit. ‘dream hold’.
danthu, danthurdanthu  soft, supple (as a tanned skin) # See miltjamiltja, tjampa, paltja.
dapa  shut (mouth) • Yandhinipurra nhutjadu karrukarru, walya marna dapini. ‘That old man’s a good talker, he can’t shut his mouth.’ # See also munma, ngapu.
dapa  sore # SY. See also withi.
dardirdardima  tell someone not to do something, stop someone doing something (by telling) • Nganha nhulu parndrinhana, ngarandra, minhangadi yundru walya dardirdardimanhana?
'He hit me, mum, why didn’t you stop him?'

darla skin, shell of egg • Ngapala tjukurru darla karna parkululi pula wathili pinyiyinkali walthangatji.
‘Two men carry the kangaroo skin [waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders.’ • Ngapala pakathikarnanga darla pirnngandji yinha, yilayarnduji kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.’ # See also the first darlamurr example. See also nyindi.

darlamurr bark • Ngala pani-pani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamurrul windrimari, paltjikini-ngaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ • Kathi thukali, walya kalpurru thalpali or walya darlamurrul, ngarru katthi thukali mandrirnanga. ‘We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel shell.’
darnu weak (of person) # SY wamiyami.

darnurdarnu weak (of string)
darra cook, roast, burn # SY, Yw. See also thangkana, mangga, ngarrtji, pidli, kudla, parndraka.
darrka blow (wind) • Wathara nhutjadu darrkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing.’ # See also ngaka.
darrpi stop (and turn around?)

darrpingari, darrpipandhi turn back (down) • Thawapandhina kinipapangadi, ngala nhunu darrpipandhiri thikathalkanga yadala. ‘He was going to the river, but he stopped and came back up.’
darrpithika turn back • Yidlanggi kara nganyi darrpithikangatji. ‘I don’t know where I’ll turn back.’
dida the two front teeth # Compare dida ‘mouth’ in Mithaka. See also marnardraku, waka.
didamangga yawn # Also kagayindi.
didamarra new # SY • nhipa didamarrayi ‘with a new husband’ # See kayidi.

Didawalkali Derawalkillie Waterhole # Yw (BK)

Didawandrini Derawantanana Waterhole.
didjipirri jump # TG only; See also kulkupa. Unlike kulkupa, didjipirri was not used for kangaroos hopping, so perhaps does not actually mean ‘jump’.
digirdigiyarra dotterel # perhaps related to dikilyarra ‘slipping’, as it runs about in the mud. See also thanpathanpa.
dikarri black duck # See also kunapika.
dikilyarra slipping # SY • Dikilyarra ngahu warrkani. ‘I slipped down.’
dikilyarra warra slip along # SY

dingayindi open (eyes) # SY. Compare thinga ‘pull’. See also pindri, pirika, tjalka, piltja.
dinmi see dirrmi.
dintji shine # SY • ‘Minha nhunurra dintjirka?’ ‘Oh, minha kara nhulurra warrkani. ‘What’s that shining over there?’ ‘Oh, something someone threw away.’ # See also para, tjarnma.
diparri ribs, side # SY, Yw. See pangki.

Diradi Dieri, Diyari (language name)

• Ngarrungu nhunu Diradili nganha yakapadanga nga walypala yawarrili, ‘Yilangginguda yiney?’ ‘Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?”’

(dirrka)
dirrkapandhi turn off (the way or track) • Walya ngatu yinha
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wawiningadi yurarla. Dirrkapandhirla nganyi, paladila warrakurnula thawanga. ‘I don’t want to see him. I’ll turn off and go on the other side.’

dirrmi coot # BK; MN (SY) gave dinmi, which must be the same word, for a type of waterhen, perhaps purple swamphen. See kilki, maltjimarrini.

dirrpa vulva # Also ngunutjarrpa.

ditji sun # SY, Yw. See dritji, which was also used. H diyi

ditjipa put in the sun to dry • Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindiringu thana pirlitji thanha ngapa kadawayi. ‘Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.’ • Mulhakuna thayipadiadini ditjipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri. ‘They used to eat a brown-nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’ # See also witjipa.

ditjurdunka sunrise # SY

ditjipurri fall # See also warlka.

diyi see ditji.

dragurdragu (a) spotted # See also malkamindji; (b) coarse (not fine).

draka stab, prick, poke; weave; write; cause pain; (SY) spear • Kuluwali nganha drakana. ‘The needlewood pricked me.’ • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Ngapala wiritji yamatji thana drakaringu wathili kunyali. ‘They weave it into a cross net with a stick and a spindle.’ • Drakarnanga yarndudrangu wiritkamarutji yiwaraditji pirnalda, karriparingadi panikaldra nhambalkayindirdji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women, to tie on to cover themselves completely.’ • Pipatji drakininguda nhandra, yilanggi kara nhunu. ‘I don’t know where the letter is that she wrote.’ • Thundru drakarla nganha mulhudu pirna thayininguda. ‘I’ve got a bellyache from eating too much.’ # The subject of drakarla is omitted in the last example, but could be, say, mulhuduli. See pipa, karrpa.

drakardraka (a) peck; (b) cause pain # SY • Nganha thundru drakardrakarla mulhuduli. ‘The tucker is giving me a bellyache.’

dralyadralya squashed

dralyama squash something (as when you sit on an egg)

drama, dramardrama cut, cut up • Kathi yintjadu thatjili dramapandi. ‘Cut the meat with a knife.’ • Ngapala thana kathu rayilbali-nyadi dramirdramininguda kilkari. ‘You thought it had been cut up with a steel knife.’

draga dance, sing, beat time • Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngaprimaditji muklatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindirilati. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’ • Minhangadi yintjadu wani kurnu yundru parndripadapadarla, walja wani kurnunguka drangini. Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkari. ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other. Is that the only one you know?’ • Wani ngathu drangarla yadali. ‘I’m beating time with boomerangs.’ # See thambana, parndri.

drangana sing for someone • Wani nganha drangana. ‘Sing me a song.’

drangayindri sing to yourself • Ngapala nhulu wani drangayindriyindrina ... ‘Well, he sang songs to himself …’

drangka sweep, wipe • Nga ngarru makathurrpala thana dringarnanga drangkanga ngaranga. ‘When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.’ # See also wipa, wikana, wirrk(a).

drantha (a) crotch # See also thitha (b) limb of tree.
wathi drantha | forked stick, fork of
tree · ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapal
wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li
yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi
thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi
nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put
a forked log on the other side, and
covered it over with a blanket, and
stood a stick up so that it would
look like a man’s knee sticking up.’

• Wathi dranthayi nhuniyi ngarmma-
yindrirnanga. ‘It’s jammed in the
fork.’

dranyi | hit (throwing), shoot • Wathili
ngathu dranyina. ‘I hit him with a
stick (that I threw).’ • Ngapala
palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji
nhunu thikawarranga ngapayi
warlkapandinga. ‘They hit a bird,
and the boomerang came back down
and fell into the water.’ • Walya nhulu
kikanhana minha ngawarranga kara
nhunu; walya yina nganha nhulu
dranyiningadi. ‘He didn’t know what
he was doing. He didn’t intend to hit
me. That’s how he came to hit me.’

• Ngarrungu thangguthalkawarrandji
dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man just
stands up and kills [one] with a
boomerang.’ # See also tjutama.

dratji | break off # heard only once,
seemed to refer to a stick that stuck
into someone and broke off, but not
clear. See kudra.

drika | call (someone something), name
• Maya nganha drikana. ‘Tell me his
name.’ • Minha thayipilthirri ngala
yundru drikarla kudrikudringudatji.
‘You call the ones that have been
smashed up thayipilthirri.’ • Ngala
yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu,
kalkayi, marripathi minipandi-
ngayayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlu-
latji, ngampurru kara, ya kathi
nharriminji kara, ya palha kara, ya
kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi —
mayatji nganyi kurriharrarla, kathi

thukathayini, thana drikalapurryayi
thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they
put it down in the daytime, in the
afternoon, and next morning they run
down and pull up the fish — maybe
yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or
maybe a bird, or maybe one of those
animals — what is it? — I forget the
name — mussel eater they used to
call them.’ # See also ngandja.

dringa | grind (seeds) • Ngala pawa
ngala kalidra dringarnanga, pawa
kalpurru, pawa wadlanguru, pawa
mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa
pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they used to
grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds,
wadlanguru seeds, puppa-grass seeds,
pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’

• Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya
dringangalatjardi, nga thayiyindi-
gala yartunanga, ngapali ngunku-
kininguda. ‘They clean it, rock it, and
grind it and then, after mixing it with
water and making it into a ball, they
eat their fill.’ # = thunga, kururrupa.

Dringa ‘scrape may be the same
word.

dringa | scrape • Nga ngarru maka-
thhurrpala thana dringarnanga
drangkana ngananga. ‘When there
are only hot ashes left they scrape
and sweep them away.’

dringatharra, dringawaga | scrape
all over.

drintha | spit, spit at • Drintha mayi!
‘Spit it out!’ # See also ngaltja.

dritji | sun, star, day • Dritji nhunu
dunkarila ngandjarri nganyanguda.
‘The sun’s coming out from behind
the clouds.’ • Dritji kurnuyitji, karna
mal kurri thawa-warrandji, ngalyla.
‘One day another group of black-
fellows arrived.’ • Dritji parkulu
nganyi nhinanhungada. ‘I stopped there
two days ago.’ # See also ditji, kurli,
guni.

dritji dandra | star # SY
dritjirdunka  east • Also witjukura.
dritjiwindrini  west • Ngalyi thana thana thawana karawarra, ya ngalyitji thana thawana dritjiwindrinindra. ‘Some of them went north and some of them went west.’
dritjiwindripandhī sunset.
druka  splinter, shatter • pilthi pilthirri drukininguda ‘after [the stones] have been splintered into small pieces’ # See also kudra, pilthipilthirrika.
drukampada bullfrog # big green frog in swamp. See also durrkuwantha, kutjarrku, kuyarrku.
drulkurdrulkuna grunt • Minha yini drulkurdrulkunarla? ‘What are you grunting about?’
drupa rope • from Eng • See wirni, wilpuru.
drupayinka a length of rope.
duka pull, pull out, take out • Kali thana dukaringu ngapangudatji ya piridjirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it out of the water and strip it.’ • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharrri darlamurru windirimari, paltjikiningaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # See also thinga, mandritharrapada.
dukayindri take off (your clothes), untie yourself, get loose
dukapada pull out
dukatharra pull to pieces
dultharri bloodwood • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamurru windirimari, paltjikiningaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # Corymbia (formerly Eucalyptus) opaca. SY said bloodwood was not in Yandruwandha country.
dulyi twist (for example, ankle), sprain • Martardaku nganyi dulwynhana, nganyi ngurrangu thawarra. ‘I twisted my ankle but I kept on going.’ # See also wapa. It appears that dulyi can have only a reflexive meaning (like ‘sprain’ in English), so that if you speak of twisting someone else’s ankle it could not be used, but wapa could. Reuther has it as druyl.
dunka go out, come out • Minha nganarla yina nyinhgudu muduwa, walpakurnuyitji? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ • Ngala nhulu walypalakurnutji ngarari ngapala nhunu dunkawindri-rangala yita. ‘Well he heard the other whitefellow and started to sneak out.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulkapathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windri-warrinitji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Nga yarnduldrangu ngathutji wawara yina dunkarlaytji nga yabalildrangu winkanga yadamaningadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’
dupurdupu round, curled up • Dupurdupu yini thudarla, thutjutju-nyadi. ‘You’re lying curled up like a dog.’
dupurdupuka bend (arm?) • See kundikundika.
dupurdupuna fold (including legs).
durrkuwantha type of frog # little green frog, in swamp, half the size of druksamada, spends dry times in a clay ball # or durrkuwantha? or durrkuwarnta,
in sandhill (TG). See also *kutjarrku, kuyarrku.*

durrri back • *kankuna durrriy i* ‘in the back of the windbreak’ # See also *thuku, thumu.*
durrukadi from the back, from behind • *tjukurru durrukadi warrkana-nhana* ‘spear ed the kangaroo from the back’ # Lit. ‘to the back’.
durruli backwards • *durruli thikathikanarla* ‘walking backwards’
durrurdurruna, durruthanggu stoop, bend down • *yumbu durrurdurrunarlayi* ‘with his head down’
durruyi behind • *Durruyi ngakani thawawarrhanatji nhunu.* ‘He sneaked up behind me.’ # See *ngalpirri, ngardra.*

K

ka # probably a short form of *kara.*
See *kayidingu.*
kabow see *kapow.*
kabuta hat • *Kabuta nhuludu ngakani nhangkana, madlamadlantjikarila yinka.* ‘That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.’ # Also heard as *kabuda.*
kadawa edge, bank • *Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindiringu thana pirlitji thanha ngapa kadawayi.* ‘Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.’ • *Palha purla pinnarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi …* ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake …’ # See also *ngudulu, wida, thadri.*
kadi chase, drive • *kurrakurrrari nhutjadu, muwuwa kadikadini* ‘that madman who’s always chasing the kids’ • *Kadiapadhana ngani, purrkapadanga, Kinipapayitji.* ‘We drove the cattle across the river.’
• *Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrti-pandhinga puliyaji nhunu nga thika-nhinanga thundingadi, ngala thana kadirlayi palha ngalyitji, pirnapinratji, ngapala thana windrimawarraringu wathininguda yarrutji thanngani.* ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’ # See also *thilpa.*
kadiyindri argue, have a row # contrast *thirri* ‘have a fight’ and see also *kaldriyindri.*
kadla, kadraka see *kala, kalaka*
kadli wear # = *thulka, thrurra.*
kadlinayindri put on (clothes)
• *Tjawurra nganyi kadlinayindritja.* ‘I’m putting my trousers on.’
kadli see *kali.*
kadra louse # SY says *kata,* which is the word in some neighbouring languages
kadrantji big brown snake
kadri river, creek # H. See *karirri, wipa, kinipapa.*
Kadrimitji Kudriemitchie Waterhole # where circumcision started
Kadripariwirlpa Cutrabelbo Waterhole # Lit. ‘creek-sky’. According to AWH this is the name for the Milky Way.
Kadripayirri Cutt apex Station # *Matja;* lit. ‘long creek’.
kagarrali see *kakarrili.*
kagayindri yawn; hiccough; burp
• *Marna kagayindritja nganyi mukali.* ‘I’m yawning, sleepy.’ # See also *didamangga.*
kaka close, near • *Thibila ngala nhunu, maka kaka!* ‘It’s the devil, near the fire!’ • *Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda,*
pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhutjadu kakaldruda, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla. yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’

**kakana** go close • **Kakana yadaw dranyingalatji yinha kantutji.** ‘Get up closer so you can shoot the wallaby.’

**kakanguda** (SY) close • **Puladu yundra nhunuui kakanguda.** ‘Two a long way off and this one close.’

**kakarrili, kagarrali, kagarrirli** cockerina, Major Mitchell cockatoo

**kakayalba** split the end (of a stick, to make a handle)

**kakurrthu** (SY) close • **Gidgealpa Oilfield # ‘dead marpoo bush’**

**kala, kadla** share, part; even; back; in turn • **Kalala yinha ngathu nganari** ‘I told him back’, (answered him).

• **Pardripadana nhulu yina, yundra kadlala walya pardripathikari.** ‘He hit you and you didn’t hit him back.’ • **Ngapiringi ngathu thayirla kathi nhunggani kadlatji.** ‘I’m eating my father’s share of the meat.’ • **Thawarla nganyi, kathi pardripathikanga.** ‘I’m going out hunting.’ ‘OK, for my part I’ll get a pile of firewood ready.’ • **Kadla ngaldrupa maru patjiyindrina.** ‘We’re even now [after hitting one another] and friends again.’ • **Maka yundrutu wangathalkana, ngala maka kadlalatji ngathu wanganga.** ‘You lit the fire this morning; I’ll light it [in my turn] now.’ # The function of -tu on yundrutu is unknown. Reuther has kadlala ‘reprisal (etc.)’ and kalapa ‘answer’. See kidlali.

**kalaka, kadinaka** get even • **Nganha yundra pardripadana, mirni wada, kalkininingadiligatji ngathu.** ‘You hit me, well just wait, I’ll get even.’

**kala** there • **Nhunu kala yada, kanpanalarla!** ‘There he is, he’s showing up now!’ # See also nhinggiwa, nhinggudu, nhukuwa, yita.

**kala see wathi kala.**

**kalamurru** black goanna # SY. Also given for carpet snake. See makapari.

**kaldrapantji** see kaldripantji.

**kaldri** sour, bitter • ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara piritipirinangatji.’ ‘What are the wild oranges like?’ “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”

(kaldri)

**kaldrienri** argue # Also kadiyindri.

**kaldripantji** call out, sing out • **Kaldripantjina nhunu ngakaniyi ngapalatji ngathu milkingadi.** ‘He sang out to me and made me spill the water.’ # Yw kaldrapantji, H karlpandja. See also karrka, kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji.

**kaldrithayi** swear at • **Nhipa nhandru yina kaldrithayila, thikawarrarlayi kurriringanarnanga.** ‘She’s swearing about her husband coming home drunk.’

**kaldrukaldru** growl, bark (of a dog); rough (voice) # See also warlu, wawurrka, marrtji.

**kaldrukaldruna** bark (verb)

**kalga** loose; dim; lightly (of eating)(); relaxed; quietly (speaking) • **Kalgali nhutjadu tjarnmarla.** ‘It’s shining
dimly.’ • Mulhudu kalgali nhulu thayirla ... ‘He doesn’t eat much ...’ (unfinished, and changed to Pulya nhulu thayirla ...) • Ay kalgali nganyi. ‘[I’ve done the work and now] I’ve got it easy.’

kalgaka loosen • Mardramitjili kara ngathu yinhadu parndripardinga yinha, kalgakaritjati. ‘I’ll hit it with a rock; that’ll loosen it.’

kalhidi husband’s mother, woman’s daughter-in-law # possibly kalidi. See also patjiri.

kali, kadli now, already, just (then)
  • Kali ngathu yibana. ‘I just had a drink of water [so don’t offer me any]’
  • Kali thana dukaringu ngapangudatji ya pirditjirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it out of the water and strip it.’
  • Kali ngathu panmapandhina. ‘I’ve already put it out.’ (in reply to ‘Put the fire out!’)
  • Thawarla nganyi ngala nhunu kuthiwarrarlayitji ngardrathikarla. Kadli nganyi thawari. ‘I’m going now, and he’ll be getting here later. I’ll be already gone.’ # See also kayidi, ngala.

kali paningu not yet # Also walyangu.

kali walya, kadli walya nearly
  • Kadli walya nganyi warlkanatji. ‘I nearly fell down.’
  • Muduwa thidharri kadli walya nhunu yandhayandharlatji. Ngarnma-ngarnmayindri-langu nhunu. ‘The baby can nearly talk, but he still gets stuck.’ # Yw ngampu

kalpilipilhi butterfly

kalka (a) afternoon • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurrraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlulatji ... ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish ...’ • Yakayindri kalkayi. ‘Mayi, karlukarlutji wayinila ngandra?’. ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”.’; (b) evening sky # SY
  • Marrarla nhuniyi kalka ‘The sky’s getting red.’ # Reuther ‘evening’.

kalkanyi, kalkaalanyi yesterday # Yw

kalkayi, kalkaalayi yesterday # SY. See ngananhinanhukada.

kalkamarra get light, become daylight # SY, Yw. See marra and padla marra.

kalka, kalkayindri wait # SY, Yw.
  • Watja kalkayindri nhunggananyi. ‘Don’t wait for him.’ • Mirni nganha kalka. ‘Will you wait for me.’ See wada; also mirni, thakurru

kalpurru coolibah # Wathi kalpurru would mean a coolibah tree, and pawa kalpurru coolibah seeds.

  • Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadidra, wathi nhutjadu kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna pulalu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’

  • Ngala pawa ngala kalidra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’

kalta blue-tongue lizard # Doubtful; kalta is shingleback lizard in some other languages. Not found in Innamincka country, but to the south.

kaltja acacia bush # probably Acacia victoriae, but see also wayaka.

kaltjantada type of lizard, possibly barking gecko, Underwoodisaurus milii # SY. Yellow, spotted, stumpy tail, stand up and bark at you like a dog.
kalu  liver # Also ngarangara.
    Kalumurayi place name # ‘quiet
    heart’
kalu  bow vine # Yw, see punggu.
kalamarra  be greedy # SY. Seems to
    be literally ‘liver to get red’.
kaluwa  dip up, scoop up (water) # SY.
    See marndra.
Kalyamarru  Callamurra Waterhole
    # ‘wide waterhole’
kalyu  type of wattle
kamanti  my, mine # Yw, H. See
    ngakani.
kamara  top # See also kandra, kudu.
kamba  ant hill
kambada  or kambadi  red ochre # SY.
    See milthi.
kambari  at the front; first • (SY) Yini
    yita kambari thawa. ‘You go first.’
    # See also ngakamarra.
kambu  type of coolamon # Compare
    nharrakambu.
kamburrul  river wattle # like willow
    but red limbs
kami  grandmother, father’s mother,
    grandchild, woman’s son’s child,
    cousin, mother’s brother’s child,
    father’s sister’s child # H also
    ‘sister-in-law’
kamiri  (1) social division, totem
    (‘meat’) • Minha kamiri yini?
    ‘What “meat” are you?’ # People were
    divided, according to descent through
    the mother, into two groups (moieties),
    called something like Thiniwa and
    Kulpurru (but the exact pronunciations
    are not known). A person married
    someone from the other moiety. Each
    was further divided into a dozen or so
    totems, each given the name of some
    creature or thing, such as kangaroo,
    emu, eaglehawk, goanna, pitchery,
    red ochre, rain. See also mardu;
    (2a) smell (especially, perhaps,
    characteristic smell, as of a person)
    • kamiri madlanjiji ‘unpleasant smell’;
    (2b) taste, flavour, sweetness • (SY)
    Kamiri nhunuyi ngapa kuntha. ‘This
    tea’s sweet.’
kangurr  or kanunggu  type of
    witchetty grub • Ngarru kathi
    kanunggu ngala dukarnanga kulanga
    makamuduyitji, mardra thakili
    parndringuda. ‘And they pulled
    out witchetty grubs from trees, after
    chopping them out with a stone axe,
    and cooked them in hot ashes.’
kandi  take the part of someone (in a
    fight or argument) # Yw • Nhulu
    windrali drakitha, nguthu kanbiri.
    ‘He speared [the other man] on
    account of his brother.’
kanda  shallow, light # See also
    ngawada, nyalba, putha.
kandama  count # from Eng
kandatjiri  kite hawk, black kite
Kandipantjini  Pandie Pandie # Yw
kandjipulu  policeman # SY, from Eng.
    See also pilimpara, pilitjimani,
    thandjipulu, yulya.
kandirrtha  wasp, hornet or dragonfly
    # SY
kandra  top, high • walpa kandrayi
    ‘on top of the humpy’ • (SY)
    warliyi kandra  ‘on top of the
    house’ • Kurramanga kandratji
    mirndi thanaminingaditi thana yamatji,
    karra nguta yina. ‘They put reeds on
    top of the cross net so that it will
    float.’ • Wathi windra ngathu
    warrkanhara kandraldra, walya
    ngathu warrkapadipadini yarndu-
    kalatji. ‘I threw the spear very high;
    I never used to throw it like that.’
    • Padlayi yina kurnjji kurrari ngala
    kandraldra nhambalkayindiri
    kurnulitji. ‘They put one on the
    ground and cover themselves over
    with another.’ # See also kamarra,
    kudu.
kandrakandra  (a) high • kuka
    kandrakandra  ‘head held high’;
    (b) upstream • Kandrakandranguda,
Ngapamiringuda kara nhunu thawawarrana. ‘He came from upstream, maybe from Nappa Merrie.’

**kandraka, kandrakandraka** lift

* Mardra pudlupudlu kandrakarla ngathu. ‘I can’t lift that rock.’

**kandrana** go up, ascend # Yw

**kandratjanggu** be glad

**kandri** call; send for • *Walya ngathu yinha kandrinhana, ngala nhunu thawawarranang.* ‘I didn’t call him but he still came.’ • Nganyi thangguthikana nga walya thana nhinaninhinlayityi, kadlitji nganha kandrininguda. ‘I went to visit them but they weren’t there, after sending for me.’ # See also *mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji.*

**kandri palku** beefwood gum # SY. See also *pirntathangka.*

**kan.gu** man! (as a term of address) # Possibly vocative form of *kan.gu,* but note that *kan.gu* was not heard in IY.

**kangu** warm • *Tjukurru parrkulu kara, parrkulu parrkulu kara karrpininguda nga kangu yukarrangati.* ‘It might be two skins, or maybe four and then they are warm at night.’ • Warrayi nhanudu nhinaninhinpadaw kanyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’ # SY, Yw also ‘sweat’ which could be incorrect; See also *kanyi.*

**kan.gu** be born • *Yadhi thundriyi, muduwatji kanpakari* the afterbirth is in the stomach (= womb) when the baby is born

**kanpana** show up, appear • *Nhunu kala yada, kanpanalarla!* ‘There he is, he’s showing up now!’

**kanpanawarra** appear

**kanpa** present, in sight, plainly visible, in the open • *Kathi marnga ngathu wanthirla, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanthayi. Ay, nhutjadu kanpa.* ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ • *Wawana ngathu yinha kanpa dakuma.* ‘I saw it properly.’ • Thayinhana walya ngathu, kanpayi ngada. ‘I didn’t eat it while it was there [and now it’s gone].’ • windratji *kanpa wirlpayi* ‘a spear sticking out through a hole [in the wall]’ • Dan.gana ngathu walya yundra, kanpayi nhunu thudaninhinlayardi. ‘I found it nearby; it was lying in the open (easily seen).’

**kanpaka** be born • *Yadhi thundriyi, muduwatji kanpakari* ‘the afterbirth is in the stomach (= womb) when the baby is born’

**kanpana** show up, appear • *Nhunu kala yada, kanpanalarla!* ‘There he is, he’s showing up now!’

**kanpanawarra** appear

**kanpa** (1) very; (2) susceptible to • *kanpa kudrini* ‘brittle, easily broken’ # Reuther has *kanpa* ‘real, really’ (Yw)

**kanpamuthu** very • *Karna wirlpa kanpamuthu nhutjadu minirla yabayi.* ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ # See also *muthu.*

**kanpangu** first time, straight away • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrari nga dranyinga. *Kanpangu, purnda yina dranyiri.* ‘Then he would stand right up and kill one [emu].’ He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.’ • Minithalkawarrarlayi ngala ngapayi mini warr kanapandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara. ‘When they came up from the water they would spear them; they might get one straight off or they might miss.’ • Ngapala miniyukarrarlayi thana warrkanapadarlayildrangu, kanpangu.
‘They chase them at night too and spear them then, straight off.’

kanpapardra first shot • Muduwa thanayi ngakanili kilkarla mardra-mitjili dranyiri kanpapardra. ‘My kids think [I can] hit [a bird] with a stone first shot.’ * See also kayidi pradra.

kanta a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear, but it has been translated ‘over there’. # See also wodi, walha, waka.
• yundra kanta ‘over there in the distance, way over’ • nhinggiwa kanta ‘over there’ • Thawanhana nhunu ngakaningadi yandhayandhanga-nyadi nhinggiyi, walyangu nhunu thawawarrana, nga yini thawa mayi yandhayandhanga nhunggani nhingguwa kantanga. ‘I thought he was going to come here to talk to me. He hasn’t arrived yet, so you go and talk to him over there.’

kantha grass; the bush • Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass! Blow it (so it burns)!’ • Wilyaru thana pardraringu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’
• Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandrithikathalankangadi kantha pudlapudlarnanga thanha, ya wathi karliji. ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’ • Kathi marngali ngathu wanthirla, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanthayi. Ay, nhutjadu kanparla. ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ # See also kurrkari.

kanthakantha grassy country • Mirni, kirri yintjadu yaka, walpi nhunu thawanga kanthakanthangadi. ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’

kanthiri rubbish # SY. Used in the context of talk about winnowing grain, so may mean more specifically chaff and/or husks and/or pods.

kantu, kathi kantu rock wallaby • Marripathi kara nganyi thawanga parndrithikanga kathi kantu kurnula. ‘Tomorrow I might go out and get a wallaby.’

kanyi sweat • kanyi ngakarnanga ‘sweating (lit. sweat running)’ # See also kangu.

kanyini grandmother, mother’s mother, grandchild, woman’s daughter’s child

kapa lower part of body of kangaroo # Contrasts with kuldu; does not seem to include hindquarters

kapada come on! • Kapada thiliyi ngakani nhinanga. ‘Come and sit beside me.’ • Kapada ngaldra thujiyulji thawarla, tjukurru parndringa. ‘Come on, we’re going with the dogs to kill a kangaroo.’

kaparri root of tree # See also yunggudu.

kapi, kapiyindri, kapikapi, kapikapi-yindri follow, track # The person or thing being followed is marked as locative if -yindri is used, and as accusative if it is not.
• Thawapadapadarla nganyi, pandili nhulu kapiyindrinianga ngurra. Kapikapiyindrinianga ngakaniyi ngurra. ‘Wherever I go that dog follows me. He’s always following me about.’ • Ngathu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha mardra ngakani winkamhanka, ngunyithikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara. ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’ # May be used with the word thina ‘foot, track’.
• (Yw) Ngathu yinhaku thina kapikapirla. ‘I’m tracking him.’

kapitharra track # SY. See palthu, thina, wardayapa.

kapitharrapada follow (someone) inside
kapi, karlu kapi, karlukarlu kapi small catfish
kapitha bandicoot # SY
kapow look out! # Also kabow. ‘Dog might be coming across to bite him, the other bloke sees him and he sings out, Kapow!’
kapukapu possibly gall on coolibah and the grub inside it # SY
kapurru, kapurrutjutja armpit • Mirrayindirrla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurru kara, pangkithirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’ # Recorded as kapurra from SY. Reuther has kapurrutjutja as ‘underarm hair’.
kara (also pronounced kayi) maybe, might, or, I don’t know, how about? # Used often with a set of alternatives.
• Thawawarrarla kara nhunu, pani kara. ‘He might come, and he might not.’ • Man garri kara, karruwali kara? or Man garri kara karruwali? ‘Is it a boy or a girl?’ • Yilangginguda nhutjadu? ‘Ngalaaku.’ ‘Yakapadala yinha mayi.’ ‘A’ey, nhindaliti nganyi yundru kayi. ‘Where’s he from?’
• Minhayangadilatji karlukarlu yukiningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurriningadi, karlukarlu kara yamali. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ • Punggu murpinyingudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrku kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’ • Miniwarrkanapandhirri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara. ‘They spear them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’ # See also mirni, kirri, ngalaaku.
karak Journeylight (a fire) # SY. # See also wanga, pulkapada, thalpapada.
karawarra north • Thawana thanawaka karawarrakadi. ‘They went north.’
• Ngalyi thana thawana karawarra, ya ngalyitji thana thanawara dritjiwindrinillardra. ‘Some of them went north and some of them went west.’
karditjidi cheek # Also ngulku, kidakida.
kardra yam • Kurrupu thana paku-papidadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’
kardri brother-in-law, wife’s brother, husband’s brother • Puladu kardri-ngurru, wiriwinmanhana puladu ngathadi man.garri, nhipa kiningadi. ‘Those two are brothers-in-law; they gave each other their young sisters to marry.’ # See also yimadi.
kari, karithalka climb • Muduwa wathiyy nhutjadu karirla. ‘The kid’s climbing the tree.’ • Walya wathiyy karithalka. ‘Don’t climb that tree.’ # See also walki, kathi.
karingkarra sand goanna # Yw, H
karirri creek, river • Karirri pandhiwaka karlukarlu mandriyindirrla. ‘He’s down at the creek fishing.’ # See also karitjurrurru, kadri, kinipapa, wipa.
karitjurrurru creek, river # Yw.
• Karitjurrurru nhunuyi pirnala. ‘The river is wide here.’ # See also karirri, kadri, kinipapa.
Karitjurrurru Coongie Lake (doubtful)
karla empty # Yw. See also marakarla.
karlaka yower, mungaroo, wild onion (These are the nodules on the roots of the sedge Cyperus bulbosus.) • Ya karlakala pakurnanga malkiri thana kulanga makakanyayildrangu. ‘They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.’
karlantji  bicycle lizard (type(s) of dragon lizard) # SY. See yaliyali.
karli  (a) hair (of head), # SY, Yw pada (b) limb (of tree) # See drantha.
kuka karli  hair (of head) • Kuka karli payirri nhutjadujji yiwa-nyadi; nhindapani. ‘That fellow’s got long hair like a woman. Got no shame.’
wathi karli  limb of tree • Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandrithikathalkangardi kantha pudapudlarranga thanha, ya wathi karlitji. ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’
karlu  bulrushes • Karlukuli ngala yamatji mikimana, nganalapurra thana yamali ngala karluki. ‘Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.’
karlukaru  fish • Karlukarlungadi nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going fishing.’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukaru parndrmangarda pula thadri padawadaldra, ngala nganyitji thadri yitapandhiwarraldra nhinarlayi. ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ • ... ngala ngarn dri ngapirili thanha walthanarlayi karlukarlutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘... while their parents bring fish and give them to them in the yard.’ # See also kuya.
karlu kapi, karlukaru kapi  small catfish
karlukaru pardi  type of fish # See under kuya.
karlupandja  see kaldripantji.
karna  (Aboriginal) person; man • Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarrarlayi kikarnanga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’ • Ngala karna thana nhinarlayi, thundiyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Malkanpanguda nhutjadau karna. ‘That fellow’s from Innamincka.’ • Thayiyindringa palhatji yarndu thana parndripadipadini karnaliyti, palhatji ngala drakinguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’
karnakurnu-karnakurnu  everybody, anybody • Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnanga ngapangadiati pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’
karnapalha  devil, (H) ghost • Ngapala nhunu nguthangutharananga katjakatjarlayilati parndriyindringuda nganggali karnapalha-nyadi wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ • ... karnali thana nganha ngananga mardrangumuyi karnapalha nhinarlayi. ‘... people told me there’s a devil in the cave.’ # See also kurnki, yarrkamarta.
karna parndrini  murderer
karngu  reeds (on river bank) • Kurrarnanga kandratji mirndi-thamningaditi thana yamati, karnangu yina. ‘They put reeds on top of the cross net so that it will float.’
karndilkatha  porcupine, echidna
karra  tie, tie up • Ngapala pirntathangkali yianamari, marapardrini, wirnil ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yintha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ • Ngala nhunu yadamani
Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.

They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.

He sang out to us from across the river.

I'll call my brother and we'll lift it.

I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.

Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.

He put the swag down by the fire and started to tum [the ashes] over with a twig.

He told the story the right way.

This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round.

Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.

I can watch the corroboree now because I'm a man.
karruka making a man of someone, initiating • Mirmi ngaldra ngapirila ngalungga karrukanga. ‘Come on, we’ll go back and make a man out of our father.’

karrukarru (1) old man (often used as a term of address), olden-days men • Karrukarruyi yintjadu ngathu mamatikana wathi windra. ‘I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’ • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu, marnali pulkarnanga nhulu ngala nhulu karrukarrukurnulitji ngararila. ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them, and while he was blowing them the other old man heard him.’ • Yilayarndu kara thana pirnngipadipadinitji mara patjikurnuli yina karrukarrutji nhinapadipadini ngapangaditji. ‘I don’t know how they did it, but the olden-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’; (2) male (animal) • Pandi thanayi nhiwa karrukarru thawathawarla. ‘Dogs and bitches are wandering around.’

karrukarru, palha karrukarru diver (bird)
karrukarruna get old (of a male) • Karrukarrunarla nhutjadu, madlantji ngananarla. ‘He [dog] is getting old and useless.’

karrupakarli flood bird
karruwali little boy • Karruwali nhinalapuratji pinthapurrru. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’ • Man garri kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karruwalildra. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’

karta crack, cracking sound, bang, banging sound
kartaka make a cracking or banging noise • Kartakarlayi ngathu ngarana. ‘I heard a bang.’
kartakanmana make something make a cracking or banging noise • Wubu nhuludu kartakanmanarnang. ‘He’s cracking the whip.’
kartakarta saltbush species (probably bladder saltbush; they crack when you walk on them and the name means ‘crack crack’)
kartamatha belt, whack
kartiwirri dive, swoop • Ngapala palhatji kartiwirriringu. Minhayapurru yina? Palha thirripuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’ • See also winkapandhi.
kathi meat, animal • Kathi ngathu pardranhana nhinggiyi. ‘I had some meat here.’ • Kathi thungga ngathu thayina. ‘I ate rotten meat.’ • Kathi tjukurutji, ngarru wathi windralidhra warrkanarnanga. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • See also palgupalgu. Kathi is often used with the name of an animal that is eaten, for example, kathi tjukurru ‘kangaroo’, kathi warruwitji ‘emu’, kathi pundha ‘mouse’, kathi nharramindji ‘turtle’, kathi thuka ‘mussel’ but not kathi kananggu ‘witchetty grub’. It is also used with the name of an edible part of the animal, as in kathi pangkithirri ‘rib-bone meat’.
kathi dramirdramini butcher
kathi parndrini butcher, hunter
kathi pirnngini butcher
kathikathi, pardi kathikathi snake • Yabali yini kathikathipuru? ‘Are you frightened of snakes?’ • Pardi kathikathitji kali windrinhana pundrayi. ‘The snakes have gone in (to hibernate) because of the cold.’ • It was said that you hear thunder when the winter is coming on, and when they hear this the snakes and goannas go into hibernation. Then about the end of August you hear
thunder again, and that’s when they come out. # *kathikathi* is probably used only for poisonous (and inedible) snakes.

**kathi** climb # Yw • *Kathi ngakaniyi thumuyi*. ‘Get on my back [to a baby].’ # See walki, kari.

**Kathipidi** Cuttaberrie Lake # Yw (BK)

**katjakatja** sting, pain, hurt # The person or thing feeling the pain is the subject. However, the person or thing appears as an object if the body part in which the pain is felt is specified (in which case the part appears as a subject, not an agent) or even if it is thought of. The cause of the pain is included only as a peripheral constituent or in a separate clause. • *Wayiludunguda nganyi katjakatjarla*. ‘I’m stinging from a mosquito [bite].’ • *Wayiluduli nganha mathana, katjakatjana nganyi*. ‘A mosquito bit me; it [the place where I was bitten] stung.’ • *Maltji nganha katjakatjarla*. ‘My leg’s stinging.’ • *Ngurrangu nhunu yingkirla; katjakatjarlayi kara*. ‘He’s still crying. Must be still hurting him.’ • *Minhangadi nhutjadu muduwa maltji pardrayindirla?* ‘Katjakatjarla yinha.’ ‘What’s that boy holding on to his leg for?’ ‘It’s hurting him.’ • *Ngapala nhunu nguthangulunga nganha katjakatjarlayilatji i parndriyindrininguda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari*. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ # See also mundjaka, thalpa.

**kawalka** crow # BK once gave the name of a totem as *wakiri* and translated it as ‘crow’, but it comes from one of the languages just to the north. Perhaps words from other languages were used to name the totems. See also under *pitjidi*.

**kawu** yes # Also heard as *ngawu*; also *ngaandi*.

**kayakaya** (woman’s or sister’s) daughter’s daughter’s child; perhaps also mother’s mother’s mother # SY, Yw (given also for mother’s mother, woman’s daughter’s child, sister’s child, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law). See also *ngarlu*.

**kayarri** tea tree # See also *thayarri*.

One of these may be a mistake. SY *wawu*.

**kayi = kara**

**kayidi** now, directly, soon, new, lately • *Kayiditji walyala thana nhinarla*. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • *Kayidi nganyi papanangarirla*. ‘I’ll start directly.’ • *Kayidila thanadu thawawarranhana, yilangginguda kara*. ‘They [rabbits] have only come lately — I don’t know where from.’ • *Thidharri yini yingkilapurma; pirnapirnala ngala yini kayiditji*. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when you were a baby, but you’re big now.’ • *Thawarla ngandra, kayidi, malthiyi ngada*. ‘We’ll go now, while it’s still cool.’ • (Yw) *Ngathu yinhayi puka nhapirla. Kayidi yinha ngathu makanga kurriya*. ‘I’m making this damper. I’m just putting it into the fire now.’ # See also *kali, ngala*.

**kayidi-kayidi** now and then • *Kundrukundrunhana nhutjadu kayidikayidi*. ‘He was coughing now and then.’ # See also marndakurnu–marndakurnu.

**kayidinguda** new • *Kayidingudali ka matjangudali?* ‘[Did you use] the new one or the old one?’ # SY *ditamarra*

**kayidi pardra** first time • *Kayidi pardra ngathu mandripadarla ngan.gutji*. ‘I’m just now getting hold of the words [of Yandruwandha].’ • *Kayidi pardra ngathu wantjana*. ‘That’s the first time I tried it.’ # See also *kanpangu, kanpapardra*. 
kayinta dry (something) # See also muyaka, puruduka.
kidakida cheek # SY. See ngulku, karditjidi.
kidla next; in return • Ngapa yundru kidlala marndralhikanga. ‘You get the water next time [because I got it before].’ • Puka paka ngathu ngunyinhana, kathila nhulu nganha pakanathikandji kidlatji. ‘He brought me back some meat in return for the tobacco I gave him.’

kidlali in turn • Kidlali waltha. ‘[You] take a turn to carry [it].’ • Kidlalila ngathu waltharla. ‘I'll take a turn to carry [it].’ # See also kala, kadla.
kidra see kidra.
kilangkila galah # SY. See nhadipintha.
kilka, kilkalicika, kilkayilka know, recognise, think, suppose; think about • Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarrayi kilkarna nga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’ • Kilkara ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri ngala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’ • Yundra ngathu yina wawana walya yina kilka.

kilkanhina think about • Kilka-nhinara lala ngathu wanitji nganha thambanininguda. ‘I’m thinking about that corroboree we danced.’
kilkanha think about • Kilkanhina ngathu yinna. ‘I’m always thinking of him.’
kilkakilka knowledgeable about something • Paithu kilkakilka ‘someone who knows the road’ • Pakanhana nganinha padla kilkakikali. ‘He led us; he knows the country.’
kilpa cold, winter # SY. May not be Yandruwandha. See malthi, pundra.
kilthi juice, juicy, soup, melted fat • (Yw) Yundru yinhaku marri kurritha, makanyi, kalila nhunuyi kilthila. ‘You put the fat into the fire; now it’s melted.’ # See also pilpuri, pinyi, thapini, wiliwili.
kilka waterhen # See also dirrmi, maltjmarrini.
kilkirri shoulder # Yw • Nhandradu tjiwarali waltharla yinha purla kilkirriji. ‘The woman’s carrying the baby on her shoulder.’ # See also pilpuri, pinyi, thapini, wiliwili.
kilpa cold, winter # SY. May not be Yandruwandha. See malthi, pundra.
kilthi juice, juicy, soup, melted fat • (Yw) Yundru yinhaku marri kurritha, makanyi, kalila nhunuyi kilthila. ‘You put the fat into the fire; now it’s melted.’ # See also mitji kilthi.
Kilyalpa Gidgealpa Waterhole
kilyikilyika (Yw), kilyikilyipa (SY) tickle # See thithidika.
kima lump, blister # Yw malyu
kimana swell • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimantarla. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’
kima pour • (SY) ngaltja kimari ‘dribbling’ # See also pirrpa, pudla.
kimana, kimapandhi  pour out
• Ngapa ngathu kimapandhirla ngakani. ‘I’m going to pour out a drink of water for myself.’
kimba  raw # Also purda.
ki ni group, cluster, heap, pile # See also ngami, wadla.
kinika heap up • Kinikangatji ngala yiwalila yambarriyi kurranga. ‘The women heap them [seeds] up on the flat ground.’ • ‘Thawarla nganyi, kathi parndrithikanga. ’ ‘Kawu, kala ngathu maka kinikarlayi. ’ ‘I’m going out hunting.’ ‘OK, for my part I’ll get a pile of firewood ready.’
kininika stock up with, store up • Mulhudu ngandra kinikinikanga ngapa yulpurrupuru. ‘We’d better get some extra tucker in in case the river floods.’
kinipapa river (in general) • Minhaya-ngadilatji karlukaru yukiningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurriningadi, karlukaru kara yamali. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ # See also karirri, kadri, wipa.

Kinipapa  Cooper’s Creek, Cooper Creek • Yundra nhuniyi Kinipangudatji. ‘This place is a long way from Cooper’s Creek.’
kirnida ka  scorpion # SY
kintha  nose • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirri-ngadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ • Kintha ngakarla ‘nose is running’ • Kintha pulkayindri! ‘Blow your nose!’ # See also mulha.
kintka ngambaruru  snot, nasal mucus # SY said kintha ngambaru or kintha ngamudu
kintha, kinthakintha shrimp
kinyi  stealth; dishonesty
kinyili  stealthily, dishonestly
• Kinylili nganha mirrka winkama-karmananhana. ‘They stole my blankets.’
kinyikanpa, kinyipurra  thief # SY gave it for ‘liar’.
kinyi ngunyingunyi  corrupt, make dishonest
kinyiwinka  run away (stealthily) # Yw. See also miniwindi, putharrkawindri, winka, winkapani.
kirdra  squeal, squeak, scream • Pukurruli nhutjadu kirdrarla. ‘He screamed in his dream.’ # Also heard as kidra. SY(?) ngalamarra
kirdrakirdra  make squeal
kirrapara  catfish # SY. See wakuwaku. May be Wngu.
kirrayindi  be thin, get thin
kirri  clever; doctor • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ # Yw ‘doctor’ also karna kirri
kirrikirri  (a) lively, active; (b) able, capable # SY • Yini kirrikirri kathi parndrnin. ‘You’re a good butcher.’
kirri  (1) can you?, will I?, how about? • Mirni, kirri yintjadu yaka, walpi nhunu thawanga kantahankanhangadi. ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’ • Kirriya nganha dramana, wantjingadi, parndrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’; (2) if • Kirri thawarlayi yuda … ‘If you go …’ # See also mirni, kara.
kirriwali  prentie, perentie # Not in Innamincka country; some at Arrabury.
kirrki  type of hawk, probably kestrel # SY. See pirrki.
kitka  know # H. See kilka.
kittja know # Matja. See kilka.

kiwada emu # Yw, H. See warruwitji, maltharrimindji.

kubala bottle • Mirni kubala ngathu parrkulu mandrithikarla ngalunnga. ‘I’ll take home a couple of bottles [of beer] for us two [me and my wife].’

kudawarrala cloud # See also nganya, ngandjarri, pariwirlpa.

kudhi hide (yourself) # Also purri.

kudhikudhi hidden, stealthy, sneaky • Thikawarrarlajji nhaniyi kudhikudhi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’

kudhikudhina hide (yourself), plant

kudhikudhima hide (something) # Also purrilka, wamba, winkama.

kudhithika go and hide

kudhitharra get lost; hide behind someone who is going ahead # See nyulkayindri.

kudhiwindri sneak off

kudi mussel # SY. May be Wngu. See thuka.

kuditharra forget • Ngalyitji nganyi kuditharrarlala pawa thana dingapadipadini. ‘I forget the other seeds they used to grind.’ • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandblingayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlulatji, ngampurruru kara, ya kathi nharrmindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kuditharrarlala, kathi thukathayini, thana drikalapurrayi thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel-eater they used to call them.’

kudla, kula burn (someone, something, not as being consumed by a fire but as being injured by a fire or heat), cook (something) • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnutji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Pirnapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayiyindrirnangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’ • Kathi paladi parndriparndriyindrirnangara, ngalakakatjiwangininguda kathiyukakara kuliningadi, ya karlukarlu kuliningadi. ‘They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat or maybe to cook fish.’ • Thiparrli nganha thina kudlarla; makamakali nganha thina kudlarla. ‘The sand burns my feet; the hot [sand] burns my feet.’ # See also parndraka, darra.

kudlapandhi cook (in a ground oven?)

kudlawagawaga, kudlathikathika cook for everybody

kudlayindri cook • Kathi kudlayindrirla ‘The meat is cooking.’

kudlayukarra cook overnight • Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudlayukarranga yinka. Pandrala ngali walthathikana. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’

kudra, kudrakudra break something, break it off • Pitji yina nhulu ngakani kudranhana. ‘He broke my coolamon.’ • Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wangapandhirmangana ngapalakaparruru karrri mardrayi thana kudrakudrarakakamakaniningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Ngala yiwalitji
kardanda pakurlayi, ngala ngarru karruli thana pawatji kudarlayi.
‘Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.’ # See also dratji, druka, pilthipilthirrika.
kudrayindri break, get broken • Multji nganyi kudrayindrina.
‘I broke my leg.’ • Minhangadi yundru watthi nhuludutji yada thinbarla; ngarru kudrayindrini yina nhutjadutji watthi. ‘What do you make a boomerang out of that wood for? It only breaks, that wood.’
kudrakudrayindri shatter, come apart • Darmurdarmu nhunyi wirni, kudrakudrayindrirla. ‘This string is weak, it’s coming apart.’
kudrininguda broken • Walja nganha ngunyi kudriningudatji. ‘Don’t give me the broken one.’
kudra fall # Yw. See warlka, ngurli.
kudri swan
kudrikudrina (?) split, break # See yalba.
kudru hole (‘straight down’) • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukut. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Kudru thana yarndu pakupurringarini. ‘That’s how they make the wells deeper.’ # Compare mingka, thuka, wirlpa.
kudrukadruunua see kundrukundru.
kudu top # Yw. See kamarra, kandra • Kawalka nhunyi nhinarla kudunyi. ‘There’s a crow sitting on top [of the house].’
kudukudu unawares, without looking, without seeing # SY, Yw • ... nhuluku parndrinhana yinha kudukudayi. ‘... he hit him when he wasn’t looking.’ • Walja ngandra wawanhana yinhayi thawarlayi, kudukudu nhunu thawanhana. ‘That fellow walked straight past us, without seeing us.’ # Also heard as kurrukuru. Reuther has ‘kurukuri’ ‘hidden’ (Yw).
kuka head • Mirramirrayindirla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurruru kara, pangkithirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’ # SY also used kungka.
kukali thanggu be upside down, stand on head # See purri.
kukapidri crown of head, top (of hill)
kuka pipi grey hair # ? MN (for SY) gave pipi for ‘brains’.
kukapira cushion for carrying coolamon on head # doughnut shaped, 8cm thick, made of hair-string
kukathanggu think # See kilka.
kuka thangka brains # See also puwa, tjuru.
kukawarnu knitted string cap
Kukatha name of a tribe and language • karna Kukathangadi ‘[going] to the [country of] the Kukatha people’
kukiyi cook # SY. From Eng. See makawarlawagini.
kuku deep • Ngala ngapa kukuyitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji karrininguda malkirri pardrangarini-ngadilatji thanha, paltjakiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’ # SY ‘hollow (in tree)’; See also kukunu, mikiri.
kukunka kite hawk, black kite (Milvus migrans)
kukunu hollow in tree • Kukunu ngathu kupuli pardrapardranhana. ‘I felt in the hollow [for a possum].’ • wathi yinha parndripardndiri, kukunumindji-nyadi kara ‘banging a log to see if it’s hollow’
Kukuyi Cooquie Waterhole
kula see kudla.
kulayada thigh # Yw. See thadamuku, wandikila, ngalpa.
kuldru brisket; upper part of body (for example, of kangaroo) • Ngarru kuldru nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Just give me the brisket [of the kangaroo].’
kulikuliyada peewee, mudlark # SY. See also martimarti, pathada-pathada(?).
kulkupa, kulkuma jump # SY also ‘boil’ • Ngapa nhumuyi kulkumarlala. ‘The water’s boiling now.’
kulkupanhina hop (as a kangaroo) • Tjukuru nhunudu kulkupanhinala. ‘The kangaroo’s hopping along.’
kulkopathalka jump up • Ngarrungu nhunu kulkopathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarrinijji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’
kulkopathalkawarra jump out (as from a hole)
kulkumathawa hop along (kangaroo) # SY
kulkumawalpirri jump across
kulkupawindri hop away (as a kangaroo) • Tjukuru ngathu warrkananha windrali, walya yinha nhadikangatji, kulkupawindringa nhunu wathni windra ngurru. ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’
kulpina round up, surround
kulpinayindri, kulpinawaga surround • Wawarnanga ngapangadi ngari thawarlayi karna kulpinayindri-rlayila ngapatji yibarlayi nga wathi windrali warrkanangga. ‘Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.’
kuluwa needlewood # Hakea ivoryi • Kuluwali nganha drakana. ‘The needlewood pricked me.’
kuma shaking legs, shaking knees (in corroboree, after a death) # See also ngalpa.
kumani pitchery bundle • Wirwinma-rnanga karna thana pitjidi kumaningurrutji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Pawathungini ngala pitjidi kumaningaditji ngunyiwarrinjanga yarndukalangu thana nhanapadipadinitji. ‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’
kuna faeces; guts (probably a generic term)
kuna kadli small intestine
kuna ngarn dri paunch, tripe # Compare ngardri ‘mother’.
kunathika defecate • Kunathikanga nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going to have a shit.’
kunakunana grumble • Minha yini kunakunanarla? ‘What are you shitty about?’
kunapampu ball (of string) # probably kuna + pampu ‘egg’
kunapampuka make into a ball
kunapampuna curl up • Thudarla yini kunapampunarranga, pandinyadi. ‘You’re lying curled up like a dog.’
kunapantjiri green, blue # Yw. See also kundakunda, pulayarra, kurrkari.
kunapi ka wood duck # Also given for black duck but see dikarri.
Kunathi Coonatie Waterhole
kunawarrku crossways, across
kunawarrku crossways, across • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways [with heads
towards the windbreak].’ # *paltju kunawarrku thudanhana* could mean ‘lay across the path’ or ‘lay crossways to the path’.

- **kunawarrkuka** cross • *malji kunawarrkukari* ‘crossing your legs’

- **kundakunda** green # SY. See pulayarra, kunapantjiri, kurrkari.

- **kundangali** wind • *Kundangali paltjapaltja pulkarla* ‘the wind’s blowing hard.’ • Thawarla ngaldra kundangalipuru wardamayi nhinanga, yandhianyahniningadilatji. ‘Let’s go and sit in the car and talk out of the wind.’ # See also *thayirri, wathara.*

- **kundi** house, hut # Also *warli.*

- **kundi muda** church

- **kundikili** a ball • *Ngapala kundikilili thana thurrparitji.* ‘Then they roll it [the string] into a ball.’ # See also *ngambu, ngunku, damburdambu (ra?), kunapampu, kurndikurndi.*

- **kundrukundru** cough, cold, flu • *Paldrinhana nhunu kundrukundruli.* ‘He died of the flu.’ # Yw kurrungkurru

- **kundrukundruna** cough • *Kundrukundrunana nhutjatu kayidi-kayidi.* ‘He was coughing now and then.’ # SY kudrukudruna

- **kunga** gut, clean (the guts outs of a carcase)

- **kungka** hobble # SY • *Malantji nganani nganyi pantja.* Nganyi kungkanga nganarla, pirtapiptali. ‘My knee’s got sore, but I’ll hobble along with a walking stick.’

- **kungka** see kuka

- **kunirri** plain # SY. See yambarri

- **kunparri** lucky (for example, as a fisherman) • *kunparri pirna or kunparri patji* ‘very lucky’

- **kuntha** (1) pennyroyal (*Mentha australis*, a strong-smelling plant that grows on the edge of waterholes); (2) tea • *Ngapa kuntha ngali wangarla.* ‘We’re making a drink of tea.’

- **kunthi** mosquito # Also *wayiludu.*

- **kuntji** hit with something flexible (as a whip or flexible stick) # = *warlpa*

- **kunuputha** dust # See also *puthurruru, thayirri.*

- **kunya** spindle (a long stick with four short cross pieces near one end used for spinning fibre into string), walking stick • *Ngapala kururruparrranga nga nhurrpanga ngarrpayi kunya payirri.* ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’ • Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’

- **kunyama** roll up • *Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtutji.* ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # See also *nhapi, thurrpa, pampuka.*

- **kupitji** wave # The person you wave to may be marked as dative or locative • *Warangi yini kupitjina?* ‘Who did you wave to?’ • *Nhipayi nganyi kupitjina. or Kupitjina nganyi nhipangadi ngakani.* ‘I waved to my wife.’ # = *kupu warrka*

- **kupu** arm • *Kukunu ngathu kupuli pardrapardranhana.* ‘I felt in the hollow [for a possum].’ • *Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtutji.* ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # See also *nguna.*

- **kupu warrka** wave # = *kupitji.* Given once; not accepted on another occasion.
kupu warrkapada wave to someone going away
kura, ngandjarri kura storm
kurdi kurdirri winding, crooked • palthu kurdi kurdirri ‘winding road’ # Also heard as kutikurirri.

(kuri)
kurikapada, kuriyirrika, kuritharra clean # Each heard once • Purru ngahu yinha kuriyirikanaka. ‘I cleaned it all over.’
kurla (1) burr, bindieye; (2) carney, bearded dragon # See kani, manharri.
kathi kurla carney
kurla kilthi roly poly, buckbush
kurla kurrumpa burr on sandhills
kurla puntjiwarra galvanised burr
kurla purralku goathead burr
kurli day • ... ngapala thana, kurli parrku, mandrithayi pilthirri thana warrkathalkantajti. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ # Also used by SY and Yw as an alternative word for ‘sun’ • (SY) Kandrala nhunuyi kurli. ‘The sun’s high.’ See dritji, nguni.
kurndikurndi crooked, bent # SY, Yw; see kurdi kurdirri, kundikili.
kurndikurndika bend # SY; see dupurdupuka.
kurni penis, tail, lightning • Kathi marngali ngahu kurni pardranhana. ‘I caught a goanna by the tail.’ # In a similar sentence SY used the suffix -li on the word for tail — nhura in that dialect. # See also parrikara, nhura.
kurni dambu see dambu

kurni nguka another, something • Minhangadi yintjadu wani kurni yundru parndripadapadarla, walya wani kurnu nguka drangini? Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkarla? ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other? Is that the only one you know?’ # See also minha kurnu nguka.

kurnu one; alone, on your own
• Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawawarrandji, ngalyila. ‘One day another group of blackfellows arrived.’ • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinginguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Ngapala ngapatji walthayhindringangu maliitji kurnu karrininguda thiltjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ • Thawanhana, yini thangguthikanga thannganiyi, karna thulayitji. Parndriyukala yina walya kurnulitji thawarnanga. Parndriyila kara — parndriyila yina, kurnutji thawarlayi. Walya kurnutji thawala. ‘You went to visit those strangers. They might have killed you, going without someone else, on your own. ... Don’t go on your own. • Ngarn dri-ngapiri nhunggani paldrin ga, muduwa yina kurnula warrkawindiri. ‘His parents died and left the child on his own.’; another • Mirniwa! Nhuniyi kurnula purtu. ‘Wait a minute! Here’s another swag [to put on the truck].’ # See also paladi.
kurnukurnu alone, on your own • Walya mabaabiyi thawa kurnukurnutji. ‘Don’t go on your own in the dark.’ • Kurnukurnu nhutjadu yandhayandharla nganggali. ‘He’s talking to himself.’

kurra, kurrapandhi (a) put, put down, put up (in the sense of erect) • Kurrapandhiri purtutji yinhanga makali yina karritjikarritjimawarranga
wathi witiwuli. ‘He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig.’ • Punggu murrpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thunggamingadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’ • Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga. ‘He put up a big windbreak.’ • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinginguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kunuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ (b) give birth • Mingkayitji nganha kurrakurra. ‘I was born at Minkie.’ # See also ngathanika, yadhi kurrara, dan ga, ngama mana. (c) let, allow • Minhama yundu yinhaku kurrawa nganha parndrinima? ‘What did you let him hit me for?’

kurrakurra make camp • Kurra-kurrakurrarranga warli matjayitji. ‘He made camp at an old hut.’ • Miringuda ngani ngatjada kurrakurrarranga yundra. ‘We camped a long way from the sandhills.’

kurrapada put in, put under • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalka-warrananga patjipaijingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtuji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # Also windrima, winma.

kurrathalka put up • Kathi tjukurrupurtji, ya mardra pirrapirra kurrathalkaniya(?) kandratji. ‘They get a flat stone and put it over the top [of the well] to keep kangaroos out.’

kurrawaga put around • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ kurrwindri leave behind • Mardra ngathu kurrwindrinhana, walpayiyi, nguni parrkulu. ‘I left my money in the house for two days.’ # Compare ngardrawarrka, wawathawa.

kurrayndri breed • Ngurra yina kurrayndirla mayi, purla, pathatji thana. ‘Those birds are breeding all the time.’

kurrakurra work out, make out, see properly • Warnu kara thawan-warrarla; karru kara, nga yiwa kara. Walyangu ngathu kurrakurrarlatji. ‘I don’t know who they are coming; might be men or might be women. I can’t figure them out yet.’

kurrakurranka teach • Nguthingi ngamangi nganka nganapalperra, kurrakurrarranganga yina, ngan gu yandhiningadi. ‘My brother and uncle told me what to say, and taught me.’ # Also ngana, warlparaka.

kurrantjala whitewood (Atalaya hemiglaucus) # SY. May be Wngu, see ngurraputha.

kurrari cranky, mad, drunk, (SY) stupid # Also heard as kurrayi.

kurrari ngana be cranky, be mad, be drunk • Karrukarru, nhuniyi pada, ngapakaldringuda, yibanhana nhuluyi, thukarrla nhunu, kurrari nganarranga, kurrari nganarla. ‘This old fellow is inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.’

kurrakurrari madman • Minithikathi karla nhunu kurrakurrari-nyadi. ‘He’s running round like a madman.’ • kurrakurrari nhutjadu, muduwa kadikadini ‘that madman who’s always chasing the kids’

kurrikira rainbow # Also mira.

kurrkari grass; green # See kantha.

kurrrpa trunk (of tree) • kurrpali thangguri ‘[tree is] upside down’

kurrthi thalpa fallen leaves around a tree
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kurrtjarrku see kutjarrku.
kurrumpala spinifex
kurungkurru a cough # Yw. See kundrukundru.
kurrungkurruka cough # Yw
kurungkurru ngunyi make (someone) cough # Yw
kurrupakula flood bird, rain bird, channel-billed cuckoo # SY
kurrupu old woman, olden-days woman
  • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’ • Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’
kurrupu ngana get old (of a female) # Yw
kurtukurtu rough # See thitathita.
kururrupana grind; rub (hard) • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrnga ngaarrpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it [fibre] with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’ # See dringa, thunga.
kuta coat # from Eng
kutawirri rotten • Patjala nganyi kathi kutawirri thayininguda. ‘I’m sick because I ate rotten meat.’ # Also thungga.

(kuthi)
kuthipada (1) leave early in the morning; (2) join someone
kuthithika have been before
  • Kilkarla yundru kathi tjukurru ngaldra yinha parndringa, yini kuthithikanga? ‘Do you remember that kangaroo we killed when you were here last time?’
kuthiwarra come, arrive • Thawarla nganyi ngala nhunu kuthiwarralayitji
ngardrathikarla. Kadli nganyi thawari. ‘I’m going now, and he’ll be getting here later. I’ll be already gone.’ • Ngapala nhumu purtu mand’imandrranga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, withi ngabayi-ngada, ya kuthiwarrala mayi. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’ # Also thawawarra.
kuthikuthidu squeaky • Ngan’gu kuthikuthidu nhinda ngunyingunyirranga yinha. Yarndu nhumu walyatji yurarla yandhiningaditji. ‘His squeaky voice makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’
kutikutirri see kurdikurdirri.
kutja, palha kutja wing, wing feathers # See also nguna.
kutjarrku, kathi kutjarrku type of frog # little green frog, in water
  • Ngathalki ngakani kathi kutjarrku yurarla pardriningadi. ‘My kids like catching frogs.’ # Also heard as kurrtjarrku. Information about which frog is which is not consistent. See also drukampada, durrkuwantha, kuyarrku.
kuwukuku pigeon # perhaps a general term for pigeons and doves, or possibly the name of the diamond dove
kuya fish # See also karlukarlu.
kuya pardi type of fish # red, poisonous — if it pricks your hand it will poison it; also called karlukarlu pardi.
Kuyapidri place name, Queerbidie # ‘fish’s bum’; the place where a fish dreaming track starts
kuyarrku type of frog # green frog with stripe. See also drukampada, durrkuwantha, kutjarrku.
M

maadha see mayatha.

mabaabu = mabumabu

mabaabuna = mabumabuna

mabumabu night, dark • Ngapala
mabaabuli nhunu kuthi warrarnanga nga kurrakurrwarranga purturdukardukarnanga yadamani papurlakahtharrari yita. ‘Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses.’ # See also milyaru, marri, waruwaru.

mabumabuna get dark • Pakali nganamalkardi, mabaabunalarlayinardi. ‘Do it quickly, it’s getting dark.’ # Yw marringana

Madlali Mudlalee Waterhole

madlantji bad, no good, useless

• Madlantji nhutjadu; karna nhuluduyuparla. ‘He’s no good, he’s cheeky.’
• Pandi nhutjadu marnna waka madlantji. ‘That dog’s got bad teeth.’
• Karrukarrunarlaha nhutjadu, madlantji ngananarla. ‘He [dog] is getting old and useless.’ # See also manha.

madlantjika, madlamadlantjika spoil, ruin • Kabuta nhuludu ngakani nhangkana, madlamadlantjikarila yinha, or madlantjikarila yinha.

That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.

• Puka nhulu kudlanhanna, nga minheya ngarrkanga yingha, madlantjikarila yinha. ‘He cooked the damper and what did he do to it, he spoilt it.’

madru abdomen

maka fire, firewood • Maka ngathu parndringa. ‘I’m going to chop some wood.’

• Ya maka nhulu thangkaya ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayinninguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’
• Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandhiwarrkapandhingala makayi. ‘Then they threw all the stones into the fire.’

maka kantha bushfire # Yw

maka kanya hot coal, hot ashes • Ykarlakala pakurranga malkirri thana kulanga maka kanyayildrangu. ‘They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.’

makamaka hot, heat, summer

• Pipininhanga nganyi makamakayi yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’
• Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi cara, makamakayi cara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the oldendays women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’

makamakali hot

makamakana get hot • Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wangapandhirrnanga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakiningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’

maka matji match

maka mudu hot ashes • Maka muduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnutji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’

maka mukuru hot coal • Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu maka mukuruli-nyadi, ngala mardra mitjili ngala. ‘They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.’

maka paru firelight • Walya karna wawini; ngarru ngathu maka paru wawanhanna ngapa kurnayitji. Walya thawapandhini. ‘I didn’t see anyone (while I was away). I only saw the light of a fire at a waterhole. I didn’t go down.’

maka thirra firestick • Winka-yukarranhana nhunu, makathirralila

makamakali hot

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maka thirra firestick • Winka-yukarranhana nhunu, makathirralila
ngani wanthiyukarranhana. ‘He disappeared in the night and we were looking for him with a firestick.’

maka thupu  smoke
maka thurrpa  hot ashes • Nga ngarru maka thurrpala thana dringarnanga drangkana ngananga. ‘When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.’

makawarlawagini  a (good) cook
maka warnta  log # SY, Yw? # See thinka, wathi, muku.
makawarrka, makawadhawarrka  stack firewood • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, maka-makayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurringa makawarrkanga kuna-warrkutji thadayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’ # Not clear what the function of the -wadha is.

makapari  black goanna # See also kalamurru.

makita  gun # SY makiti. From Eng ‘musket’.
maku  lower part of shin (?)
makudaka  pigeon-toed
makumandri  (1) trip someone • Kadli walya nganyi warlkana, mardrali nganha makumandrilayi. ‘I nearly fell when the stone tripped me.’; (2) lift # Yw, = kandraaka • Ngathu yinhaku pulu makumandrilaya. Pirna nhanuku. ‘I can’t lift it, it’s too heavy.’

Makulpi  Marqualpie Waterhole
makumarda  whirlwind # makukarda (?) in Yw; also thurrpu.
malantji see madlantji.
malka  mark, picture; stripe • (SY) mara malka kurrari ‘putting a mark on [your] hand’
malkamalka  piebald

malkamindji  spotted, striped # See dragurdragu.
malka  well! # Also mayi, ngandra.
Malkanpa  Innamincka, Mulkonbar Waterhole
malkirri  many, a lot • Dritji kurnuyitji, karra malkirri thawawarrandji, ngalyila. ‘One day another group of blackfellows arrived.’ • Ngapala yamalitji mandirri malkirri. ‘They got a lot [of fish] in the cross net.’ • Mulha malka, yundru wawanga malkirri thanayi ngakani, mulha malka mandrininguda yina, walypalali. ‘I’ve got a lot of photos here that have been taken by a white man, if you’d like to look at them.’ # See also ngami, wamba.

malparu  flock pigeon # SY. AHW gives this name for “a crane [= heron?], black with white on wings”.
malthari  emu feathers
maltharrimindji  emu # lit. the one with emu feathers. See warruwitji, kwada.

malthi  cold, winter; year • ngapa malthi ‘cold water’ • Mara malthi yinti. ‘Your hands are cold.’ • Malthi parrkulu nganyi nhinang ga Mardrapirnang. ‘I stayed at Planet Downs for two years.’ • Ngala malthitji nganari, kali windripadamalka walpayi. ‘If you’re cold go and sit inside.’ # SY also ‘wind’, perhaps only ‘cold wind’. See kilpa.
malthika  cool (someone, something) down # SY, Yw

maltji  leg • Maltji withi. ‘(My) leg is sore.’ • Maltji nganyi kudrayindrina. ‘I broke my leg.’ • Ngapala ngapatji walthayindringangu maltjitji kurnu karrininguda thiltjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ # Maltji is used for both thigh and lower leg, although there are separate words for thigh (wandikila) and lap (ngalpa). RYn gave maltji
for ‘shinbone’ and SY (for Yw) said it was ‘shin’. See also maku.

maltjimarrini waterhen, black-tailed native hen # SY; ‘red legs’; See also kilki.

maltjimu lower leg # SY

maluda shag, cormorant (malurra black shag, cormorant # SY) Also ngukumindji.

malyu lump # Yw. See kima.

mama, mamathika steal; take by force

Kathi ngathu mamana pandipuru. ‘I took the meat from the dog.’ # Perhaps taking the meat was a precaution against the dog’s eating it.

Karrukarruyi yintjadu ngathu mamathikana wathu windra. ‘I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’ # Nguthingi nganha mamana. ‘My brother took (it) from me.’ # See also winkama.

mambu humpy # SY. See also walpa, walparda, punga.

mampa front # See also marna.

mampali hard, vigorously, animatedly

wakanarla mampali ‘working hard’

thirrirla mampali ‘fighting hard’

yandhayandharla mampali ‘talk like anything’ # Difference from pidipidi not clear. Mampali is much preferred in some cases, such as the second example.

mana give # SY, see ngunyi.

mandawarra plum bush • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurranari yinha mulhudu-ngadilatji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilaatji yina karrji-karrjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ # See patjiwara.

mandhirra marpoo bush # probably Acacia ligulata

mandri pick up, get, take • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ...’ # Ngapala yamalitji mandriri malkirri. ‘They got a lot [of fish] in the cross net.’ # See pardraka, mapa.

mandrika, mandrina, mandriyindri get

mandripandhi muster, get together # Also mapa, manduna.

mandripada, mandriyindripada marry # See also nhipaka, and note mandripada also in • Mandripadaka yita! ‘Get that over there!’

mandrithalka pick up, pull up

mandritharrapada take out • Kathi yintjadu mandritharrapada mirrkayi nhunggatjaduyi. ‘Take the meat out of the bag.’ # Also duka.

mandrithawa, mandrimini pick up on the way • Wilpadali nganyi thawa-lapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’

mandrithawa mandrithawa pick up here and there

mandrithayi get for yourself, win • Mardrangadi, mandrithayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’

mandrithika go and get

manga woma, sandhill snake, carpet snake # Also wama; see also mulhana.

man.garri little girl • Man.garri kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karra-walilda. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’ # possibly also ‘female’, see kardri # SY and II sometimes man.garra

mangawarru widow

mangga burn • Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass!’
Blow it [so it burns]! # See also thangkana, darra, ngarrtji, pidli.

**manggarduda** burn along (as a bushfire)

**manggana** get burnt • Ngapiringi walpa mangganana. ‘My father’s house got burnt.’

**mangga** scatter • Walthayindri thikangala kathi thana manggarlayila yabalatji. ‘They carry the meat back to camp while the rest of the emus go for their lives.’

**manggamanggakurra** share out • Yanga manggamanggakurraringu. ‘They share them [the birds they have caught] out.’ # See also wandukudra, yalba.

**mangkiri** happy # SY

**manha** bad, no good; dirty # Yw, H; SY(?). May not be correct Yandruwandha. See madlantji.

**manhamanha** wrongly, the wrong way # Yw • Manhamanha nganyi thawanhana. ‘I went the wrong way.’ # See also yikayika.

**manhawakura** get old and feeble • Parnridapidipadini ngani, ngurra thawarnanga; manhawakurala ngani. ‘We used to go hunting all the time, but we’re getting too old now.’

**manhawakuru** old and feeble

**manharri** bindieye, Bogan flea (Calotis hispidula) # See also kurla.

**mankamanka** find # Yw • ... karnali ngandranha mankimankiya. ‘[We’ll wait here and] someone will find us.’ # See also dan ga.

**manma, manmana** tell (a lie), pretend • Manmarla nhutjadu ngakaniyi, minhangadi kara. ‘I don’t know why he’s telling me lies.’ # perhaps also ‘steal’. See also munga.

**manmini kanpa** liar # SY # See mungini.

**manpakurra** squat, sit on heels (with knees on the ground), sit (as emu)

**manthi** bed • manthi yawapandhi ‘spread bedding out’

**manu** heart (perhaps only in the figurative sense) • Walja nhutjadu yurayindirla. Manu madlantji nganarnanga. (Only example; given as translation of ‘He’s sad.’ Second part translated as: ‘His heart’s not too good — about it.’)

**manu patjika** reconcile • Kadla ngaldra manu patjikayindrina. ‘We’re even now [after hitting one another] and friends again.’

**manyanguda** long ago # SY, Yw. See matja, pandja.

**manyu, manyumanu** good, well • Manyuldra nganha yundru nganana. ‘It’s a good job you told me.’ # See patji, ngumu.

**manyu kurnu** a good thing, a good job • Manyu kurnu nhulu thayina kathi ngakani. ‘It’s a good job he ate my meat [because he’s my dog].’

• Manyu kurnu yundru nganha nganana pandipurutji nhunggani, wathila ngathu mandrina, yaba ngunyingalatji yinha. ‘It’s a good job you warned me about that dog; I got a stick and frightened it.’

**manyuna** get better • Kadli nhunu manyunalarla; kadli walja nhunu paldrinhana. ‘He’s getting better now; he nearly died.’

**mapa, mapamapa, mapaapa,** mapathika, mapathikathika gather, pick up, muster • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapanga pinakaringu pityiylayi. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’

• Yadatji ngathu mapanhana ngulu nhunu winkarlayila. ‘I picked up the boomerang and he ran away.’

• Ngala thana ngarrndri-ngapirilitji mulhudu mapaapininguda yinbatharrapandhingalatji nthunggani. ‘His parents sent down food that they had collected for him.’ • Ngala nhunu
Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.

‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’

See also mandri.

mara hand; five • Mara malthi yini. ‘Your hands are cold.’ • Mara ngathu pardarla padlangurru ‘I’ve got a handful of sand.’ • mara parrkulu ‘ten’

marakarla empty-handed # SY, Yw. See karla.

maramitji finger # See also witju.

maramuku fist

mara ngunpurru fingernail, claw # Also marapirri, marapuku.

mara pabu clapping of hands • mara pabu parndriyindrirla ‘clapping hands’

mara pani empty handed • Thika-warrana nganyi, kathi mara pani. ‘I came home empty-handed.’

marapadrini handle • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyanmari, marapadrini, wirlili ngukanguka pirnta-thangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’

mara patji, mara patjikurnu expert (‘good hand at’) • Yilayarnadu kara thana pirnmpipadipadinitji mara patjikurnuli yina karrukurrutji nhinppadipadini ngapanga@ti. ‘I don’t know how they did it, but the olden-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’

mara payirri, marawutju payirri second finger

marapirri fingernail

marapuku fingernail • Mirranyindrina nganyi marapukuli. ‘I cut myself with my fingernail.’

marapundji let go (of something held) # SY

marathangka palm of hand

marawitju, marawutju fingers

• Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Karraringu thanha mulpininguda warnta, payipayirru yina, mara witju-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’

• marawutju payirri or mara payirri ‘second finger’ • marawutju milarri ‘third finger’ • marawutju pulya ‘little finger’ • marawutju pirna ‘little finger’

marayilka miscarry, lose (unborn) baby # Also thundruyilka.

Maramilya Merrimelia Waterhole

marangkarra spider

mararrala crab # Also mundrupa.

Mardamarda Murtamurta Well

mardanpa type of lizard (on stones, 15cm, red head)

mardipirri type of tree # possibly ‘mulga’ in Yawarrawarrka. See marlka.

mardra stone, rock, money, (SY) bullet

• Mardrangadi, mandrithayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’

• Ngapala, pakuthawakaldiri mardra minhaya. ‘While they’re going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.’

• Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandi-warrkapandhingala makayi. ‘Then they throw all the stones into the fire.’

mardrapikani rockhole
mardrakupu grinding stone # the small one, held in the hand

mardra mani money • Mardra mani nhanggatjadu nhunyi. ‘This money belongs to her.’

mardramitji stone, gibber, bullet # = mardramitji

mardra nbiwa grinding stone # the big one, that seeds are ground on

mardrawuldru narrow gap between rocks, the gateway a spirit goes through after a person dies

Mardrandji Mudrangie Waterhole

mardri heavy, dense • Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’ • Mardri kara nhunu ngakanipuru. ‘Maybe it’s too heavy for me [to move].’ • Walja kandraka — mardri nhutjadu yiwangaditji.

mardrawuldru hill, mountain

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‘at the front of the humpy’ # See mampa.
marna yiba kiss # marna thapa in Yw; See also ngandja.
marnamimi lip
marnamirri, marnamidi full # See also yartu, pirna.
marnaminina become full
• Ngandjarri warlkarri nga ngapa marnami nhunu ngapa marnamininari. ‘When it rains the water fills it to the brim.’
marnangadika put into the mouth
• Kathi thukali ngala thayirnangalji marnangadininji mardirranga. ‘We eat it by spooning it into our mouths with a mussel [shell].’
marnardraku tooth # See also dida, waka.
marnayi in front
Marnanhi Merminie Creek
marnathunga tomorrow # Yw, = marripathi, ngaranhina nhukadani
marda halfway • Thawalapurra milimani nhunu Tibuparanguda, nga thudathawanga mardayitji Thanangarrpira. ‘A long time ago, a mailman was travelling from Tibooburra, and he spent the night halfway, at Tenapperara.’ # See also thanu.
mardakurnu halfway
• Mardakurnu nhunu nhinanahinarlatji, minhayi kara. ‘I don’t know why he’s sitting down halfway.’
mardakurnu-mardakurnu here and there, now and then • Nhinggiyi ngathukurrapandhirla, mardakurnu-mardakurnu. ‘I’m putting them down here and there.’ # See also kayidy-kayidi.
mardakurra stop halfway
• Thawanhana nhunu, marda-kurranga thanu. ‘[He] was coming, but he stopped halfway.’ • Ngala pulyatji marndakurrapandhirlayi, nga walya yinha wawatharranga, karrijipandhiyila thana panarinla. ‘When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’ # Yw ‘turn back from halfway’

Marnda a waterhole near Innamincka
marndikila ripples, waves # Also ngamanyalpi.
marndra body # See also parlaka, yiwari.
marndra, marndraka get, dip up, scoop up (water); carry (water)
• Nhipali ngakani ngapa marndrarla. ‘My wife will get us water.’ • Ngapa ngathu marndranga maka yinhayi panmapandhiningadi. ‘I’m going to get water to put out the fire.’ # SY kaluwa.

marndrathika bring back (water), go and get (water) • Karna kurnu nhulu ngapa marndrathika. ‘One of you blokes better go and get some water.’
marndra, marndrapandhi paint • Wani thambaniningadi marndrapandhirla nganyi. ‘I’ve got to paint myself for a corroboree.’ # Marndra seems to be intransitive here, but it is also used in a reflexive or reciprocal form, marndrayindri ‘paint yourself’ or ‘paint one another’. # See also windri.

marndu together (for example, feet); alike, close (in appearance) • Walpa puladu nguya marndu. ‘Those two houses look exactly the same.’ # See also yala.
marduka, marndumarnduka join together, put together • Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndumarndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’
marduna, marndumarnduna get together, join up • Kuka mandurarla pulayi. ‘They’ve got their heads together.’ # See also mandripandhi.
marndunangu alike, in a similar way
• Thawananga pula marndunangu.
  ‘They both walk the same way.’
marngali, kathi marngali yellow
goanna • Kathi marngali ngathu
wanthirla, walyawalyakanga yintha,
kanthqy. Ay, nhutjadu kanpala. ‘I
was after a goanna but I lost it in
the grass. Iley, it’s turned up!’
marni fat (the substance) • Kudlini
ngathu yurarla, minhangarrkana
yundru marnitji? ‘I want it cooked;
what did you do with the fat?’ • (Yw)
Marnili nganha windrima, thumu.
  ‘Rub my back with some fat.’
marnimarni fatty • kathi marnimarni
‘fatty meat’
marnipirna, marnipika fat (person
or animal) • . . . tjukurru ngathu
warrkananhana windrali, kathi
marnipirna . . . ‘I speared a
kangaroo, a fat one . . .’
marnipirnana, marnipirnana fatten
up, get fat • Marnipirnunarladi thana
parndriyindindji, pirnapirnati. ‘When
they have got fat they kill them,
the biggest ones.’
marnipirnaka fatten • Marnipirnakan
kiningadijji, ngapala thana parndri
thayingalatji. ‘After they fatten
them they kill them and eat them.’
marnka cracked (for example, cracked
mud) # Also thaltha.
marnkana crack, become cracked
marnka, marnkamarnka slow, slowly
• Marnka yandhow! ‘Say it slowly!’
# See also thakurru.
marnkaka slow (someone or
something) down, make slow
marnkamarnkali (SY) slowly
marnkunu meat ant # Also pardi
mirrka.
marnngani crayfish, yabby
marra get red
marri (a) next day; (b) dark, in the
night # Yw • Marri nhunu thawitha.
  ‘He went away in the night.’ # See
milyaru, mabumabu, waruwaru.
marrikudhi do early, get up early in
the morning • Minha yini marrikudhi-
wararrayey? ‘What are you coming
in here so early for?’ • Marrikudinhanala
yini yilanguda? ‘Where did you
come from to get here so early?’
• Yakayakrayitji nhulu nganandji
yintha, ‘Ay marrikudinhanana nhumu’.
  ‘If he asks you tell him, “Oh, he went
early”.’
marrkudukudu early, early morning
• Ngapala kurrarla, marrpathi thana
marrkudukudutjui minipandhiringu
mandritha kalingalatji karlulku,
pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at
night] and next morning, very early,
they run down and pull up the fish —
bony bream.’ # Also heard as
marrkuduru.
marrningana get dark # Yw • Marri-
nganarnanyi, nganyi yabali nganari.
  ‘When it got dark I got frightened.’
# See mabumabun.
marrparrkulu two days later
• Ya thudathawa-thudathawanga
marrparrkulu kara marrparrkulu
kara thudathawari kakupani, ngarru
tjukurru darlali walthininguda. ‘They
might have only two or three nights
on the road with no water, apart from
what they carry in the waterbag.’
marrpathi tomorrow, next day
• Kathi marrpathingadi nhutjadu.
  ‘That meat’s for tomorrow.’ • Ngala
yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu,
kalkayi, marrpathi minipandhiringayi
mandrithakalinga karlukartjali . . .
  ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it
down in the daytime, in the afternoon,
and next morning they run down
and pull up the fish . . .’ • Marrpathi kara
nganyi thawangha parndritha kalinga
kathi kanu kurnula. ‘Tomorrow I
might go out and get a wallaby.’
# Yw also ‘this morning’. See also
ngaranhina nhukadani, marnathunga.
marriyungka(?) early in the morning
marrka, marrkali camping out
  • Marrkali ngani thudathikanhana. 'We went out camping.'
marrka, marrkamarrka crawl • Ay, minha kara nhuniyi marrkathakarla maltji ngakani. 'Hey, something’s crawling on my leg.' • Nhunu thangguthanggungunyadi yurarla, ngarrnangarrnayindrinangga ngala. Ngarru marrkamarrkarlangu nhunu. 'He wants to stand up but he can’t. He’s only crawling yet.'
Marrkulpi Markulpi Waterhole
Marrpu Marpoo Waterhole
marrpu, marrpuwitheri long # See payirri.
marrtji bark; call out (as a galah)
  • Pandi nhuniyi ngurra marrtjirla, karna ngalyi ngala nhulu walya matharla. 'This dog’s always barking, but he never bites anybody.' # Some creatures yandhari or ngampari; for example brolga, magpie, willy wagtail; some, including ducks, marrtji; some mirrtjarri or miritjakurrrari, including cattle, emus, crows and hawks. A horse yingkiri. There are several words for sounds made by dogs (including miritjarri). nOther words for ‘bark’ are warlu, kaldrukaldu, wawurrka.
marru lake • Palha purla pirnarnarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawanrnanga puka windilharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. 'When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].' # Yw mitka.
marrumarru lake country, area with a lot of lakes • ... palha ngala thana
dakamirri, marrumarruyitji. ‘... they [catch] pelicans in the lake country.’
Marrukatjani Lake Maroocutchanie
Marrukuthani place name
Marrulha name of a people and language, northeast of Yandruwandha
martardaku ankle • Martardaku nganyi dulyinhana, nganyi ngurrangu thawarla. 'I twisted my ankle but I kept on going.' # See also mukunkirri.
martimarti (1) peewee, mudlark # See also kulikuliyada, pathada-pathada (2) quarriion, cockatil
matha bite • Pandi nhuniyi ngurra marrtjirla, karna ngalyi ngala nhulu walya matharla. 'This dog’s always barking, but he never bites anybody.' • Muduwa thika yada ay, panditila yina mathayi. ‘Come back here, or the dog will bite you.’
matja long ago, not for a long time; old; before, on a previous occasion
  • Kurrakurrawarranga warli matjayitji. ‘He made camp at an old hut.’ • Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnanga ngapangadilatji pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’ • Rabitipani yina thana nhirapapipadini matjardi. ‘They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.’ • Matja nhinggiwa ngaldranga nhinanhukada. ‘We were there before.’ • (H) padla matja ‘a long time ago’ # See manyanguda, pandja.
matjanguda old; in the past
  • Windra matjanguda. ‘It’s an old spear.’ • Matjanguda nganyi nhinggiyi thangguhikan ga. ‘I’ve been here before.’
matjurra greenhead ant
mawa hunger; empty (belly) • thuru mawa ‘empty belly’
mawakanpa hungry person
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

mawali hungry • Ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I’m still hungry.’
mawamawa fasting(?) # Yw
mawa ngunyi, mawa ngunyingunyi make you hungry # SY mawa manamana

mawapika person with a big appetite
• Mawapika nhatjadu, mulhudu pirna thatini — patjangarirla nhani mulhudunguda. ‘She’s got a big appetite; she ate too much and now she’s sick from it.’
mawamawa fasting(?) # Yw. May be Wngu. See kuku.
mila, milarri hook • Padritji dukari thana milali. ‘They pull the grubs out with a hook.’ # See also nguku.
milarrika hook, make a mesh (net), knit

milimani mailman
milimiliwaduka float off into the air # used in a description of what happens to souls after death. Also thinawaduka. Given by BK in response to a question about a word (probably the same, but not recorded on tape) given by TG as ‘angel’. Given by A WH as mili waruka. See also Palkarrakarani.
milka, milkapada pinch • Warlu nganha milkapadana? ‘Who pinched me?’
milkiwaru or milkiwari type of hawk, probably whistling kite # SY
milparri company • Thawanga nganyi ngambuyi, milparri. ‘I’ll go along with my mate, keep him company.’ [example suggested and accepted]
milpi sew • Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndumarrudkana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’ # Also karrpa.
milthi red ochre; paint • Parrkulu wathi yundru wawarlatji; milthipani nhunu kurnutji, ngala milthimindjildra nhunu kurnutji. ‘You see two things, one with paint and one without paint. I want the painted one.’ # SY kambada.
miltjamiltja soft # Yw See danthu, tjampa.
milyaru night, dark • Ngapalu nhunu purtu manramandrirnanga milyaruyi,
 nga thawawindringa ngatjada
kurnungadila, ... ‘Well, he packed his
swag in the dark and walked on to
the other camp, ...’ • (Yw) Watja
rhina milyarunyi, thawa yada ngathu
yina wawinima. ‘Don’t sit in the dark,
come this way so I can see you.’ # See
also mabumabu, waruwaru, marri.
mimi lip; point • mimi tjalpatjalparri
windra ‘sharp point on the spear’
# See mudra.
marnamimi lip
mindimulpa cut in halves
mindithanma float • Kurrarnanga
kandraji mindithanminingadiji thana
yamatji, karnan gu yina. ‘They put
reeds on top of the cross net so that it
will float.’ # See ngupa, tharraka.
mindra navel # SY also pidra, Yw pirda
mingka cave, hole # ‘like a burrow’
in contrast to kudru ‘straight down’
• Karrukarru nhutjadu mingkayi
nhiniri. ‘That old man lives in a
cave.’ • Thawawarranga thanggu-
wagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu
purrinharlayi ngari mingkayi. ‘They
go and stand around the hole, while
the man hides in it.’ # See also wirlpa,
thuka.
mingkanguda, palha mingkanguda
mountain duck # Also ngapami-
ngkanguda.
Mingkayi Minkie Waterhole # ‘in the
hole’

minha, minhaya what, which,
something • Minha maya nhutjadu?
‘What’s the name of that thing?’
• Minhaya ngala? ‘What next?’
• Walya nhulu kilkanhanda minha
nganarnanga kara nhunu; walya yina
nganha nhulu dranyiningadi. Yarrnda
nganha nhulu dranyinhana. ‘He
didn’t know what he was doing. He
didn’t intend to hit me. That’s how
he came to hit me.’ • Kuditharrala
nhukada ngalhu, minhala ngalhu yina
nganangati. ‘I forgot it before, what I
told you.’ • Minha karna yini? ‘Who
are you?’ [Lit. ‘What person you?’]
• Minha windrali nhulu warrkanana?
‘Which spear did he spear [it] with?’
• Minhal i yundra parnhrinha?
‘What did you hit it with?’

minha kara, minhaya kara
something, I don’t know what • Minha
kathi kara nhutjaduwaka. ‘There’s
some sort of animal over there.’ • Ay,
minha kara nhuniyi marrkathakarla
maltji ngakani. ‘Hey, something’s
crawling on my leg.’

minha kurnu nguka something else,
another one; (with negative) anything
• Walya ngathu nganahininha, minha
kurnu ngukatji. ‘I didn’t make
[that], that’s another one.’ • Walya
ngathu nganahininha minha kurnu
ngukatji. ‘I never did anything at all.’

minhama why, what for # Yw
minhamindji strange # See thula.

minhangadi, minhayangadi why,
what for # the -ngadi is sometimes
dropped • Minhangadi nhutjadu
muduwa karrkara? ‘Why is that
kid yelling out?’ • Minha yini
marrkudhiwarlayey? ‘What are
you coming in here so early for?’
• Ngandjarri thana nganya thawa-
thakarla, nga walya ngandjarritji
warlkanga, minhaya kara. ‘Those
clouds come up, but it won’t rain. I
don’t know why.’

minhangana do what; what happen to
• Walya nhulu kilkanhanda
minhanganarnanga kara nhunu.
‘He didn’t know what he was doing.’
• Minhanganarinja nhunu,
dan ganhanangu yuda? ‘What
happened to him; did you find him?’

minha ngarrka, minhaya ngarrka
do what (to someone or something)
• Puka nhulu kudlanhanda, nga
minhaya ngarrkanga yinha, maal-
tijikarila yinha. ‘He cooked the
damper and what did he do to it, he
spoilt it.” • *Minhangarrkanhanka ngala nhuludu yina?* ‘What effect did it [a food he had tried for the first time] have on you?’ • *Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra pakanga?* ‘What are we going to do with her? Where will we take her?’

**minhayarndu** what is it? # Yw. Used when trying to remember a name.

**mini** run • *Ngapala ngathu wawana thirrirlayi thanha; ngapala nganyi mini ngarrkanga kara ngandra?* ‘Then I saw them [kids] fighting, and I ran down and scattered them.’ • *Ngapala kurrarla, marri pathi thana marri-kurkurutji minipandhiringu mandri-thalkangalatji karlukarlu, pitjanka yina.* ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.’

**minilha** run away with # SY. See winkama.

**minimandrithika** go and get

**miniminithika** run around

**mininhina** drive along (in a car)

**minithika** run back, go back • *Muduwa, ngamdringad i minithika may!* ‘Kid, go back to your mother!’ # See also under thika.

**miniwarrka** come (of a car)

**miniwindri** run away • *Thinaputaparapandhiri nhunu miniwindiri yabali, ....* ‘He ran away without his boots, frightened, ....’ # See also puttharrkawindri, winka, kinyiwinka.

**miniwarrkana** run and spear • *Miniwarrrkanapandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara.* ‘They spear them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’

**mira, ngandjarri mira** rainbow • *Ngandjarri mira yita wawaka!* ‘Oh. look over there, there’s a rainbow!’ # Also *kurrikira.*

**mirdiwiri** maggot # SY. See parndilka.

**miri** sandhill • *Miringuda ngani ngatjada kurrakurranhanka yundra.* ‘We camped a long way from the sandhills.’ • *Kathi puluka walpirri miri ngarrkanga karlukarlu, yarrkanga karlukarlu.* ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’

**miriwita** sandhill • *miriwita wartakanga* ‘to go over the sandhill’

**mirni** in a while, by and by, wait on!; take it easy; before, a while ago; how about # often not translated; perhaps often like English ‘excuse me’ to introduce a question or request • *Muduwa ngathu yingkiyinikara, mirni ngamdringad i.* ‘I made the baby cry, will you come and get it.’ • *Miri nganka wadangay thawarkayi nganya.* ‘Will you wait while I go?’ • *... mirni ngathu yina ngananga, pirnayila.* ‘... I’ll tell you later, when you’re grown up.’ • *Miri, kirri yintjada yaka, walpi nhunu thawangkara kanthakanthangadi.* ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’ • *Miri thawarrkangalatji.* ‘Wait a while and go later.’ • *Thudanburna mirnini wadangay, yingkilara nhutjada.* ‘He was asleep before but now he’s crying.’ • *Tjukurrri mirni ngani thayipadipadini.* (repeated without mirni) ‘We used to eat kangaroo.’ • (SY) *Miri ngakanjayi yandha mayi.* ‘Say it slowly.’ # See also kirri, kara.

**mirni kara** by and by, don’t know when

**mirnimirningu** (a) in time, with time to spare • *Thawawarrkanhanjatji ngani, waringaditji, mirnimirningu yina.* ‘We got there, plenty of time, for the corroboree.’; (b) later on

**mirniwa** wait! • *Miriwa! Nhunyiyi kurnula purtu.* ‘Wait a minute! Here’s another swag [to put on the truck].’
Mirniwa ngapunarlayi! ‘Wait till they stop talking!’ [Lit. ‘Wait till (they’re) quiet!’]

mirra, mirramirra scratch • Mirrayindirla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurru kara, pangkithirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’

mirrka bag, blanket, clothes • Kathi yintjadu mandriharrapada mirrkarri nhunggatjaduyi. ‘Take the meat out of the bag.’

Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlajti thana, thirrila karrpingadji mirrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’

Ngarru mirrka ngala thana Ijukurru darlali. ‘They have only a kangaroo skin for a blanket.’

Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlajti thana, thirrila karrpingadji mirrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’

People now think they used to walk about naked, but they used to sew their own clothes.’ # See also pirli, paltja, thandji, yaku tha.

mirrkapiki rag • Mirrkapiki thatamindji yinhadu yada ngunyi. ‘Hand me that greasy rag.’

mirrtja ngana be noisy, make a noise • Muduwali thanayi mirrtjanganarla. ‘The kids are making a noise.’ # SY

mirrtjapika, mirrtjapurra, (SY) mirrtjapirna noisy

mithinti type of carpet snake, possibly the Children’s python # SY. AWI gave it for ‘slow-worm’ (= blind snake). See nyungumarlinya.

mithipudanda smallest type of black ant

mitji eye, seed • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’

Ngarru ngala thana yinbadu yada ngunyi. ‘He hit the dog because it’s always making a noise.’ # Also appears as the second part of compounds, possibly with a reference to smallness and roundness; see mardramitji, maramitji, thanamitji, purndamitji.

mitji kilthi tears # SY. See mitjiyindi.

mitjiyimpama puppa-grass, or seeds of type of bush # Lit. ‘black seed’

Ngala thana ngala kalildra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpama, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyitharri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well – coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’

mitjiyindri tears # SY mitji kilthi

mitjiparlu white-eyed duck

mitjitalki glasses

Mitkakaldrithili Mitkakaldratillie # Yw (BK), ‘two bitter lakes’
Mitkapatjithili  place name  # Yw  (BK), ‘two good lakes’
muda  corroboree; corroboree ground,  
church, initiation ceremonies  
• Ngapala pula pakarila thanha,  
ngapirimaladitji mudalatji yina  
derangarnanga panjirayindirirlatji.  
‘Well then they took all their fathers,  
and they had a corroboree and  
circumcised one another.’ # See wani.
mudamuda  story  
muda yalkura  God  # see yalkura.
muda  bad cold  # Yw  • Mudamindji  
nhunuyi kurrungguru. ‘He’s got a  
bad cold.’
mudlu  bean tree  • Thudathawanhana  
nganyi padla mudlu malkirriyi. ‘I  
camped last night in a place with a  
lot of bean trees.’
mudra  point, end  # Also ngulu, mulha,  
mimi.
ngan.ga mudra  point of beard, chin  
mudra  yamstick  
mudranganku  butt of a yamstick  
Mudrangankuthili  place near  
Scrubby Camp Waterhole  
mudu  ashes  # Also thurrpa.  
muduna  burn away to ashes  • Makatji  
nhunu mudunamalkaya. ‘Let the fire  
burn away to ashes.’
muduwa  child, baby  • Muduwa nhutjadu  
yingkirla. ‘The baby’s crying.’  
• Minhangadi nhutjadu muduwa  
karrkarla?  ‘Why is that kid yelling  
out?’ • Muduwa pulyali ngathu  
wawatharrana kurrupu karrukarrutji  
nhinarlanyi ya thayiyindirirlayi padri  
yuka thanha. ‘When I was a little boy  
I saw how the old people lived and  
how they ate those grubs.’ # See also  
thidharri.
muka  asleep, sleep, sleepiness  • Walya  
nganyi yinha yurarlakurrunggadhi  
nganha. Nganyi yukarrapandhirla,  
muka-nyadi nganha nhulu kikinini-
ngad. ‘I don’t want him to see me.
I’ll lie down and make him think I’m  
asleep.’
mukaka  put to sleep  # Yw  
• Nhunuwa purla yingkirla, ngathu  
ngandjarla yinha mukakiya.  
Yingkirlanji. ‘The baby’s crying;  
I want to put him to sleep. Because  
he’s crying.’
mukali  sleepy  • Marna kagayindirla  
npanyi mukali. ‘I’m yawning, sleepy.’
mukapurra  sleepyhead  • Mukapurra  
nhatjadu. ‘She’s always asleep.’
muka ngunyingunyi  make (someone)  
sleepy  # possibly also muka  
grunyingunyi.
muka thuda  sleep, camp  • Karna  
nhunu thawalapurra mukathua-
thawanga. ‘This man, a long time ago,  
was travelling, and camped along the  
way.’ • Walya yinha yirrtjirnajay,  
muka yina nhutjadu thuakari. ‘Don’t  
wake him up, let him sleep.’
muki or muku  smoke  # from Eng. See  
thupu.
muku  bone, log  • Mukuli drakari  
‘pointing the bone’  • Mukupika yina  
thanha pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream  
are the very bony ones.’ • Ngapala  
kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankala  
kurrwagandji nga windripandhingga  
palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put  
boughs around it and [a man] goes  
down into the hole with a bird bone.’  
# See thinka, wathi, maka warnta.
mukurduka  pull bones out  • Thana  
mukurdukalapurra thanha, ngarru  
gagaga yinha nhunu pirlatji wirra.  
‘They took the bones out through a  
hole only as big as the throat.’
mukukarta  thin  # ‘ rattly bones’.  
See also ngawada.
mukunkirri  ankle  # SY. See  
martardaku.
mukuru  charcoal  • maka mukuru  ‘hot  
coals’
mulapada  crested pigeon
mulha  face, nose, end (of something)
• Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thirbininguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’
• Kinipapa nhulu mulhatji wawangarirla. ‘He’s facing towards the river.’
• Mulha wawayindrini, nhunu wawayindrinhana, nga yaba ngunyiindringa. ‘He saw his face [as a reflection], he saw himself and got frightened.’
• palthu mulha ‘end of a road’ # See also mudra, ngulu, kintha.

mulhakuna an edible green grub with a brown nose and a sharp tail
• Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditjipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri. ‘They used to eat a brown nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’
• Ngapala marnatji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayiningudatji padri mulhakunatji. ‘Their mouths were green after eating the brown nosed grub.’

mulhakurnu-mulhakurnu all sorts
mulha malka photo (of a person)
• Mulha malka, yundru wawanga malkirri thanayi ngakani, mulha malka mandrinininguda yina, walypalali. ‘I’ve got a lot of photos here that have been taken by a white man, if you’d like to look at them.’

mulhapunda south • Thawarla nganyi mulhapundra. ‘I’m going south.’
• Thawawarranhana nhunyi mulhapundranguda. ‘This fellow comes from the south.’ # SY and Yw wakarramuku

mulhayimpa (1) black-headed python; (2) saltbush
mulhana carpet snake # in hill country. SY. See also manga, wama.
mulhudu food, tucker • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnuyi. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimanarla. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’ # See also puka.

mulpa egret
mulpa cut off, cut through, sever; shear • Mara nhunu mulpayindrina. ‘He cut off his own finger.’
• Punggu mulpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
• Karraringu thanha mulpininguda warnta, payipayirru yina, mara witju-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’
• Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkara; ngathu wakanarla thanganijadu kathi tiipiijitji, minhanyangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for what's a name, for them to cut their wool, the shearsers.’

mulpamulpa cut up
multhipa wash # Yw. See yika, yirra.
munba lichen (?)
 Munba Lake Moonba
mundha, mundhapani greedy
mundja sick • Mangili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarranga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ # Mundja and patja are often used together. See, for example, warnta entry. See also wariwari.

mundjana become sick • Ngarru ngala thana ngapali nhinapadinditji. Ngawu, karra patjapaltja nthinanga, walya mundjanini, ngarru nthinanga thipingu. ‘They only used to live on water [they didn’t have tea]. Yes, they were strong people, never got sick; they were really alive.’
mundjaka, mundjamundjaka hurt, injure; make sick • Walya yinha
ngurratji pardrapardraw, mundjacakayila yundru yintjadu. ‘Don’t keep on handling it, you’ll hurt it.’ # See katjakatja.

mundja ngunyingunyi make sick

mundju fly

mundjungunku a cake or ball of flies (which is what people get to eat when they go to Hell)

mundjurringa blowfly

mundrupa crab # Also mararrala.

munga tell a lie # Also manma.

mungini liar # See also manmini kanpa.

mungini orphan # ? Contradictory information

mungka hug; carry under arm

mungkayindri hug one another, hug (something) to yourself • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtuji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’

munma shut (mouth) # SY. See also dapa, ngapu.

munthu bottom or back of net (pirli)

munjji smother • Thupulu nganinha munjirla. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’

munumunu curly (or munhumunhu)

karli munumunu, kuka munumunu curly hair

mura drink; thirst # Often used with ngapa ‘water’: ngapa mura.

murakanka thirsty person

murali thirsty • Yibathawanga yita ngapa muraliti nganari. ‘They drink it when they get thirsty.’ • Karnajji ngathinha dan ganhana paldringala nganarlayi ngapa murali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’

mura ngunyingunyi make thirsty • Ngapa kaldri nhanha(?) ngathu yibanhana, ngapa mura ngunyingunyinga nganha. ‘I drank salty water and it made me thirsty.’ # SY mura manamana.

murda finish, stop • Kali thanradu murdana. ‘They’ve stopped [playing].’ • ngandjarri murdininguda ‘after it had stopped raining’ • Kali ngaldra murdana, kurrathikapadaringu purtuji thanhadu. Yingganiyi walthayindrithikangaldra yini. ‘We’ve finished now, I’ll put those things away. You take yours home.’ # See also parndriyindri and under pani.

murla quiet, tame, inoffensive • (Yw) Murla kamani. ‘My (horse) is quiet (and wouldn’t throw its rider).’

murlathi type of lizard, possibly military dragon, Ctenophorus isolepis • Walya murlathi yintjadu parndrini! ‘Don’t kill that lizard!’

murna, murnathitha chest

• murrathithangadi ngapa ‘chest-deep water’ • At initiations the boys had to sit up all night without sleeping. To keep them awake they would hit them on the chest and say: Kapow! Yurlawarrali yina murna parndrina. ‘Bang! The night owl hit you in the chest.’

murnakaldra chest # Yw

murnamandriyindri meet (one another)

murnampirri chest # SY

murnapaka lie on front

murnurru gentle slope # SY gave munarra ‘high bank’. See also ngarnarri.

murrupurlu poor hunter # TG only

murrumpadi black cockatoo

muthu very, well; real, true, proper; really; (with negative) not at all • tjarnmarla muthu ‘shining brightly’
• madlantji muthu ‘very bad’
• Purrtjinana muthu. ‘[He] really frightened [me].’
• Yabapani muthu nhutjaduji. ‘He’s not a bit frightened.’
• (Yw) Karrukarru muthu … ‘He’s very old …’
• Windripada muthu may! ‘Go right in!’

mutuka (1) get (spear, shoot etc)
• Kadli walya ngathu mutukana.
‘I nearly got it.’
# opposite of pudlupuduka; (2) prove, show to be true

mutuka, wathi mutuka motorcar
mutuka pakini driver

muya dry # SY, Yw, H. See purudu, kayinta.
muyaka dry (something) # SY

N

nalyba, nayiba knife # from Eng
• Ngapala thana kathi nalybali-nyadi dramirdramininguda kilkari. ‘You would think it had been cut up with a steel knife.’ SY and Yw nayipa.
See also thurla, thatji.

nga and, then; but • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarrpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’
• Wirni payirrrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’
• Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtji-pandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi … ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island …’
• … thudiningarilatji ngani, nga pukapani ngala ngani thawanhana. ‘… we wanted to camp, but we had come without food.’

ngaandi, ngaani yes • A’ay yundran-guda nganyi, ngaandi, mayi yundran-gudanga. ‘Oh, I’m from a long way away, yes, a long way.’
# Also kawu.

ngaba, ngabangaba wet, fresh
• Ngabakana nganha, ngabangabala thikawarrana nganyi. ‘[The rain] wet me and I came home wet.’
• Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandirranga milyaruji, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, withi ngabayi-ngada, ya kuthiwararila mayi. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’

ngabaka, ngabangabaka wet something • … ngandjarritji warlkaringu ngabangabakaringu pulhu. ‘… the rain came down and wet them both.’

ngabana, ngabangabana get wet
• Walya ngabangabananitji! ‘Don’t get wet!’ (to kids)

ngada still # May be a clitic. See ngaba entry, second example. See also ngurruangu.

ngadlari see ngalari.

ngadli pigweed • Ngala pawa ngala kailidra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpaa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri.
‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’

ngadra mother’s father # Yw. See papa.

ngaga throat, neck • Thana mukurduka-lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirnatji wirlpa. ‘They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’
# See also ngayimala, yutju.

ngagangaga pelican # H. See dakamirri.

ngagapardra choke (someone or something) # Also puma.
Ngapugina  Ooga-Boogina Waterhole

ngaka, ngakangaka  run (of liquid), blow (wind)

ngakani  my, mine; me (as in ‘with me’, ‘to me’ etc.)

ngalba  light (in weight)

ngaldrani  our, ours, belonging to us (two, including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’, ‘for us’ etc.)

ngali  we (two, not including person spoken to)

ngalaaku  I don’t know

ngalamarra  squeal # SY. MN then translated it as ‘singing out’, so its exact meaning is not clear. See kirdra.

ngaldrina  we (two, including the person spoken to)

ngaldrongi  our, ours, belonging to us (two, including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’, ‘for us’ etc.)

ngalingga, ngalinggani  our, ours, belonging to us (two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’, but he never bites anybody.’

Ngakamarra  (a) a while ago

Ngakapandhi  run down

Ngathani  our, ours, belonging to us (two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’, ‘for us’ etc.)

Ngalingga, Ngalinggani  our, ours, belonging to us (two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’,
ngalingga nhunggan

ngalinggayi

ngalinha

ngalini

ngalpa

ngalpirri

ngaltja

ngalunga, ngalunggani

ngalunha

ngalyi

ngalpa (a) the lap, the two thighs

(b) type of dance movement, dance 'shake-a-leg'

SY

ngalpayi

ngama

ngama mana

ngama

ngamanyalpi

ngambu

nganya

SY

SY

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SY

SY
ngambu, ngambungambu  ball (for example, of clay)
ngamburruru see kintha ngamburruru.
ngamburu see under pitji.
ngami  group, mob, flock • Kathi purlatji thanadu ngamiyi. ‘The young ones are [together] in a group.’ • Ngami thanadu tharrarla. ‘They’re flying in a flock [for example, ducks, pelicans].’ # See also kini, malkirri.
ngamikularri dogwood # SY. See thayamarni.
ngampa  pus, matter (in boils and sores) ngampa talk, speak; make its natural sound (for example, a bird to call) # Also yandha.
ngampu  nearly # Yw. See kali walya.
ngampurruru  yellowbelly, golden perch
• Ngala pirlili ngampurrungaditji paladildranga thana drakininguda, kurrarla yanduldrangu kinipapayi kurrapadari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’
ngamudu see kintha ngamudu.
ngamurru  orphan • Ngarn dri-ngapiri nhunggani paldrin ga, muduwa yina kurnula warrkawindiri. Ngamurru. ‘His parents died and left him on his own. An orphan.’
ngana  tell, say, be, do, cause, teach, explain, become, make, use, ask, get ready, be about to, intend to • Ngathu yinha nganana nhinapandhiningadi. ‘I told him to sit down.’ • Minha yundru nganarlay? ‘What did you say?’ • Ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I’m still hungry.’ • Ngapala pula nganayindrirnanga ‘Yilangginguda nhutjadu?’ ‘Well they asked one another “Where’s he from?”’ • Ngararnanga pulhu walya ngathu pulhu nganandji. ‘I understood them but I didn’t tell them.’ • Nhindi lila pula nganalapurratji. ‘They had been very shy.’ • Kalkuli ngala yamatji mikimana, nganalapurrra thana yamali ngala kalkuli. ‘Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.’ • Pirnapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purnda-parndringa kudlanga yina thayi-yindrinangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’ • ... nganyitji thangguwindringala nganarla thawiningad. ‘... I was just going to go.’ • Thawiningad-nyadi nganyi ngananhana, ngala ... ‘I was going to go but ...’ • Karnatji ngathinha dan ghanha paldringala nganarlayi ngapa murrali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’ • Nganyitjindringa nganyi, walya yabaliti ngana may. ‘I told myself not to be frightened.’ • Pakali nganamalkardi, mabaabunarlarlayinardi. ‘Do it quickly, it’s getting dark.’ # In SY and Yw this word in its present tense or simultaneous action form is often used in the formation of future tense, and often seems to mean ‘want, intend’. • (Yw) Nganyi yulganiyi thawanga nganarla. ‘I’m going [to go] with you two.’ # It clearly means ‘want’ in: • (Yw) Nganyi nganarla muka parriya. ‘I want to sleep.’ # It can only denote future tense in • (Yw) Ngandjarra warlgiya nganarla kayidi. ‘It’ll rain soon.’ # See yabaka for an example of ngana apparently meaning ‘want’. Many other verbs share one or more of the meanings of ngana.
ngananhinanhukada  yesterday, day before yesterday • Thirrinhana pula ngananhinanhukada. ‘They had a fight yesterday.’ • Ngananhinanhukada nthani thawanhanatji. ‘She went the day before yesterday.’ # May refer only to daytime. See also kalkayi.
nganathalkana  this morning
nganathika  tell someone back
nganathikathika tell everyone
nganayukarranhukada last night
nganamayindri clench (fist) • mara nganamayindri 'clench the fist'
# Also ngarndamayindri.

Ngananhina language name (Arrabury area)

ngandala handle (as of axe) # from Eng
ngandithirri waddy, two-handed fighting stick

ngandja name, call (someone something) • Kanyini nhandra ngandjarla. ‘She calls [me] granny.’
# Also drika.

ngandja like; kiss # SY, Yw. Yura was not accepted for ‘like’, but used (optionally) with the negative walya to say ‘don’t like’. • (SY) Ngathu yinhaku ngandjarla. ‘I like him.’ • (SY) Walya nganyi nhungganyi karnayi yawarla. ‘I don’t like that man.’ • (Yw) Watja ngathu ngandjarla kulanga. ‘I don’t like cooking.’ # See marna thapa, marna yiba.

ngandjarri rain, clouds • Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga nganyi thawarla warli matjaiyi thudanga. ‘Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’ • Ngandjarri warlkarnanga ngapala nhunu ngapa marnamininari. ‘When it rains the water fills it to the brim.’ • Mudowa ya da winkapadani ngandjarripuru. ‘Kids, come inside out of the rain.’ # MN (SY and Yw) and H more often said ngandjarra. See also nganya, pariwirlpa, kudawarrala.

ngandjangandjarri cloudy
ngandjarri kura storm
ngandjarri mira rainbow
ngandjarri mitji thunder cloud # (H) hailstorm

ngandjarri nganya cloud • Drifji nhunu dunkarila ngandjarri nganyanguda. ‘The sun’s coming out from behind the clouds.’

ngandra oh!, well! • Ngandra maka ngala nhunuyardi thangkanarla ngurrangu. ‘Oh! Well this fire’s still alive!’ # See also mayi, malka.

ngandra we (more than two, including person spoken to) • Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra pakanga? ‘What are we going to do with her? Where will we take her?’ • Yakayindirini kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarlatji wayinila ngandra?’ ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’

ngandrarni our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) # SY, = nganungga(ni)

ngandrangandra hunt, search # Yw

ngandrawidjandra death adder # SY

ngan.ga beard • Ay ngan gamindji ngathu wawanha. ‘I saw [a man] with a beard.’

ngan.ga mudra chin, point of beard # See also nganka, tjindra.

nganggali or nganggalhi by oneself; own, owner; having rights over; for oneself • Ngapala nhunu nguthangutharnangala katjakatja-rlayilatji parndriyindininguda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ • Yarndukala ngali yinhua thulathulakankanka ay karna nganggalitj nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • Walpanganggalili wawayila yina winkamarlayi kara yundru. ‘The owner of the house might see you and think you are stealing something.’ • Nganggalhildra thara wani thambanapadipadini, walayi yiwali wawiningadi, yirrbantji yina. ‘They [the men] dance their own corroboree and the women don’t watch, it’s
forbidden.’ • Minhangadila yundru parndrinha yintjadu, ngaggali­nyadi. ‘Why did you hit him, you had no right to.’ • Kurmkur nu nhutjadu yandhayandharla nganggali. ‘He’s talking to himself.’ • Maka ngakani nhulu mulpamulpara, ngala nhulu parndrirla marla nganggali. ‘He cut wood for me, and now he’s cutting more, for himself.’ # SYand Yw nganggili. See also thula.

nganggalika own (something)
• Minhangad pandi nhuliyi nganggalkira parndriningadi? ‘Why does he own a dog if he’s just going to belt it?’

ngan.gu word, speech; voice • Nganyi yandharla ngan.gu yina, karna yawarri Yandruwandha. ‘Well I’m talking the language, Aboriginal language, Yandruwandha.’ • Kali nhutjadu ngan.gu yinggani patjikurnu. ‘That’s right [what you say].’ • Nguthingi ngamangi nganha nganalapurra, kurrakurranarnanga yina, ngan.gu yandhiningadi. ‘My brother and uncle told me what to say, and taught me.’ • Ngan.gu kuthikuthidi nhinda ngunyingunyirnanga yinha. Yarndu nhunu walyatji yurarla yandhiningadi. ‘His squeaky voice makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’ # ngan.gu is not ‘language’, like yawarri, but ‘what you say’. See also parlpa, yindri, yawarri, ngaru.

nganha me • Pandi malkirrili nganha kadina. ‘A mob of dogs chased me.’ • Ngandra yaba ngunyinhana nganha yundru ngathuthji purtupa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Wilpadali nganyi thawalapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Nga Kinipayayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpuru yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

ngani we (more than two, not including person spoken to) • Marrkali ngani thudathikanhana. ‘We went out camping.’ • Walyala ngani purrkapakyi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipu-ngadi, nganyi nhinappadadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipayayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’

nganingga, nganingga our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) • Yandhayandharla nhutjadu nganingga. ‘He’s talking to us.’ • Muduwa nhutjadu winkawindrina nganingga. ‘That kid’s running away from us.’

nganinha us (more than two, not including person spoken to) • Thupu nganinha munjirola. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’

nganini our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) # SY

nganka chin # SY. See ngan.ga mudra, tjindra.

nganku butt # See mudra, warta.

nganungga, nganunggani our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) • Walyala nganunga mulhuda madlantji nganungganganadi. ‘Whitefellows’ tucker is no good for us.’

nganunha us (more than two, including person spoken to) • Ngarndapandjina ngaldra yinha, ngala nhulu walya ngararlayi ngalunha. ‘We called out to him, but he didn’t hear us.’
nganya cloud • Ngandjarri thana nganya thawathakarlala, nga walya ngandjarritji warlkanga, minhaya kara. ‘Those clouds come up, but it won’t rain. I don’t know why.’
• Nganya thanadu yimpanapadalarla. ‘The clouds are getting black.’ # See also under ngandjarri, pariwirlpa, kudawarrala.

nganya little bit # See also pulya, ngalyi.

nganyi I (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb)
• Pundrali nganyi yirrikarla. ‘I’m shivering with the cold.’
• Pipinhinanga nganyi makamakayi yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’
• Karlukarlungadi nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going fishing.’
• Kali thana wirninarranga warnu nganyi. ‘They told them who I was.’ # See ngathu.

nganyipuntha mouse # SY. = pundha, puntha

ngapa water, source of water • Nhipali ngakani ngapa marndrinilatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapanyi. ‘[They use] their water­bags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

ngapa mandrini waterbag • Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thanmgani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapanyi. ‘[They use] their water­bags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

ngapa mingkanguda mountain duck # Also mingkanguda.

Ngapamiri Nappa Merrie # ‘water­sandhill’

ngapangarrka (river) crossing

ngapa palyakini sugar # SY and Yw thi pi

ngapa yulpurru flood

ngapatjili soak

Ngapatjiri Lake Apachurie

Ngapawirni Nappaoonie # ‘water­string’

ngapala then, and then, connective (often not translated) • Ngananga kurranga kinipapayiti, ngapala thana mirndihanmari. ‘Then they put them in the river and they float.’ • Palha purla pirnanarlayiti, ngapala yarru wathinariti, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windriharranga ngapala marruyiti palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’
• Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditjipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri. ‘They used to eat a brown­nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’ # See ngala.

ngapardalku wood adder (type of gecko)

ngapardi see ngapiri.
ngapiri  father, father's brother, (cross-) cousin's son • Yada nhatjadu
ngapiringi. 'That boomerang is my father's.' # Yw and H ngapardi.

ngapiri pirna  father's elder brother

ngapiri pulya  father's younger brother

ngapitja  spirit of a person, soul
• Paldriri, ngapala nhunu ngapitja thawari Kuntijingaditji. 'When [someone] dies, the spirit goes to Kuntjidi (a place in Pilardapa country).'

ngapu, ngapungapu  quiet # See also pilpangu rru.

ngapuka  shut (mouth) # Yw • Marna yinhaku ngapuka! 'Shut your mouth!' # Ngapuka would presumably also mean 'quieten, make quiet'. See also dapu, munma.

ngapuna  be quiet, become quiet; be shut (mouth) • Mirniwa, ngapunarlayi. 'Wait till [they] shut up [before you try to tell me].' • (Yw) Marna nhunuyi ngapunarla. 'His mouth's shut.'

ngara  hear, understand • Minhala yini yurarlngaratingadi nganyi yandharlayi? 'What do you want to hear me say?' • Ngaranhina ngathu ngambunginguda. 'I heard about it from my mate.' • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu, mar nali pulkarnanga nhulu ngala nhulu karrukarrukurnulitji ngararila. 'So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them, and while he was blowing them the other old man heard him.' • Ngapala Diradili pula yandhar-nangatji ngala ngathuji ngararlayi pulhu. 'Well they were talking in Dieri, and I understood them.' # SY and Yw panga.

(ngara)

ngaranhina nhukadani  tomorrow # Also marripathi, marnathunga.

ngarathalkana  this morning

(ngara)

ngarangara  (a) liver; (b) heart; (c) breathing # SY (but this was corrected to pulhanga on one occasion). See thupurru, kalu.

ngarawantina  breathe hard, be out of breath # Yw

ngardra  behind, at the back; before; later • (SY) Ngardrayi thawa. 'I'll go first], you come behind.' • Thawaranhina nganyi waningadi, ngala thana kadli thambanari, ngardratjila ngani thawawarranhama. 'We went for the corroboree, but they had already danced; we arrived later.' # Its meaning in • Ngarru nhutjadu Yandruwandha ngardra yandhayandharla. 'Only half talk; he can half talk Yandruwandha.' is not clear. # See durrui, ngalpirri.

ngardratjika, ngardratjikala  behind • Thawarla nganyi ngala nhunu kuthiwararlayitji ngardratjikala. Kadli nganyi thawari. 'I'm going now, and he'll be getting here later. I'll be already gone.' # -la may be the emphatic ending.

ngardrawarrka  leave behind, pass • Pirnalatji nhunu payirrila. Ngardrawarrkangala kara yina. 'He's big and tall now. He might pass you (in height).' # Compare kurrawindri, wawathawa, wanathawa.

ngardrawarrkatha  leave behind, pass

ngardu  nardo # the plant Marsilea drummondii, a small plant growing on low-lying areas after rain, and also the flour prepared from the spore cases of this plant • Ngardu ngala, parndringa ngandra nga pinakanga nhulu pitjili. 'Then there is nardo; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.' # SY ngardu
ngarduparndrini, mardra ngardu-parndrini stone for grinding nardoo

• Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngarduparndrini ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’

ngari down, the bottom; inside

• Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandi nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Ngala ngapa kukuyiti ngari, wararriyiti, mardramiti karrininguda malkiri pardrangariningadilatji thanha, palthajiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’ # Also pandhi, pada.

ngari widi, ngaritji widi down there

ngariyuka the rest, others # See also ngalyi.

ngarlakurra, ngarlangarlarakurra the sound of the bullroarer

ngarlakurraka make the sound of the bullroarer (transitive)

ngarlangarlarakurrana make the sound of the bullroarer (intransitive)

ngarli gully, small watercourse # SY, Yw. See thurrka.

ngarlu great grandmother, mother’s mother’s mother, mother’s mother’s brother, great grandchild, woman’s daughter’s daughter’s child # SY and Yw karyakaya.

ngarnarri steep slope # See also murnurru.

ngarnda forehead # See also ngulu.

Ngarndaparlu placename, Arrabury # Means ‘white forehead’, name of a large sacred rock there.

ngardama, ngarndangardama block

• ... wathi malkirrili nganha ngardama-ngardamaritji. ‘... the trees blocked me [from getting through].’ # SY and Yw also ‘shut, be shut (door, eyes, etc.).’ See also nyandama.

ngarndamayindri shut (eyes), clench (fist) • Mara ngarndamayindri ‘Clench your fist.’ # Also nganamayindri, ngupina(?).

ngarndapandji call, sing out to

• Ngarndapandjina ngaldra yinha, ngala nhulu walya ngararlayi ngalunha. ‘We called out to him, but he didn’t hear us.’ # See also kandri, mirrtjakurra, kaldripantji.

ngarndri mother • Ngarndri nganyi wanthiyindirla. ‘I’m looking for my mother.’ Nganyi thawrala muduwa ngarndringa. ‘I’m going to have a baby.’

ngarndri yipi, yipi mother’s sister

ngarndri-kaku relations # Probably only female relatives in a person’s own moiety; see nguthu-ngama, kamiri.

ngarndri-ngapiri parents

• Ngala thana ngarndri-ngapirilitji mulhudu mapapininguda yinbattharrapandhingalatji nhunggani. ‘His parents sent down food that they had collected for him.’ • Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri ngala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’

• ... ngala ngarndri-ngapirili thanha walthanarlayi karlukarlutji, ngunyingga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘... while their parents bring fish and give them to them in the yard.’

ngarnma grip, hold tight # See also pangkithirri, thundru.

ngarnmayindri be stuck together, be jammed, be stiff (for example, leg), be cramped • Thiltja ngarnmayindirla nganyi ngurra nhinininguda. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Wathi dranthayi nhunyiyi ngarnma-yindirlanga. ‘It’s jammed in the fork.’
ngarnmangarnmayindri hang on
to one another; jib; be stuck for words,
be hard to follow (of someone’s
speech); be unable to walk freely or
stand (because of stiff or paralysed
leg or because of age) • Muduwa
thidharri kadli walya nhunu
yandhayandharlatji. Ngarnma-
ngarnmayindirlangu nhunu.
‘The baby can nearly talk, but he
still gets stuck.’ • Yadamana nhuniyi
ngarnmangarnmayindirla, walya
thawini. ‘The horse is jibbing; he
won’t go.’ • Nhunu thanggu-
thanggamingadi yurarl, ngarnma-
ngarnmayindrinangu ngala. Ngarru
marrkamarrkarlangu nhunu. ‘He
wants to stand up but he can’t. He’s
only crawling yet.’

ngarra shiver, shake # Yw. See
yandjiyandji, yirrika.

ngarrka do • Minha ngarrkanga kara
ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra pakanga?
‘What are we going to do with her?
Where will we take her?’ • Puka nhulu
kudlanhana, nga minhaya ngarrkanga
yinha, madlanjikarila yinha. ‘He
cooked the damper and what did he
do to it, he spoilt it.’ # See also ngana.

ngarrtji burn • Maka nhutjadu
ngarrtjirla. ‘the fire’s burning.’ # Also
thangkana. SY also ‘cook’. See
also darra, mangga, pidli. • Ngahu
parnimarla, minha kara, ngarrtjirlayi,
kathi kara. ‘I can smell something
cooking; must be meat.’

ngarrtjirduda burn along (as a
bushfire) # = manggarduda

ngarru only, just; for nothing, for no
reason • Ngapala nhulu drangayindi-
rnanga yirrtji nakaldri yina karna-
kurnutji, pani ngala nhunu karnatji
ngarru wathildra thudarlayi. ‘Well he
was singing to himself, to keep the
other man awake, but there was no
other man, only the log lying there.’
• Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula

mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga
ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ...
‘So he just got some [dry] leaves
and threw them down [on the hot
coals] and started to blow them ...’
• Yawarri pulganili walya yawarri
ngakanili, ngarru walypalalingu
yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi
nganarnangatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t
spoken to them in their language
or in mine, only in the whitefellows’.
• Ngarrungu thangguthalkawarrandji
dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man
just stands up and kills [one] with
a boomerang.’ • Thana mukurduka-
lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina
nhunu pirmatji wirlpa. ‘They took
the bones out through a hole only
as big as the throat.’ • (Yw)
‘Minhanganarla yini?’ ‘Ngarru
nganyi thawathawanhinarla.’ ‘What
are you doing?’ ‘Just walking about
(for no reason).’

ngaru voice • ngaru kuthikuthidi
’squeaky voice’ • ngaru pirna ‘deep
voice’ • Ngaru ngakani ngaranga
thanayi muduwaliiti. ‘These kids will
hear my voice [on tape] ‘when I’m
dead and gone’. # Also ngan.gu.

(natha)

ngathadi younger brother, younger
sister • ngathadi man.gari
‘younger sister’ • Ngapala par.dra-
pardrarnanga-thili, nganandji nhulu
ngathadimaladinyi, Thangguthalka
wawayindringalatji. ‘Well, the two
of them were feeling about (for the
boomerang) and he told his brother,
“Stand up and look at yourself.”’
• See kardri.

ngathalki child (of a man), brother’s
child • Ngathalki ngakani kathi
kutjarrku yurarl, par.drinjingadi.
‘My kids like catching frogs.’
• Ngathalki ngakani thawawindrina
nhani, nhipangurr. ‘My daughter
went away with her husband.’
ngathani  child (of a woman), niece, nephew, sister’s child • Yiwa nhatluku yingkirla ngathiningadi. ‘That woman’s crying for her baby.’

ngathanika  give birth to • Ngarndrili nganha ngathanikalapurra Malkanpatji. ‘I was born at Innamincka. (Lit. My mother made me a child at Innamincka)’

ngathanik  a give birth to • Ngarndrili nganha ngathanikalapurra Malkanpatji. ‘I was born at Innamincka. (Lit. My mother made me a child at Innamincka)’ • Malkanpa ngala nhunu, ngathanikalapurra yiñjulu. ‘He was born at Innamincka.’ # See also kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, dan.g.

ngathinha  I (subject) him (object), I (subject) that (object) (compound of ngathu and yinha) • Karnatji ngathinha dan ganhana paldringala nganañjarayi ngapa murali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’

ngathinhayi  I (subject) him here (object), I (subject) this (object) • Pudlupudlu ngathinhayi thilpathilparla. ‘I can’t get this horse going.’

ngathu  I (subject of transitive verb) • Tjukurru ngathu windrali warrkanana. ‘I speared a kangaroo with a spear.’ • Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri ngala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’ # See also nganyi.

ngathuna  I (subject) you (object) (compound of ngathu and yina) • Ngathuna ngarndji. ‘I’m telling you.’ • Kapada thumbalkarla ngathuna kardratji pakuningadi, padla yundru kilkiningadilatji. ‘Come on, I’ll show you where to dig the yams, so you’ll know the place.’

ngatjada  camp • Ngapa yundra nhunu ngatjadayi. ‘The water’s a long way from the camp.’ • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandirra ngala milyaru, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, ... ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, ...’ # Also nguda.

ngawada  thin, light # See also kanda, ngalba, mukukarta.

ngawu  see kawu.

ngayana  iron # from Eng • Wathi ngayana something made of iron

ngayimala  throat # Yw also ngayimala yutju; see yutju, ngaga.

ngidla  sorrow

ngidlali  sorry (for someone) • Ngidlali nganyi, nhunggatjadu karrukarrungadu. ‘I’m sorry for that old fellow.’ # you could say karrukarryi instead of karrukarrungadi.

ngidlali ngana  be sorry (SY) • Nganyi ngidlali nganarnanga ngakani muduwayi. ‘I’m sorry for my boy.’

ngidlayi  poor fellow # SY. See also ngurrani.

ngindra  breathe • Ngindrangindrarla pirnala ‘breathing hard’ • Marnali nhutjadu ngindrarla. ‘He’s breathing through his mouth.’ # See pulhanga.

nginyaru  gruie apple, moalie apple, emu apple (Owenia acidula) (has red cherries)

nguda  camp # Also ngatjada.

ngudani  see ngurrani.

ngudhangudha  see nguthangutha.

ngudulu  edge # Also kadawa.

nguduthalpa  stare

nguka, ngukanguka  (1) too; other, more • Yinhayi nguka. ‘[Put] this one [on] too.’ • (Yw) Ngali parrkulu thawanga. Yini nguka? ‘Us two are going. How about you?’ • Kurnungukula yada ngunyira. ‘Give me another one [of the same].’ • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyanmari, marapardrini, wirnili ngukangkula pirntathangkali,
karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ # See also marla; (2) in case
• Wathi nganha yada ngunyi kathikathi nguka ngathu parndringadi. ‘Give me a stick in case I have to kill a snake.’ # See also kurnu nguka, minha kurnu nguka, and yuka.

nguka, ngukanguka mix • ... mitji thaka ngukangukayindiri ... ‘... the seeds mix with the clay ...’ # May be related to nguka ‘too’. See also nhapi, warlawaka.

nguku hook # possibly from Eng ‘hook’; see mila.

ngukumindji black shag, cormorant # ‘because he’s got a hooky mouth’. See also maluda.

ngukuwarra, ngukuwada vomit
• Kathi thungga ngathu thayina, ngukuwarrana nganyi. ‘I ate stinking meat, and I heaved it all out.’

ngulku cheek # Also karditjidi, kidakida.

ngulu end • Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhutjadu kakalidra, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggur/a, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’ # Also mudra, mulha.

nguluka peep out # Perhaps derived from ngulu ‘end’

ngulkayindriwaga peep around
• Purrirla nhumu; ngulkayindri-waganga, ya winkathikapadakaldri. ‘He’s hiding; he peeped out and then ducked back in again.’

nguluwarnda kangaroo rat

ngulyi gum (from tree) # SY. See tjirrri.

ngunu good # SY. See patji, manyu.

nguna arm, wing, branch # See kupu.

palha nguna wing # SY also ngunu

kutja. ‘Nguna is the wing itself and kutja is the feathers’

ngunamarnda elbow # Also thintipidi.

Ngunapirnta Oonabrinta Creek # ‘wing-fighting stick’

nguna warrku left hand # Also wannya.

nguna wathi branch of tree

nguni day, daytime, light, daylight
• Walya yilyirri nganatji mayi, nguni pirnangu ngaldra. ‘Don’t hurry, we’ve got all day yet.’ • Ay thawarla ngali kathi parndriparndriyindringa, nguni walya pipini ‘We go hunting; we don’t miss a day.’ # See also dritji, kurli, padlakanpa.

ngunikurnu-ngunikurnu every day

ngunipika middle of the day, not late • Kuthi warranga ngaldra ngunipikangu yina. ‘We’ll get there in plenty of time.’ • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandinghayayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlutjati ... ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish ...’

nguni pirna middle of the day, not late • Nguni pirnanguwaradi. ‘There’s plenty of time yet.’

ngunku ball (for example, of tobacco or pitchery mixed with ash, or dough)
• Makamuduyi ngalyitji kudlari, ngunku pirntji, ngala ngarru ngunku pulya thanha thayinanga kartitji. ‘They bake some of them in hot ashes, the big balls, only the little ones are eaten raw.’ # See also mundjungunku.

ngunkuka make into a ball
• Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi, or thungangalatji, nga thayiyingalinga yar tunanga, ngapali ngunkukininguda. ‘They clean
it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.'

**ngunkunhapi** make into a ball  
• *Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditjipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapi.*  
They used to eat a brown-nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.

**ngunpurrurru** nails, claws  
# See also mara ngunpurrurru, thina ngunpurrurru.

**ngunu** women’s genitals

**ngunutjarrpa** vulva  
# Also dirrpa.

**ngunuwirlpa** vagina

**ngunyi, ngunyika, ngunyingunyi** give  
• *Pandi yintjadu kathi ngunyi.* ‘Give the dog some meat.’  
• *Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngarduparndrini ngunyirnanga.* ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’  
• *Ngapala wiki Parrkulu wiki Parrkukurnu kara nhinapadapadarnanga thayirnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngardn dri-ngapirili thanha walthanalayi karlukarlutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi.* ‘Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.’

**ngunyiwindri** exchange, swap  
• *P. gi pin gi thana ngunyi windripadipadini yearndu.* ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’  
# See also wiriwinma.

**ngunyiwindri** give to someone who is going away

**ngunyithika** give back  
• *Ngathu yinha kapirra, yakayakanga yinha mardra ngakani winkamanhara, ngunyithikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara.* ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’

**ngunyithikathika** give around, distribute

**ngupa, ngupangupa** swim, float  
• *Walya ngupa nhunggudutji.* ‘Don’t swim there.’  
# See thanma, mindithanma, tharraka.

**ngupina** shut (eyes) (?)  
# SY. See ngarndamayindri.

**ngurlu** forehead or upper part of head (perhaps not including the crown)  
# See also ngarnda. The difference between the two is not clear.

**ngurluyapidi** headband  
# made from dingo tail

**ngurlu** short  
• *Ngurlu nhutjadu, ngala payirrika yintjadu, thadrapalapalangati karriningadi.* ‘It’s [too] short, make it longer so you can tie it [to trees] on both banks [of the river].’  
# See warna.

**ngurluka** cut short, shorten

**ngurlupulya** little pieces

**ngurlupulya mulpamulpa** cut into little pieces

**ngurra** often, a lot, for a long time, all the time; always, before  
• *Thiltja ngarnmayindrirla nganyi ngurra nhinininguda.* ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’  
• *Pandi nhuluyi ngurra parndrirla.* ‘He’s always hitting his dog.’  
• *Ngurra yina kurrayindrirla mayi, purla, palhatji thanha.* ‘Those birds are breeding all the time.’  
• *Ngala ngapajiji pararlayi ngurra.* ‘Then the water stays there for a long time.’  
# See also purra.

**ngurrangurra** still  
• *Ngandra maka ngala nhunuyardi thangkanarla ngurrangurra.* ‘Oh! Well this fire’s still alive!’  
# See also ngada.

**ngurrangurra** for good, altogether  
• (SY) *Mama yinhaku ngurrangurra.* ‘Take it away altogether.’

**ngurrani** kangaroo rat  
# SY, Yw?  
Small, on claypan, bushy tail, in burrows, fast
ngurrani poor thing, poor fellow # Yw, also heard as ngudani. See also ngidlayi.
ngurraputha whitewood (tree, Atalaya hemiglauca) # SY(?) kurrantjala
ngurraru straight # See also yurlu.
ngurrum, ngurrungurrum hard, strong # SY = paltja, paltjapaltja
ngurrungurru get hard, strong; be strong enough (to cope with a situation) # Yw • Watjala nganyi warlgaritji, ngurrungurrunarila nganyi. ‘I didn’t fall; I saved myself.’
ngurrukutha sit with legs straight out
nguthangutha stretch (arm, leg) out • Ngapala nhumu nguthangutharnangala katjakatjarlayilatji parndriyindiri-nunguda nganggadi karna palha-nyadi wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ # Also heard ngudhangudha
nguthu (a) elder brother • Nguthu ngakani yidianggiyi? ‘Where’s my brother?’ • Thawarla nganyi nguthingiyi. ‘I’m going with my brother.’; (b) brother (when relative age is not known or irrelevant) • Nguthupani nhumu ngarru kaku. ‘He’s got no brothers, only sisters.’
nguthu-ngama male relatives in a person’s own moiety # See kamiri • ... mulhudutji yina thana nguthunngamalitji pakapandhimalka. ‘... his relations would carry food down for him.’ • Kilkarra ngathu warrkananhana windrali, walya yinha nhadikangatji, kulkapawindringa nhunu wathi windra ngurru. ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’ # See also parndri, thinkaka.
hadik a kill • Tjukurru ngathu warrkananhana windrali, walya yinha nhadikangatji, kulkapawindringa nhunu wathi windra ngurru. ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’ # Also heard ngadhina
nguyamindji well built
nguya yala the same • Pandi puladu nguya yala. ‘The two dogs look the same.’ # nguya marndu may be the same as nguya yala. See also yala, yarnduldrangu.
nhadi dead # Also thinka.
nhadika, nhadinhadika kill • Tjukurru ngathu warrkananhana windrali, walya yinha nhadikangatji, kulkapawindringa nhunu wathi windra ngurru. ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’ # Also heard parndri, thinkaka.
nhandina die • Nhadinanhana, ya nhambana yinha kadli. ‘He died and they buried him.’ # Also paldri.
nhadipinha galah • Yiya thanadu yandhayandharla nhadipinha-nyadi. ‘Those women are chattering like a mob of galahs.’ # SY kilangkila
nhama (a) touch; (b) taste # SY; See wantja.
nhamb a cover, bury • Nhadinanhana, ya nhambana yinha kadli. ‘He died and they buried him.’ # See also thudri, purrilka, wamba.
nhambalka cover # = nhamba
nhambalkayindri, nhambalkana-yindri cover yourself • Padlayi yina kurnulitji kurrari ngala kandraldra nhambalkayindri kurnulitji. ‘They put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.’ • Drakarnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikumaritji yiwangaditji pirnaldra, karriningadi panikaldra nhambalkayindri. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’
nhambapandhi bury • Pandili nhuludu nhambapandhina kathi. ‘The dog buried the meat.’
nhandra she, the (feminine) (subject of transitive verb) • Nhandu nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. ‘The white woman is looking at the horses.’
nhandradu she (there), that (female) (subject of transitive verb) • Kanyini nhandradu ngandjarla. ‘She (there) calls [me] granny.’
nhandrayi she (here), this (female) (subject of transitive verb) • Kanyini nhandrayi pardrarla nhinggiyi. ‘Wait on, we’ll watch for that girl and I’ll ask her; she’s got it here.’
nhandu horse • Nhandu nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. ‘The white woman is looking at the horses.’ # SY and Yw sometimes nhantu; see also pirndiwalku, yadamani.

nhanggani her, hers, belonging to her; her (as in ‘to her’, with her’ etc.)
nhangganiyi her, hers, belonging to her (here); her with • Thawarla nganyi thikawarriningadi, yakarlalatji ngathu, nhandrayi pardrarla nhinggiyi. ‘I’m going over to have a talk with her.’
nhanggatjadu her, hers, belonging to her (here); her (as in ‘to her’, with her’ etc.) • Mardra mani nhanggatjadu nhuniyi. ‘This money belongs to her.’
nhanggatjadyi with (there)
nhangka step on • Thinamitji nganha nhuludu ngangkana. ‘He stepped on my toe.’ • Kabuta nhuludu ngakani nhangkana, madlamadlantjikarila yinh. ‘That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.’
nhangkapandhi put on top of • ... nhangkapandhinhana kara yundru ... ‘... you might have put [it] on top [of the coolamon].’
nhanha her, the (feminine) (object of verb) • Thikawarrarlaji nhaniyi kuthikuthi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’
nhanhadu her (there), that (female) (object of verb) • Wawalpurra ngathu nhanhadu, muduwa pulyayi. ‘I saw her a long time ago, when she was a little girl.’ • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhanhadutji, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’
nhanhayi her (here), this (female) (object of verb)
nhani she, the (feminine) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Yiwa nhaniyi yilangginguda? ‘Where does this woman come from?’ • Nhipamindjila nhutjadu, nhinggiwangadi nhan hinharla, Malkanpayi. ‘He’s got a wife; she lives at Inaminicka.’
nhanidu, nhanudu she (there), that (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhatjadu) • Warrayi nhanudu nhinanhinapadaw kanguyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’
nhaniwa she (in the distance) # SY
nhaniyi she (here), this (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb)
• Thikawarrarlaji nhaniyi kuthikuthi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’

Nhanthanini Yantandana Waterhole

nhantjadu her (there), that (female) (object of verb)
nhantu see nhandu.
nhanudu see nhani.
nhapi roll something up; mix; make (something that is made by mixing things) • Ngapali wiriwirdikari pukatji nhapinga. ‘[They] stir the flour
with water and roll it up.’ • Puka patji ngathunha nhapinhana, patjikurnu muthu. ‘I made a cake, a good one.’ # See also ngana, nguka, warlawaka, thurrpa, pampuka.

nhapingari, nhapipandhi mix • Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’

nharidithi (possibly) stick insect # SY

nharra (1) coolamon, shovel • Walthanha ngathu nharra nhapangi. ‘I’m carrying the coolamon for my wife.’ # See also pitji (2) turtle, tortoise (kathi nharra) # SY

nharrakambu coolamon (for carrying a baby, or water) • Yiwali nhandradu walthayindrirla nharrakambuli. ‘That woman was carrying [the baby] in the coolamon.’ (lit. ‘with the coolamon’)

nharramindji turtle • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mandrithalkanga karulkarlutja, ngampurru kara, ya kathi nharramindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kuditharrarlala, kathi thukathayini, thana drikalapurrayi thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them.’

nharramanuku (1) big coolamon; (2) turtle. # SY. AWH gives this name for ‘rabbit bandicoot (= bilby)’. This seems unlikely.

nharrathitha shield

nharra hunt away

nharrpa (steel) knife # H

nharrtha (? narrtha) type of fruit, ‘wild peaches’ (in hills) # SY

nhatjadu she (there), that (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhanidu, nhanudu) • Yiwa nhatjadu mundja. ‘That woman’s sick.’

nihilanhila mirage

nhina sit, stay, live; be • Thiltja ngarmmayindrirla nganyi ngurra nhinininguda. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipa-ngadi, nganyi nhinapadaparlayi nhingigikalina Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’ • Ngala karna thana nhinarlayi, thundiyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Kayidiyji walyala thana nhinarla. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • Karruwali nhinalapuratji pinthapurru. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’ • Pawathungini ngala pitjadi kumaningaditji ngunyiindirnaranga yarndukalangu thana nhinapadiparniti. ‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’

nhinalka have # SY • Ngathu multudi yulgani nhinalkarla. ‘I’ve got some meat for you two.’ • Ngarru puka ngathu nhinalkarla thayingatji, kathipani. ‘I’ve only got bread to eat, no meat.’ • Ngarru mangan gurri ngathu nhinalkarla. ‘I’ve only got daughters.’ # See pardra.

nhanana sit on something

nhananhina stay a while • Warrayi nhamudu nhinanhinapidaw kanguyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’

nhanapandhi sit down

nhananhinathawa come and sit down for a while

nhanatharrathika go and visit • Karrulatji thana nhinatharrathikarla.
They went and visited the men [in all the other places].

*nhinathika* return

*nhinathanggu* do every day or do for some time # See §12.19 of *Innamincka Talk.*

*nhinawagawaga* sit around

• makayila ngaldra nhinawagwaginingadi ‘and we’ll sit around the fire’

*nhinda* shame, shyness • Kuka karli payirri nhutjadutji yiwa-nyadi; nhindapani. ‘That fellow’s got long hair like a woman. Got no shame.’

*nhindali* ashamed, shy • ‘Yilangginugu nhutjadu?’ ‘Ngalaaku.’

‘Yakapadala yinha mayi. ’ ‘A’ey, nhindaliti nganyi yundru kayi.’

‘Where’s he from?’ ‘I don’t know.’

‘Well, ask him.’ ‘Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.’

*nhinda ngunyingunyi* shame, make ashamed, make shy • *Ngan.gu kuthikuthidi nhinda ngunyingunyirranga yinha. Yarndu nhunu walyatji yurarla yandhiringaditi. ’ His squeaky voice makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’ (Perhaps the second word should have the ergative suffix -li)

*nhinda* size, shape, appearance

• nhindapani “got no shape” • *Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda, piri ngumhuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhutjadu kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ’ They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’ # See also nguya.

*nhinggi* location # See also *nhuku.*

*nhinggikala* over there, in the vicinity of a place that has been named or is known • *Ngarndaparlungi nganyi wakananhukada, nhinggikala. ’ I worked on Arrabury before.’

• Walyala ngani purrkapadayi

wilpadaliti, ngarrungu pula thawardji, thanjiyipangadi, nganyi nhirapadapadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’ • *Ngapala wiki parrkulu wiki parrkukurnu kara nhirapadapadrarranga thayirnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngarnadi ngapirili thanha walthanarlayi karlu-krulu, ngunyinda nhinggikala yarruyi. ’ Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.’

*nhinggingu* the same place • *Karlu-krulu ngathu parndrinhana malkirri. ’ ‘Yidlanggiyi?’ ‘Nhinggiyinuti, nhinggingutji, ngaldrara parndrithikahukada. ’ ‘I caught a lot of fish.’

‘Where?’ ‘In the same place where we caught them before.’

*nhinggiwa* there • *Yiwa thanadu thirrirla nhinggiwa ngari. ’ Those women are fighting down there.’

*Thawanhana nhunu ngakaningadi yandhayandhanga-nyadi nhinggiwa, walyangu nhunu thawawarrana, nga yini thawa mayi yandhayandhanga nhunggani nhingguwa kantanga. ’ I thought he was going to come here to talk to me. He hasn’t arrived yet, so you go and talk to him over there.’ # Also heard as nhingguwa. See also kala, nhinggudu, nhukuwa, yita.

*nhinggiwangadi* to there • *Nhinggiwangadi pitjidi lumani mandrithikanga. ’ They used to go over there to get bundles of prepared pitchery.’

*nhinggiwanguda* from there

*nhinggiyi* here • *Kathi ngathu parndrana nhinggiyi. ’ I had some meat here.’ • *Ngala yamunumindjildra nhinggiyiti nyinyi mulpiningudatji.*
‘But [our people] here [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ • Mirni ngaldra wawarla man.gari nhani thikawarriningadi, yaraklalatji ngathu, nhandrayi parkarla nhinggiyi. ‘Wait on, we’ll watch for that girl and I’ll ask her; she’s got it here.’

nhinggiyadani to here • Kathi tjukurru ngathu wawana thawarnanga nhinggiyadani, parrkulul pulayi thika ‘I saw some kangaroos when I was coming here; two back here.’

nhinggiyaduda from here, local • Kinipapa nhinggiyadudaldrangu. ‘He’s from this river, Cooper’s Creek.’

nhinggiyadipada on this side # SY

nhinggudani there • Kurrapandi nhinggudani thananthanu. ‘Put it down there, in the middle.’ • Minha nganarla yini nhinggudu muduwa, walpakurnuyiti? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ # See also kala, yita, nhinggiwa, nhukuwa.

nhinggudungadi to there

nhinggudunguda from there

nhingga, nhingkayindri look for # Yw. See wanthi.

nhipa wife, husband; father’s sister’s daughter • Nhipali ngakani ngapa marndrarla. ‘My wife will get us water.’ # Perhaps only a man calls father’s sister’s daughter nhipa, and a woman would use the term for mother’s brother’s son.

nhipaka marry • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhanhadutji, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’ # See also mandripada.

nhipamindji married • Pangga nhuljadu nhipamindji. ‘That young man is married.’

nhipa mulha unrelated, eligible to marry • Complement of pirni nguru

nhipanguru married couple

Nhirri language name • Heard as Nyirirri from SY.

nhiwa female animal • kathi nhiwa ‘female game animal, for example kangaroo’ • pandi nhiwa ‘bitch’ • kathi puluka nhiwa ‘cow’ • tjipi nhiwa ‘ewe’ • Pandi thanayi nhiwa karrukarru thwathawarla. ‘Dogs and bitches are wandering around.’ # See also yiwa.

nhuku location • See also nhinggi.

nhukudu over there • A karra wayini nhukudu waka? ‘How many men are over there?’

nhukuyi, nhukiyi here • Wadana ngathu thawawarriningadi kara nhukuyi thara, ay paningu. ‘I waited for them to come here, but nobody yet.’ • Pulyala kara nhukuyi nhunu wathiti, yandhayandharlayiti nganyi nganarnangatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’ • Thawarla nganyi nhukuwa. Ngarndaparlu kaka, thangguthikanga. ‘I’m going visiting, somewhere near Arrabury.’ # Said on one occasion to mean ‘here somewhere’ (with -yi, or, ‘there somewhere’ with -wa) as opposed to nhinggiyi ‘here’ (and nhingguwa ‘there’).

nhukurra there in the distance? # SY

nhukuwa there • Pulganiyi nhunu nhinanhinarla nhukuwa, nhinggiwa nhunu. ‘He’s with them two, over there.’ • Walya thara thirripadipadinitji, pani, ngaru pinayi, karna thula nhukuwanguda yada thawarnanga parndritihikangatji, minhayatji pinayitji. ‘They never used to fight, except in a war. Strangers would come from over there [in their country] to kill and then go back. That’s what they used to call war.’ • Thawarla nganyi nhukuwa,
Ngardonparlu kaka, thangguthikanga. ‘I’m going over there, near Arrabury, visiting.’ # See also kala, nhinggiwa, nhinggdudu, yita.

nhukukala about there, around there • Ngala nhukukalangu, nhunu thawathwarla kara. ‘He must be walking around somewhere.’ # Also nhukukukala.

nhulu he, it, the (subject of transitive verb) • Karrkapadanha nhulu ngalinha padawadangu. ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’

nhuludu he (there), it (there), that (subject of transitive verb) • Parndrina nganha nhuludu. ‘He hit me.’ • Pandili nhuludu nhambapandhina kathi. ‘The dog buried the meat.’ • Partutji yinggani wawawawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’

nhuluyi, nhuliyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of transitive verb) • Wirlpangudali nhuliyi nganha wawarla. ‘He’s peeping at me through a hole.’ • Walarriyi ngali nhuluyi pirripirrili nhinarla. ‘Me and this white fellow sitting in the shade here.’

nhunggani his, its; him, it (as in ‘to him’, ‘with him’, ‘for it’ etc.) • Mudua nhuniyi yabali nhungganiyi walypalayi. ‘The boy’s frightened of this white bloke.’ • Yabi nganyi nhungganipuru. ‘I’m frightened of him.’

nhungganiyi his (here), its (here); with him, with it

nhunggatjadu his (there), its (there); him, it (as in ‘to him’, ‘with him’, ‘for it’ etc.) • Ngidali nganyi, nhunggatjadu karrukarrungadi. ‘I’m sorry for that old fellow.’

nhunggtadjadyi with him (there)

nhunggu or nhungku location • Nhungkulalangu kara nhunu. ‘It’s somewhere over there, round about there.’

nhuniyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Windra warangi nhuniyi? ‘Whose spear is this?’ • Thawawarrhanha nhuniyi mulhapundranguda. ‘This fellow comes from the south.’ • Muduwa yini wanthiyindirla; nhuniyi nhinarla ngalinggayi. ‘You’re looking for the boy; he’s sitting down here with me and him.’ • Ngandjarri purra nhuniyi padla. ‘This is a rainy place.’ • Pudlupudu ngathu nhandu yinhayi thilpathilparla, piriritjampanarla nhuniyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’

nhunu he, it (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb), the • Makatji nhunu mudunamalkaya. ‘The fire is allowed to burn away to ashes.’ # Possibly used also to refer to a group as a single entity; see line 46 of the ethnographic text in §5.1.

nhunudu he (there), it (there) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhutjadu) • Matjanguda nhutjadu, ay thipingu nhunudu. ‘He’s very old, but he’s still alive.’

nhunuwa he (in the distance), that (distant) # SY

nhunuyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) # SY, Yw. See nhuniyi.

nhunukukala about there • Mayi, wawathikana yundru pani? Yidlayi nhunukulangu thana? ‘Well, did you see anybody? Whereabouts are they?’ # Also nhukukala.

nhura tail (for example, of dog, kangaroo, goanna) # SY, Yw. See kurni.

nhurrpa spin (something) • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarrpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their
thighs, using a long spindle.’ # May be the same as nhurpa.

**nhurpa**, **nhurpanhurpa** quickly

- *Nhurpanhurpala nhutjadu yandharla.* ‘He’s talking fast.’ # See also pakali, pawada.

**nhutjadu** he (there), it (there), that (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhunudu)

- *Ngapala pula nganyindirranga ‘Yilangginguda nhutjadu?’ ‘Well they asked one another “Where’s he from?”’*

**nindri** bag, net # See also pirli, mirrka, paltja, thandji, yakutha.

**nyadi** like # not normally pronounced as a separate word. See §18.2. -yadi in Yw.

**nyalka**, **nyalkanyalka** miss; make a mistake • *Minwarrkanapandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara.* ‘They speak them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’ • *Dranyinhana nganha nhulu, nyalkari karnakurnu kilkarnanga.* ‘He hit me by mistake; he thought I was someone else.’

**nyandama** block, block up • *Wirlapimindji nhunuyi, nyandamanhana ngaguthi yinhana. ‘This had a hole so I blocked it.’ # See also ngarndama.

**nyangi** moon, moonlight, month

- *Nyangi kurnu ngaranhukadatji. ‘[I] heard it a month ago.’* • *Nyangiyi nganyi thawanga; nyangi pararlayi. ‘I’ll go by moonlight, while the moon’s shining.’ # SY, Yw, Nh all pira

**nyanma** seal, plug • *Ngapala pirntathangkali nyannmari, marapardrini, wirrili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinhana. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’

**nyarna** blunt, square-ended # Also parntu.

**nyindi** skin • *Thiltja thana tjukurruparndarla, ngapala thanadu pirditjirrariji nga palha mukuli tjaparrikininguda wirrakanka nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’ # Also darla.

**nyinyimilpa**, **nyinimilpa** skin (something), turn inside out • *Yilayarndu kara nyinyimilpanga.* ‘I don’t know how they turn [the skins] inside out.’ • *Ngala yamununmindjilda nhinggiyitji nyinyimilpinungudatji. ‘But our people [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ # See pirnnga.

Nyirrpi see Nhirrpi.

**nyulka** squeeze # SY yiga

**nyulka** lose # SY. See walyawalyaka, yikaka.

**nyulkana** get lost # SY

**nyulkayindri** get lost, be lost # Yw

**nyungumarlinya** blind snake # See also mithinti.

**nyunma** drown someone/something

- *Tjukurruli yinhana nyunmanhana.* ‘The kangaroo drowned [the dog].’

**nyunmayindri** drown • *Ngapali yulpurruli nhunu nyunmayindrinhana.* ‘He got drowned in the floodwaters.’

**nyununyunu** wrinkly # the swallow is called *pulyurrulu nyununyunu* ‘wrinkly mud’ because its nest is like that

**nyurdu** body hair # Yw. See yamunu.

**P**

**pabu** clapping # See mara pabu.

**pada**, **kuka pada** hair of head # SY, Yw. See karli.

**pada** inside, under, underneath

- *Karrukarru, nhunuyi pada, ngapakaldiringuda, yibanhana nhuluyi, thudalra nhunu, kurrayi nganarnanga, kurrayi nganarla.* ‘This old fellow is
inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.’
• Thilhirri nhotjadu pada darlamurrayi. ‘There’s a centipede under
the bark.’ # Also ngari.

**pada, padangari, padawarra** other side • Thawapadarla ngaldrapadawarrangadi. ‘We’re going across the river.’
• Ya paltji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangu drakininguda, nga wathiyi pada karrangawarrakurnutji, thadripalapalayina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Karrkapadanhana nhulu ngalinha padawadangudali. ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’
• Ngapala pula karlungamiru yada thawari nga yandhanga nthiranga karlungamiru parndrirnanga pula thadri padawarraldrapadla ngalapanyitji thadri yitapandhunawarraldhuniri nthirlayi.
‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ # Also **warrkapada.** *Pada* seems to mean ‘side’ rather than ‘other side’ in nthirgiyipada ‘this side’.

**padhaka** disbelieve, not believe someone

**padla** ground, country, place, dirt, sand
• Mara ngathu par darlar padlangurra.
‘I’ve got a handful of sand.’ • Padlayi yina kurnutji kurri ngala karaldrapadla nhambalayindiri kurnutji. ‘They put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.’
• Thudathawari padla maya Thanganarrpira. ‘He camped at this place called Tenapper.’ • Kapada thumbalarla ngathuna karatji pakuningadi, padla yundru kilkinngadillaji. ‘Come on, I’ll show you where to dig the yams, so you’ll know the place.’ • Thawawarranhana nhunu, padla nganggali-nyadi kikarranga. ‘He came in here just like he owned the place.’ • (H) padla matja ‘a long time ago’ # See also **thipari.**

**padlakanpa** daylight • Padlakanpayi nhunu thawawarrara. ‘He came in the morning just after sunrise.’ • Padlakanpayinyadi yini thawawarriningadi wadanhana ngathu yina. ‘I was expecting you to come early.’ # See also **nguni.**

**padlakurnu-padlakurnu** everywhere
• Ngapala thawawagawagarangardi karrukathikathikanapadlakurnupadlakurnu. ‘They went everywhere and circumcised all the men in every place.’ # Also **purru.**

**padla marra** dawn, become daylight # Also **kalkamarr.**

**padla muthu** sand # muthu ‘true’; ‘sand’ as opposed to other meanings of **padla**

**padlangari** throw (in wrestling)

**padlapadla** dirty • Thayiyindri-rnanga yartunarangalatjini, walyla padlapadla walyla thurrpathurrpa, maranmitjingudatji. ‘They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.’ # Yw palapala

**padla thaka** clay • Yambarrirr kurranga, padla paltjapaltja yina wippinginingudatji yinha, patjikaringupadlapadlapadla thaka mitji ngukangukayarindiri. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

**padla yundra** another country, somewhere far away • Thalitua-tanguda ngala nhududu padlapadlayundragudatji. ‘He’s from the sea then, from another country.’ • Ngapala ngapa marndrinalatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapaniyi. ‘[They use] their water-bags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’
padlawarna heap of dirt?

*Ngapala thudirranga yinhaya, padlawarnaya(?) pirnakaringu …*

(probable translation) ‘Well they bury him [dead person] and then make a big heap of dirt …’

padna, mitji padna button # from Eng

padupadu yellow # Yw. See also parruparru.

pagi buggy # from Eng

paka quick • Parndiri kathitji ngapala kayidi pakanga nhulu dramardrama-ritji. ‘When he kills the meat he cuts it up quickly.’

pakali quickly, in a hurry, immediately • Pakali yada thawa! ‘Come here right now!’ # Also yilyirri, nhurrpa, pawada.

pakalika, pakapakalika hurry someone up # Also yilyirrika.

paka take; lead, guide • Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapirimaladitji mudalatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindririlatji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’ • Wilyaru thana par dricingu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’ • … mulhudutji yina thana nguthu-ngamalitji pakana-pandhimalka. ‘… his relations would carry food down for him.’ • Thana-yildra pakangala ngalyitji, thanayildra (word not clear), thanayildra yarnudu. ‘Each group takes a few [of the ducks that they caught].’ • Pakanhana nganinha padla kilkakilkali. ‘He led us; he knows the country.’

pakathika, pakananthika carry home, bring back • Puka paka ngathu ngunyinhana, kathila nhulu nganha pakanathikandji kidlatji. ‘He brought me back some meat in return for the tobacco I gave him.’

pakawarra bring • Pula yadamani pakawarranhana. ‘The two brought some horses.’ # Also waltha.

pakawindri carry away • Nhunu thawawindrina, mardatji paka-windiri. ‘He ran away with the money.’

paka, puka paka tobacco # from Eng

paka (meaning not clear, perhaps ‘just, exactly’) # Yw • karna-yadi ‘like a blackfellow’, karna-yadi paka ‘just like a blackfellow’

pakitjampa buck jumper # from Eng

paku dig • Ngapala kudu rakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Ngapala, pakuthawakaldiri mar dra minhaya. ‘While they’re going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.’ • Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’ • Yiwa thawanhana thana pakuthikanga kardra. ‘The women went to dig yams.’

pakungari, pakupandhi dig down

pakutharra dig all around

paladi one, a certain one, particular, your own • Thayiyindringa palhatji yarndu thana parndripadipadini kar nalitji, palhatji ngala drakinguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’ • Kathi paladi parndripardriyindrranga, ngala makatji wangininguda kathi yuka kara kuliningadi, ya karlu karlu kuliningadi. ‘They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat or maybe to cook fish.’ • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathwapadipadini, mirrka thana (word not clear) karrpapadipadini paladi. ‘People now think they used to
walk about naked, but they used to sew their own clothes.’ # See kurnu.

**paladildrangu** different, a different one • Ngala pirlili ngampurrungaditji paladildrangu thana drakininguda, kurrarla yarnduldrangu kinipapayi kurrapadkiri yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’

**paladi-paladi** different, separate • nguya paladi-paladi ‘different (in appearance)’ • Yandruwandha Yawarrawarrka ngan gu paladi-paladingu, ngala ngarayindrinnga ngala thana. ‘Yandruwandha and Yawarrawarrka are different languages, and yet they can understand one another.’ # palapaladi also accepted. Yw punhipunhipa.

**palapala** on both sides • pathupalapala ‘both sides of the road’ # Perhaps does not exist as a separate word. See also thadripalapala.

**palapala** see padlapadla.

**palbarri** flat, smooth; level, not sloping much • Ngapa mandrithikapandhi palbarri nhutjadu. ‘Go and get water, [the bank] is not steep.’ # See also pali, pirrapirra, palurru.

**paldri** die • Pandi ngakani paldrinhana. ‘My dog died last night.’ • Walya ngandra yurarla paldriningadini nhinggiyi. ‘We don’t want (him) to die here.’ # Also nhadina.

**paldridarra** die out, all die • Paldritharranhana yina thana panina kannajji. ‘They’ve all died out, the Aborigines [who lived in the old ways].’

**palgupalgu** meat, muscle; lean (meat) • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamurrur windrimari, paljikiningaditji yina, pirtipirpitikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put blood-wood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # See kathi.

**palha** bird • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangu drakininguda, nga wathiya pada karranga warakurnutji, thadripalapa yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Ngapala palhatji kartiwingiri. Minhayapuru yina? *Palha thirripuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’

**palha** parlu corella # SY, H. Lit. ‘white bird’

**pali** flat # SY # See also palbarri, pirrapirra, yambayambarri.
palika flatten # Yw

Palirdidakira or Palitharrkara Cordillo # Yw. The two names were given by the same person at different times.

Palkarrakarani the name of the sandhill from which the spirits of the dead float off into the air # BK’s explanation. According to AWH it is a spring where the spirit has its last drink on its way to the home of the dead. Both may be correct. Originally given by TG as ‘Heaven’. See also thinawaduka, milimiliwaduka and compare the word given by AWH as “barku-balkala” and translated ‘peacefully’.

palki chip (a stone, to make a tool)
- • Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparriti jin marndra pilthirrili palkininguda. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with: with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’

palku flesh # Yw

palparri boulder, bedded rock, big flat rock # Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparriti jin marndra pilthirrili palkininguda. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with; with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’

palthu track, road • palthupalapala ‘both sides of the road’ # Ngatu wawathawana yinha, palthuyi. ‘I passed him on the road.’

palthu track, road • palthupalapala ‘both sides of the road’ # Ngatu wawathawana yinha, palthuyi. ‘I passed him on the road.’

- • Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnangga ngapangadlatji pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’ # See also wardayapa, kapitharra, thina.

paltja (palyka?) bag • Windrimapaday yintjada paltjayi. ‘Put it in the bag.’ # may be from Eng. See pirli, mirrka, thandji, yakutha.

paltja, paltjapaltja hard, strong, supple, tight, stiff • Paltjapaltji warrrka muy! or Paltjali warrrka muy! or Pidipidili warrka muy! ‘Throw it hard!’ • Walya yina nganyi paltja- paltja. ‘I’m not strong enough.’

- • Yambarriyi kuranga, padla paltja- paltja yina wipinginingudajji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukangukayindiyyi. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

- • Kundangali paltjapaltja pulkarla. ‘the wind’s blowing hard.’ # See also pidipidi, ngurrul, danthu.

paltjaka, paltjapaltjaka strengthen, harden, tighten, make supple • Paltja- paltjakari thana karlukarlungadi kuranga kinipapayiti. ‘They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.’ • Ngala panipan(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dutharri darlamurru windrimari, palthiiningaditji yina, piritiri kari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’

- • Ngala ngapa kukuyiti ngari, warriyiti, mardramitji karrininguda malkirri parangariningaraditji thanha, paltjakingadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’

palurru, palupalurru smooth # See also palbarri.

palurruka smoothe • Thilpithilpi palurraka! ‘Knock the spikes off!’

palya boggy, spongy (also ‘sticky’?)

palyakini fruit on mistletoe

palyakini thapihapi honeyeater (or mistletoe bird?)

palyada type of animal # digs holes and makes little humpies. May be stick-nest rat. TG’s kamiri or totem (and note that the stick-nest rat is a totem in Dieri).
pampu egg • Karruwalili thanayi pampu pardrakarla ... ‘These boys are getting eggs ...’ • Pampu nhutjadu purlamindji. ‘There’s a chicken inside the egg.’
pampaampu (or pampuwampu, from pampupampu) rounded • wathi kuka pampaampu ‘stick with a rounded end’
pampuka roll up into a ball (for example, string) # See kunyama, nhapi, thurrpa.

pandhi down, bottom • Ngapala pandhi wirpinhinarnanga, nga la kathi thana ngarangaraminirlayila warruwitjili. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’ # Also ngari.
pandhitji widi down there # probably pandhi widi with emphatic -ti.
pandi dog • Pandili nhuludu nhambapandhina kathi. ‘The dog buried the meat.’ • Muduwa thika yada ay, pandilila yina mathayi. ‘Come back here, or the dog will bite you.’ # See thrirtha, thutjutju.
pandiwilka wild dog
pandiyapa wild dog
pandja a long time ago • matja, manyanguda
pandjanguda old • ‘... kayidi-ngudali?’ ‘Ahey! Pandjangudali.’ ‘... with the new one?’ ‘Uuhuh! With the old one.’
panga caterpillar
panga hear # SY, Yw. Also heard as pangga. See ngara.
pangga, panggapangga young man • Pangga nhutjadu nhipamindji. ‘That young man is married.’ • Kathi tjukurru ngathu parndrilapurra panggaliti. ‘I used to kill kangaroos when I was a young fellow.’
pangki side, ribs # SY and Yw diparri
pangkiparndri (make) gallop
 • Maadhali nhulu yadamani pangkiparndrithalkana mardra

withangadi. ‘The boss galloped his horse up the hill.’
pangkithirri rib, side • Pangkithirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’ • Mirramirayindirla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurruruka, pangkithirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’ • walpa pangkithirriyi ‘at the side of the humpy’ • Kathi pangkithirri nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Give me the rib-bones [of the kangaroo].’ • pangkithirrili thudarnanga ‘lying on your side’ • pangkithirri ngarnma (also thundru ngarnma) ‘to have a stitch’
pani (1) no, not, nothing, none, absence • kathi pani ‘no meat’ • Kurnki ngala pani. ‘There was no devil at all.’ • Ngapatji panila. ‘There’s no water (here).’ • Wadana ngathu thawawarringadi kara nhukuyi thanha; ay paningu. ‘I waited for them to come here, but nothing yet.’ • Thawaka, nga purnnumkini pani. ‘Go away, don’t tease me.’ • Matjanguda ngathu thayirla, paniyila yina. ‘I’m eating stale [food] because there’s nothing [good].’ [lit. ‘in the absence of [anything good]’] # See also walya; (2) all # only in derived words. See purduku, pulpa.
pani kara or not • Thawawarrarlaka kara nhunu, pani kara. ‘He might come, and he might not.’ • Yi layarndu kara nhulu parndrinhana kara pani kara. ‘I wonder how he went, whether he killed something or not.’
panika finish, do completely • Panikakaldri thawakaldringa mapathika puthakurnula. ‘When they finish them off they go down again and muster some more.’ • Drakarnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikumuratji yi wangaditi pirnal dra, karriningadi panikaldra nhambalka-
yindrindji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’

panina, panipanina all, everybody
• Ngandra thawarla panina. ‘We’re all going.’ • Karna thana panipanina thawanhana, ngeya yinitji minhayildra walja thawanhana? ‘Everybody went, so why didn’t you go?’ # See also karnakurnu-karnakurnu.

panina, paninatharra finish, end, die down; complete, do completely
• Kadli nhunu paninarlala. ‘[The wind] is easing up.’ • Ngala pulyatji marndakurrapandhirlayi, nga walja yinha wawatharranga, karrtijipandyiyla thana paninarla. ‘When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’ • Ngapala nhinari yartunarnanga palhangudatji, ya palha paninarlala. ‘They eat their fill of them until the birds are all gone.’ # See murda.

panipanika complete, completely
• Mapari panipanika thanha purlatji. ‘They muster all the young ones.’ • Panmarra ngani, walja panipanika manggininguda. ‘We put (the fire) out before it burnt everything.’

panma wash (hands)

panma, panmapandhi put out (fire)
• Maka yintjadu panma! ‘Put that fire out!’ • Kali ngathu panmapandhina. ‘I’ve already put it out.’

panmayindri go out (fire) • panma-panmayindrinnanga ngurra ‘going out all the time’

panthama smell (something) • Minha kara panthamarla. ‘I can smell something.’ • Mirni kathi yintjadu panthama, walja thayini. ‘Smell that meat, it’s no good to eat.’ # SY and Yw parnima

pantja knee • ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi dranha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantija thanggumi-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’

pantjakurra kneel

pantji circumcised

pantjika, pantjina circumcise
• Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapiraladitji mudalatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindririlatji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’

papa grandfather, mother’s father, grandchild, man’s daughter’s child, brother’s daughter’s child • Muduwa pulya nhumuyi karrwuli papa ngakani. ‘This little boy is my daughter’s son.’ • Ngali pirnana-lapurra yulkuparluyi, papangi nganha pirnakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’ # Yw nga dra

papana start • Kayidi nganyi papana-ngarirla. ‘I’ll start directly.’

papurla hobble (on a horse) # from Eng papurlaka hobble (a horse)
• Ngapala mabarabili nhunu kuthiwarrranga nga kurrakurra-warranga purturdukurakurra yadamani papurlakatharrari yila. ‘Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses.’

para (1) lie (of water) • Ngala ngapatji pararlayi ngurra. ‘Then the water stays there for a long time.’ • Ngapa nhunyi tjiri pararla. ‘There’s a spring here.’; (2) shine • Nyangiyi nganyi thawanga; nyangi pararlayi. ‘I’ll go by moonlight, while the moon’s
shining.’ # See also tjarnma, dintji.
Note also Yw parimyi given for ‘in the creek’, suggesting a noun pari. These two meanings are found in one word also in Warluwarra, far to the north.
para sneak up • Paranhana nganyi, nhinarlayi yinha warrkananga.
‘I sneaked up to speak it while it’s sitting.’
parrrka dead finish (tree, Acacia tetragonophylla)
paratharra claypan, flat place # SY and Yw partharra. See also wani.
pardaparda suck # See thapa, yibayiba.
pardapadayindri suck • Marawitju nhani pardapadayindirila, ‘She’s sucking her [cut] finger.’
pardi poisonous creature, snake
• Thawarlayi yini wawarduda pardipuru. ‘Watch out for snakes as you go along.’ # SY also ‘white man’
kuya pardi type of fish # See under kuya.
pardi kathikathi snake • Pardi kathikathitji kali windrinhana pundrayi. ‘The snakes have gone in (to hibernate) because of the cold.’
pardi mirrka meat ant # Also marnkunu.
pardimardri bulldog ant
pardingunthu water snake
Pardlaparli Burlieburlie Waterhole
pardra hold, catch; have • Kathi ngathu pardranhana nhinggiyi. ‘I had some meat here.’ • Ngarru mulha malka ngathu thanhayi pardrarla nhanggani. ‘I’ve only got these photos of hers.’ • Pukurru ngathu yina pardranhana. ‘I had a dream about you last night.’ • Ngarru pitjanka pardrarlatji. ‘They only catch bony bream [in cross-nets].’ # See also nhinalka.
pardraka get • Karruwalili thanayi pampupardrakarla ... ‘These boys are getting eggs ...’ # See mandri.
pardrapada hold, grab
pardrapardra feel (with the hand); hold • ... minipandhiri pardrapardranga thanha. ‘... ran down and stopped them [fighting].’
• Ngapala pardrapardraranga-thili, nganandji nhulu ngathadimaladiny. ‘Thangguthalka wawayindringalatji.’ ‘Well, the two of them were feeling about (for the boomerang) and he told his brother, “Stand up and look at yourself”.’
pardrathalka hold up, hold high
• Kupu nhulu pardrathalkarla. ‘He’s holding his hand up’ [kupu ‘arm’; you could also use mara ‘hand’]
pardri edible grub, moth • Mudawa pulyali ngathu wawatharrara kurrupu karrukarrutji nhinarlayi ya thayiyindirirayi pardri yuka thanha.
‘When I was a little boy I saw how the old people lived and how they ate those grubs.’ # Also heard padri.
pardri ngurraputhanguda grub in butts of trees, especially whitewood
pardri panga caterpillar
pari see para.
paritharra see paratharra.
pariwirlpa sky, cloud # See also nganya, ngandjarri, kudawarrala.
parlaka, karna parlaka body • Parlaka madlantji nganyi. ‘I don’t feel well.’
• Marripathi kara, walpi kara. Mirni nganyi karna parlaka patjinarlayi.
‘Maybe tomorrow, or some time. As soon as I feel better. [Lit. when my body gets good]’ # Also yiwari, marndra; See also palku.
parlaka pirtipirti half-caste # Lit. ‘red body’
parlayila willow # perhaps Acacia salicina. See also tjirri.
parli father’s sister, (cross-)cousin’s daughter; mother-in-law # See patjiri.
parlpa tongue; blade (of spear); language • parlpa pirrapirra 'flat
blade’ # See also thanhani, tharli, yawarri, ngan.gu, yindri.

Parlpakurnu language name, Durham Downs and other areas east of Yandruwandha (lit. ‘other language’)

Parlpamardramardra language or tribal name # Their area probably included Nappa Merrie and Lake Pure. Lit. ‘stony language’.

parlu (a) white • Warangi kara nhutjadu pandi parluji. ‘I don’t know whose that white dog is.’; (b) naked, bare # Yw • Thanaku mirrkapani, parlu. ‘They’ve got no clothes on; they’re naked.’; * kungka parlu pantjira ‘bald head’ # Not clear what the pantjira means. See also yarawarra.

parndilka maggot # SY mirdi wi ri

parndra cooked, ripe • Kirriya nganha dramana, wantjingadi, parndrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’

• Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudlayukarranga yinha. Parndrala ngali walthathikana. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’

* See also parrkini, pirtipirti.

parndraku cook (something) # See also kudla, darra.

parndri hit, kick, kill; catch (animals, birds or fish); chop (wood); pound, crush; drive (a vehicle) • Maka ngathu parndringa. ‘I’m going to chop some wood.’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawaii nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukaru parndriranga pula thadri pada-wadalra, ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, ...’ •Wirnikamalka puru-purringudalatji thana parndringa (word not clear) wirningadi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it ...’ • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangi drakingudu, nga wathi yipada karranga warrakurnutji, thadrupalapa yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’

• Ngapala parndringa palhatji, walthayindri thikalatji. ‘Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.’ • Ngardu nga, parndringa ngandra nga pinakanga nhulu pityili. ‘Then there is nardoo; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.’

• Ngadjarrili nganha parndrina. ‘The rain fell on me.’

parndrinipurra bully

parndripada hit

parndripandhi kill

parndriparndri (1) crush • Yarndu thana pawala dinganga, ya pawa parndri parndringa. ‘They grind the seeds, or crush them.’; (2) bang • wathi yinna parndriparndiri, kukunumindji-nyadi kara ‘banging a log to see if it’s hollow’

parndrithika hit back; go and kill and come back; go and catch (fish) and come back

parndriyindri (a) stop # See murda; (b) catch (fish); (c) chop; (d) hit yourself • Ngapala nhunu nguthangutharnangala katjakatja rlayi latji parndriyindringuda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’

parndri sing • Minhangadi yintjadu wani kurnu yundru parndri pada-padarla, walya wani kurnungu drangini. Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkarla. ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other. Is that the only one you know?’ # May
be the same word as parndri ‘hit’. See also dranga.

parni smell, have a smell, stink # SY
  • Minha kara thungga parnirla.
    ‘Something stinks.’

parnima smell (something) # SY, Yw
  • (SY) Ngatu parnimarlwa, minha kara, ngarrtjirlayi, kathi kara. ‘I can smell something cooking, must be meat.’ # See panthama.

parntu blunt • Kadi walya nhumuyi parntu. ‘It’s nearly blunt’ # Also nyana.

parntuna become blunt

parra lie (down) # Yw, H

parrari underneath • Wawa parrariyi.
  ‘Look underneath.’ • nhumutji parrarildrala nganyitji kandraldra ‘him underneath and me on top’

parrikara lightning # Also kurni.

parrkini ripe # SY. Perhaps from a verb parrka or parrki ‘ripen’. See also parnda, pirtipiri.

parrku, parrkulu two • Ngatu parrkuluminjdi nganyi. ‘I’ve got two (elder) brothers.’ • Dritji parrkulu nganyi nhinanhkada. ‘I stopped there two days ago.’ • Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritji yukarrangatji.
  ‘It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with it to catch [the fish].’
  • ... ngapala thana, kurli parrku, mandrahayi pilthirri thana warrka-thalkangatji. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ # parrku is rare but has been heard alone and with the dual suffix, thus parrkuthili; the usual word is parrkulu. See also pulpa, thili.

parrkulu kurnu three • Ngapala wiki parrkulu wiki parrkukurnu kara nhimapadapadarnanga thayirnanga palhatji thanha ‘... Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds ...’ • Ngarru dritji parrkulu kurnu nhunu thawa-

windrinhanatji. ‘He went away only three days ago.’

parrkulu-parrkulu four • Tjukurru parrkulu kara, parrkulu-parrkulu kara karrpininguda nga kangu yuarrangatji. ‘It might be two skins, or maybe four and then they are warm at night.’ # Also accepted parrkuparrkulu.

parrkuka tip up, spill • Yandru nganha nganana parrkukiningaditji ngapatji ngakani. ‘You made me spill my water.’ # See also pulda, yikaka, yikayika.

parrtjini (water) boil # Yw • Kali nhumuyi parrtjinirla. Ngapa kuntha warrka! ‘The water’s boiling. Throw the tea in!’

parru yellow ochre, yellow

parrparru yellow # See also padupadu.

parru bony bream # SY. See pitjanka.
  May be Wngu

paru light • nyangi paru ‘moonlight’
  maka paru firelight, torch

mitji parumandri dazzle • Dritjili nganha mitji parumandirla. ‘The sun’s dazzling me.’

pathada coolibah # Yw. See also kalpurr.

pathada-pathada peewee, mudlark (?) # SY. See kulikuliyyada, martimarti.

patja be sick, get sick • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ • Patjala nganyi kathi kutawirri thayininguda. ‘I’m sick because I ate rotten meat.’ • Thawana nganyi, thangguthikanga ngatjadayi, muka ngala nhunu karrkarru thudara. Walya ngathu yinha yirrtjinandji, patjala kara nhunu.
  ‘I went over to the old man’s camp,
but he was asleep. He might be sick, that’s why I didn’t wake him.’

# Mundja and patja are often used together. See, for example, the warna entry. See also wariwari.

patji good, well, properly • Mudaw thanayi patjingu nhinarla wawa-
wawanarlayitji thana. ‘The kids are good while you’re watching them.’

• Walya nhandradu muduwa wawa-
wawanarla patji. ‘The mother’s not looking after the baby properly.’

• ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirinangatji.’

‘“What are the wild oranges like?”

“Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”’

# See also manyu, ngumu.

patjika, patjipatjika make good; mend, fix, cure • Yambarriyi kurranga, padla patjipatjika yina wipinginingudatji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukangukayindriyi. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

# Also dakuka.

patjikurnu good, right; satisfied

• Pandi patjikurnu ngurru nganyi. ‘I’ve got a good dog.’ • Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wanganandhirnanga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakaniningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnutji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Thayiyindrinhana mulhudu nganyi, yartula nganyi nhinarla, patjikurrula. ‘I had a feed and I’m full now, satisfied.’

patjikurnuka make good; mend, fix

patjili (do something) well # SY

patjina get better • Marripathi kara, walpi kara. Mirni nganyi karna parlaka patjinarlayi. ‘Maybe tomorrow, or some time. As soon as I feel better. [Lit. when my body gets good]’

patjipatji carefully • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtutji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’

patjiri son-in-law, woman’s daughter’s husband, mother-in-law, husband’s mother (or wife’s mother?) # Given in Yw for ‘father-in-law’. See also kalhidi, parli.

patjwarra tree with little black plums

# tree is ‘very snappy’. This may be the Yawarrawarrika name of the mandawarra.

Patjwarra Patchawara Creek

pawa seeds (probably only edible seeds); ground seeds, flour # The word pawa is often used in combination with the name of a particular plant to mean the seeds of that plant, as in the following example • Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dingarranga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadi, pawa pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’ • Pawangadi, pawa thungi nguy consider nga ngarduparrndini nguyrri. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’

pawathungini grinding stone • Pawathungini ngala pitjidi kumarininaditji nguyiindrinhanga yarrndukalangu thana nhinapatipadinitji. ‘They traded grinding stones
for bags of pitchery; that’s how they
used to live.’

**pawada**, **pawada-pawada** quickly # SY

- Pawada-pawada yinhaku walpa
  wathi, ngadjarri thawarla. ‘Build a
  humpy quickly, the rain’s coming.’
  # See also nhurrpa, pakali, pawada,
yilyirri.

**pawayi**, **palha pawayi** hawk (?)

**payama** buy # from Eng

**payipaka** whistle # See wirlpi.

**payirri** long, tall • Ngapala kururrpa-
  rnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarpayi
  kunya payirri. ‘Then they rub it with
  stones and spin it on their thighs, using
  a long spindle.’ • Kuka karli payirri
  nhutadutji yiwa-nyadi; nhindapani.
  ‘That fellow’s got long hair like a
  woman. Got no shame.’ • Wathi
  payirriyi nganyi walkinhana kathi
  pidrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for a
  possum.’ • Pirnalatji nhunu payirri.
  Ngardrawarrkangala kara yina. ‘He’s
  big and tall now. He might pass you
  (in height).’ # See also marrpu.

**payirrika** lengthen, make long

- Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi
  kurranga. ‘They make the string long
  and put it on the spindle.’

**payipayirri** shortish, not very long;
  a bit longer • Payipayirrika mulpay!
  Payipayirrimalka! ‘Cut [them into]
  longer [pieces]! Make [them] longer!’

- Karraringu thanha mulpininguda
  warna, payipayirru yina, mara witjyu-
  nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting
  them into short lengths, about the size
  of a finger.’ (Note, the word was
  pronounced payipayirru on this
  occasion. The reason is not known.)

**paynputu** pannikin, pintpot # from Eng.

- See tjampitji.

**paypa** pipe # from Eng

**pidipidi** hard, vigorously; loudly

- minirla pidipidi ‘running hard’
- kukathanggurla pidipidi ‘thinking
  hard’ • ngindarrnanga pidipidi
  ‘breathing hard’ • pidipidi darrkarla
  ‘(wind’s) blowing hard’ • Pidipidi
  nhunu yandharla. ‘He’s talking
  loudly.’ • Ngadjarri pidipidi
  warlkarla. ‘It’s raining hard.’

# Difference from mampali not clear;
  it is not acceptable in some cases,
  especially the third example. See also
  paltja.

**pidi, pili** burn # Yw • Makathuru yada
  kapada, yini pidli. ‘Come away from
  the fire, you might get burnt.’ # See
  thangkana, darra, mangga, ngarrtji.

**pidri** anus, backside, bottom • Ngapa
  nhutjadu purudu ngananhana
  pidringadi. ‘The water dried up to
  the bottom.’

**pidriyiltharri** ‘frosty-arse’ (plant like
  pigweed, big yellow flower, on sides
  of sandhills, perhaps a type of pigface)

- Ngala pawa ngala kalidra
  dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa
  wadlangurru, pawa mitjuyimpia, pawa
  ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they
  used to grind seeds as well — coolibah
  seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass
  seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse
  seeds.’

**pidriputha** sandfly

**pidrithitha** crotch

**pika** spoil (?) # SY • Nganha mukatji
  pikarla, nhuluyi thirrthali. Walya
  nganyi thudanhana. ‘He won’t let
  me sleep, that dog. I didn’t sleep.’

**Pilardapa** name of a people and
  language, south of Yandruwandha

**pildra, kathi pildra** possum • Wathi
  payirriyi nganyi walkinhana kathi
  pidrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for
  a possum.’ • Ngala ngarru kathi
  tjukurruli thana nhirapapidadi, ya
  thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra. ‘They
  only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo
  rat, and possum [to get fur from].’

**pildripildri** thunder # ‘real rough one,
  severe one, after he’s struck anything’.

See also yindri.
pili see pidli.
pilimpara policeman # SY, Yw. See also kandjipulu, pilitjimani, thandjipulu, yulya.
pilitjimani policeman • Matja nhinapadipadini pilitjimani. ‘[He] used to be a policeman.’ # from Eng. Heard as pulitjimani from H. See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, thandjipulu, yulya.
pirrpa pour # SY
pilpangurru quiet # Yw. See ngapu.
pilpiri shoulder # SY. See also kilkirri, pinyi, thapini, wiliwili
pilta belt # from Eng
pilthirri, pilthipilthirri broken piece(s) of stone • ... ngapala thana, kurli parru, mandrihayi pilthirri thana warrkathalkangatji. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ • Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparrili ti mardra pilthirri pilthirri palkininguda. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with: with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’ # Compare thayipilthirri.
pilthipilthirrika shatter, split something into splinters # See also druka, kudra.
piltja, piltjapiltja open (your eyes, mouth) # SY, Yw. See also pindri, pirika, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu.
pinaka rock (as in a coolamon) • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapapapanga pinakuringu pitjiyilayi. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’
pindjipindjinhada bat # SY; same as Wngu
pindri open • marna pindrininguda ‘open door’ (lit. ‘door that has been opened’) # See also pirika, dabaka, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu, piltja.
pindri grasshopper # SY. See also wamalurru.
pin.gi possessions • Pin.gi pin.gi thana ngunyiyindripadipadini yarndu. ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’
pinhanwa (or pinhani) on the right pinhanikadi to the right
pinngapinnga sticky
pintaka tell # SY, heard only in kinyili pintaka ‘tell a lie’, but Reuther gave pintaki as the Yn and Yw equivalent of a Diyari word translated as ‘to tell, relate; state, mention’. See ngana, wirina.
pintha foreskin; ‘string’ under penis pinthapurrur uncircumcised • Karruwali nhinalapurratji pinthapurrur. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’
pinthika, also heard as pinthikani shield shrimp
pintjidi tick or louse # SY
pinya war; soldiers, warriors • Walya thana thirripadipadinitji, pani, ngarru pinayi, karna thula nhukuwangu da yada thawarnanga parndrithikangatji, minhayatji pinyalitji. ‘They never used to fight, except in a war. Strangers would come from over there [in their country] to kill and then go back. That’s what they used to call war.’ # Soldiers might also be referred to as karna pinya. AWH translates pinya as ‘blood-revenge party’
pinyanku budgerigar # SY See also thilbirrutja, thilinkurrur.
pinyi, pinyimara shoulder # Yw. Pinyimara was once said to be ‘my grandfather’, perhaps referring to the use of body parts in sign language terminology for kin
pinyipinyi collarbone # SY
pinyiyinka shoulder • Ngapala tjukurru darla karna parrkululi pula wathili pinyiyinkali walthangatji. ‘Two men carry the kangaroo skin
[waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders.' # See also thapini, wiliwili, kilkirri, pilpiri.
pipa paper, letter # from Eng
pipa poke # SY gave it for ‘point’. See also draka.

pipa draka write

pipi miss, have a spell • Pipinhinanga nganyi makamakayi yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’ • Ay thawarla ngali kathi parndiriparndriyindringa, nguni walya pipini ‘We go hunting; we don’t miss a day.’

pipina have a spell

pipi See kuka.
pira moon, month # SY, Yw, Nh. See nyangi.
pirapardri grub in roots of trees # Perhaps the Christmas beetle larva, which is named from its resemblance to the moon in some languages. (The order of the parts of this word is unexpected.)
pirda navel # SY, Yw. See mindra.
pirditjirra, pirditjinga strip • Kali thana thukaringu ngapangudatji ya pirditjirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it [the plant used for making string for nets] out of the water and strip it.’ • Minhaya warrkarnanga pirditjirranga thanha, kathi thukali. ‘They cut them [bulrushes] down and strip them with a mussel [shell].’ • Thiltja thana tjukuru pardarla, ngapala thanadu pirditjirraritji nga palha mukuli tjalparrikininguda wirlpakanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’ # Also tjirra.
pirdrithiwirdi hornet
piri between the legs • Nhinapandhi kuka piriyi kurrapandhinga. ‘Sit down and put your head between your knees [when you feel sick].’

pirika open; be open # Yw • Marna pirika ‘Open the door!’ • Kali pirikarla nhunuyi walparda. ‘The door’s open.’ (lit. ‘The house is open.’) # See also pindri, dabaka, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu, piltja.
pirimayindri open your legs
pirithanuthanu in the space between the legs
piriyarra apart (of feet)
pirli net (in general), bag (in general), bag net • Ngathu wavatharrana karlukarlungadi yukiningadi pirli yama yina karrparlayi. ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’ • Ngala pirili ngampurrungaditji paladilrangu thana drakininguda, kurrarla yarnduldru ngiti kinipapayi kurrapadari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’ • Ngarru ngathu pirli tjapura yina wawalapurratji, thana drakininguda. ‘I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.’ # Pirli can be used in combination with another word that refers to a particular type of net or bag, as in pirli yama in the first example and pirli tjapura in the last.
pirli mitji net, gill net
pirli nindri bag net
pirli tjapura pitchery bag
pirli yama bag net
pirli yurrkuyurrku dillybag # SY
pirli smoky cloud

pirna big, grown up; elder; full (of stomach); a lot; deep (voice); thick, wide • Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga. ‘He put up a big wind-break.’ • Mardrangadi, mandri-thayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’ • Thana mukurdaka-lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirnatji wirlp. ‘They took the
bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’ • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimararl. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’ • ... mirni ngathu yina ngananga, pirnayila. ‘... I’ll tell you later, when you’re grown up.’ • ngindrangindrarla pirnala ‘breathing hard’ • Mulhudu ngathu wawanhana, wayi pirna kara. ‘I looked at the tucker, wondering how much there was.’ • ngama pirna ‘mother’s elder brother’ # Also appears as the second part of compounds, with a meaning like ‘much’ or ‘very (well)’; see marnipirna, mirrtjapirna, puthapirna, thirrpirna, yuthapirna.
pirnaka bring up, raise; initiate • Ngali pirnanalapurra yulkuparluyi, papangi nganha pirnakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’
pirnana become big, grow = punka • Palha purla pirnanarlaitjiti, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi ... ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake ...’
pirnapirna biggish, not very big, comparatively big, bigger, biggest • Thidharri yini yingkilapurra; pirnapirnala ngala yini kayiditji. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when you were a baby, but you’re big now.’ • Pirritjampanarlaiti nhunu karrti-pandhinga pulyaati nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi, ngala thana kadirlayi palha ngalyitji, pirnapirnatji, ngapala thana windrimawarringu wathiningudinga yarrutji thanngani. ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest [of the young] ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’
pirnapirnana make big

pirndiwalku horse # SY, Yw. Apparently primarily a Mithaka word. See nhando, yayamani.
pirni nguru related to one another in such a way that you can’t marry one another • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhanhadutji, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’ # complement of nhipa mulha

pirnnga skin, peel • Ngapala pakathikarnanga darla pirmngardji yinha, yila-yarnrutji kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.’ • ... thana pirmngipadinjitji mara patjikurnuli yina karrukarrutji nhinapadipadini ngapangaditji. ‘... the old-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’ # Also nyinyimilpa.
kathi pirrngini butcher • Kathi pirnngini nhutjadu patjikurnu, ngapala kathitji nhulu dramardramari. ‘He’s a good butcher, he cuts up the meat.’
pirnpi scatter (them, for example, people) • Ngapala ngathu wawana thirrilayi thanha; ngapala nganyi mirni pirmnginga thanha. ‘Then I saw them [kids] fighting, and I ran down and scattered them.’
pirnta beefwood (Grevillea striata) # Also tjin.gini.
pirntangka beefwood gum • Ngapala pirntangkali nyamrari, marapardrini, wirlini ngukangkuka pirntangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ # Also kandri palku.
pirnta stick with a big knob on # used to stop a boomerang
pirrapirra flat • Kathi tjukurrupurutji, ya mar德拉 pirrapirra kurralalika-(niya?) kandratji. ‘They get a flat stone and put it over the top [of the
well] to keep kangaroos out.’ # See also palbarri, pali, yambayambarri.
pirripirri (1) spirit # in Reuther’s Diari Dictionary. (2) white man • Walariyi ngali nhuliyi pirripirri nhinarla. ‘Me and this white fellow sitting in the shade here.’ # See walypala.
pirritjampana get tired • Pirritjampana-rlayi nhunu karritjipandinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi … ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island …’ • Yandhayandharla yini ngurra, pirritjampanarla nganyi. ‘You’re talking a lot, I’m getting tired.’
pirrki type of hawk # possibly a mistake; see kirrki.
pirrpa pour (something) # SY. See also kima, pudla.
pirta post, support (as for a humpy) # Yw. Also wathi muku.
pirtapirta walking stick # SY. Also wathi muku.
pirtripirti red, ripe • Winjringa ngathu yinhayi pirtipirti. ‘I’m going to paint it red.’ # See parndra, parrkini.
pirtipirtika make red • Ngala panyipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dulharri darlamurru windrimari, paltjiini-ngaditi yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’
pirtipirtina ripen, get ripe • ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirtinangatji.’ “What are the wild oranges like?” “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”
pithiri fart # possibly a verb

pitjanka bony bream • Ngapala kurrarla, marripathi thana marrikur ukurutji minipandhiringu mandrithalkangalatji karlukarlu, pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.’ • Mukuypika yina thana pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream are the very bony ones.’ # See also parru.
pitji coolamon • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapanga pinakaringu pitjiyilayi. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’ # SY also ‘bark (of tree)’. See also nharra.
pitjimaldi smallest coolamon
pitjingamburu middle-sized coolamon
pitjiwiritji coolamon # ‘the one they rock with’
pitjidi pitchery • Wirinmarnangkara karna thana pitjidi kumaningurrutji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Yilanggitji kara thana pitjidi mandripadipadini, ngarlaku. ‘I don’t know where they used to get the pitchery.’ # SY pitjirri. BK’s kamiri (and he pronounced it pitjirri when he named it as his kamiri. See also the note to the kawalka entry).
pitjipampu sugarbag, honey # SY. BK said there was none in his country
piyaka parli mother-in-law # SY, Yw. See parli.
puba smoke (tobacco) • ngurra pubini ‘someone who’s always smoking’
puda urine; urinate
pudathika urinate • Thawarla nganyi thudathi kanga. ‘I’m going to have a piss.’ # See also pudu.
pudhukani melon, wild cucumber
pudla, puli spill, pour out, empty out # See also kima, pirrpa, parrkuka, yikaka.
pudlapudla knock or shake seeds off (a tree branch or a clump of grass)
  * Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandri-thikathalkangardi kantha pudlapudla-nanga thanha, ya wathi karlitji.
  ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’

pulayindri spill; leak (as flour from a bag, not water) • wirlapayi pulayindiriri ‘leaking out through a hole’

pudlu, pudlupudlu can’t • Pudlu ngathu kandrakarla. ‘I can’t lift it.’
  * Pudlupudlu ngathu nhando yinhayi thilpathilparla, pirritjampanarla nhunyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’ • Mundja nhutjadu, pulu nhunu thawarlatji.
  ‘He’s too sick to walk.’

pudlupudluka be unable • Pudlu-pudlukana ngathu, nguthingi mandri-thikarla ngathu warliminingadi nganha. ‘I can’t do it; I’ll get my brother to help me.’

pudu dew, frost • ‘the Seven Sisters’ piddle, see also yiltharri.

puduma urinate on • Purru yada windrimapada pandili pudumayi.
  ‘Bring the swag inside so the dog won’t piddle on it.’ # See also puda.

puka food, tucker, damper, dough • puka thayiri ‘having a feed’ • Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’ # Also mulhudu.

puka kiki cake • SY. From Eng.

puka paka tobacco

puka patji good food (specifically used for cake by BK)

pukapuka, wathi pukapuka scrub; useless (small?) growth • Thawanha nhunu wathi pukapuka, walya ngala kilkarnanga yidlakadi kara nhunu thawarnangatji. ‘He wandered through the scrub without knowing where he was going.’

puka purda unripe fruit
Pukapurdayi Bookabourdie

pukudu dream • Pukuduli nhutjadu yandharla. ‘He’s talking in his sleep.’
  * Pukudu ngathu yina pardranhana.
  ‘I had a dream about you last night.’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing.’

puladu they (two), those two • Ay yuriyi puladu yandhayandharla.
  ‘Those two are talking for a long time.’

pulayi they (two, here), these two • Kathi tjikurru ngathu wawara thawarnanga nhinggiyingadi, parkulu pulayi thika ‘I saw some kangaroos when I was coming here; two back here.’

pula see pudla.

pulayarra, pulapulayarra green • Ngapala marntaji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayiningudatji padri mulhakunatji. ‘Their mouths were green after eating the brown-nosed grub.’

pulganeei their, theirs, belonging to them (two); with them (two) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Pulganiyi nhunu nhinahninarla nhukuwa, nhinggiwa nhunu. ‘He’s with them two, over there.’ • Yawarri pulganili walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru walypala-yingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi nganarnangatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows.’

pulganiyi their, theirs, belonging to them (two, here); with them (two); with them (two, here) (as in ‘for them’,
pulgatjadu their, theirs, belonging to them (two, there); them (two, there) (as in ‘for them’, ‘to them’ etc.)
pulgatjaduyi with them (two, there)
pulhanga breathe # SY, Yw • marnali pulhangarla ‘breathing through the mouth’ # See ngindra.
pulhiyi them (two, here), these two (object of verb) • Ngarlaku, kikkarla yundru pulhiyi? ‘I don’t know; do you know these two?’
pulhu them (two), the (two, object of verb) • ... ngandjarritji warlkaringu ngabangabakaringu pulhu. ‘... the rain came down and wet them both.’ • Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndu-marndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’
pulhudu them (two, there), those two (object of verb) • Muduwa ngathu pulhudu wanthiyindrinhana. ‘I was looking for those two kids.’
pulitjimani see pilitjimani.
pulka blow (wind, or with mouth) • Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass! Blow it (so it burns)!’ • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandirri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ...’ • Kundangali paltjapaltja pulkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing hard.’
pulkayindri blow (nose) • Kintha pulkayindri! ‘Blow your nose!’
pulka, pulkapulka grill • Kathi thanayi pulkapulkingu makamukuruli-nyadi, ngala mar-dramitjili ngala. ‘They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.’
pulkapada light (fire) # See also wanga, thalpapada, karadaka.
pulpa (1) all, the lot # YW See purduku, pani • pulpa thanaduji ‘they all’; (2) two # SY. Also used in Yw. See parrku.
pulpapulpa four # SY
puluka, kathi puluka bullock • Kathi puluka walpirri miriyi thanggukalatji. ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’ # from Eng. Also yuritjamindji.
pulumuku hips # Also wartamuku.
Pulupulu Booloo Booloo Waterhole • pulipulu said to mean ‘leg’ in Parlpamardramadra.
pulya small, narrow; little bit; younger • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Pulyala kara nhukuyi nhunu wathitji, yandhayandharlayitji nganyi nganarngatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’ • Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritji yu kangatji. ‘It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with it to catch [the fish].’ • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karritjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island ...’ • Muduwa pulya nhunuyi karuwali papa ngakani. ‘This little boy is my daughter’s son.’ • ngama pulya ‘mother’s younger brother’ # See also nganya, purla.
pulyurru mud • Mardramitji warrkapandhina ngathu ngapayi, ngapala nhunu thawari pulyurringadi. ‘I chucked a stone into the water and it went down into the mud.’ # Also heard pulyudu.
pulyurru nyununyunu swallow (bird) # Perhaps fairy martin. See also tjumpunya.
puma choke • Thirrinhana ngali, ngapala ngali purkulu ngunu(?) warlkari, nhunutji parrarirdrala nganyitji kandaldra. Ngapala ngathu yinha pumari. ‘We fought, then we fell down, with him on the bottom and me on top. I choked him then.’ # Also ngagapardra.
pumayindri wrestle
pundha, kathi pundha mouse # See also pundha, nganyipundha.
pundji fall (leaf or fruit from a tree) • thalpa pundjina ‘a leaf fell’ # See also marapundji, warlka.
pundra cold, winter • Pundrai nganyi yirrikarla. ‘I’m shivering with the cold.’ • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kurnawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden­ days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’ # See malthi.
pundra ngunyaungunyi make you cold
pundrapundra kidney # SY also pondra.
pundri turkey bush # perhaps
Eremophila gilesii. See dandhirri.
pundrinya lignum # SY wayirri
punnga humpy # Yw? May be Wngu. See also walpa, walparda, mambu.
punggu bow vine # for fibres for net. Not really a vine at all but a tall herb growing in swamps, one or more species of Cullen, formerly Psoralea. See also kalu • Punggu murrpini-ngudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki purkulu kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
punka grow; grow up # = purnana • thadripalapala punkarla ‘growing on both sides (of the river)’ • Nganyitji punkanga, karrutji, ngapala ngathu kathi parndriri. ‘I’m going to be a butcher when I grow up.’
punnga lungs # SY, RYn
puntha, punthapuntha mouse, possibly the kularr, Antechinomys laniger # SY. See pundha, nganyipuntha.
punthipunthiipa separate # Yw • ... nganyi puthanhana punthi­ punthiipang. ‘[The dogs were fighting so] I ran and separated them.’ # See paladipaladi.
puntjiwarra see kurla.
pupara fine, finely ground
puradlu bridle # from Eng
purda green, unripe; raw # Also kimba.
purdhayini plain turkey, bustard • Palha pirnaldra nhutjadutji warruwitji, nga purdhayiniitji pulyalda. ‘Emus are bigger than turkeys.’ # The name is said to refer to a little bush with berries, growing on sandhills; the turkeys eat the berries before they are ripe.
purduru fruit tree # little bush, with lots of little yellow fruit, in flooded country
purduku all • karna purduku ‘everybody’ • purduku thana ‘they all’ # See pani, pulpa.
purdupa woman! (as a term of address) • Purdupa, minha yundru nganha nganangaka? ‘Woman, what are you going to tell me?’
purla small, young • Palha purla pirna­ narlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarrnanga puka windriharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ # Yw and H ‘baby, child’; see mudua, pulya.
purlkali  worrying; sorry # Yw. See ngidla.

purnda  back of neck, nape • Kanpangu, purnda yina dranyiri. ‘He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.’ # SY wakarri

purndamitji  back of neck

purndaparndri  hit on the back of the head or neck; kill in this way • Pirrapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayiyindrinangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’

purndapurnda  girl

purndawalkini  pillow

purnunu  itchy, tickly feeling • Purnunu maltjiyi ngakaniyi ‘I can feel something on my leg.’

purnunuka  (1) be itchy # a transitive verb with the one who is itchy, or the part which is itchy, as the object, and no agent needing to be specified; (2) tease (someone) • Karna ngalyitji nhulu purnunukari. ‘He teases the others.’ • Thawaka, nga purnunukini pani. ‘Go away, don’t tease me.’

purrapurnda  girl

purrapurrana, purrapurraka  tear up • Kaburda ngakani — pandili thambathambakarana — purrapurrananga. ‘My hat — the dog’s playing with it — tearing it up.’

purrayindri  be torn # SY • Ngakani nhunuyi mirrka purrayindirla. ‘My dress is torn.’

purralku  brolga # See also kurla.

purrga  cramp

purri, purrilayindri  turn over, be upside down # See also kukali thanggu.

purrrika  turn (something) over # See also karrtjikarrtjima.

purri, purrinhina, purripandhi  crouch, get down on hands and knees; hide (yourself) • Thawawarranga thangguwagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu purrinharlayi ngari mingkayi. ‘They go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.’ • Purrirla nhunu; ngulukayindri-waganga, ya winkathikpadakaldri. ‘He’s hiding; he peeped out and then ducked back in again.’ • ... mingkayi nhunu purrirla ... ‘[The snake] hides in the hole [in winter].’ # See also kudhi.

purrrika  hide something, cover something • ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrirkatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ # See nhamba, wamba, kudhikudhina, winkama.

purrina  drop # Yw

purringari  stoop # SY

purrika  leave (someone or something) # Yw

purrpakada  cross, go across • Walyala ngani purrpakadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapadapadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went
on without me, to the town, and I
stayed there at the river.'

purrtji frightened; to get a fright

• Purrtjina nhunu ngakani; thuka-
yindirlayi ngathu. ‘I was riding my
[horse] and he shied.’ # See also


purrtjina, purrtjina warra frighten,
give a fright • Ngarru nhunu kulku-
thalkawarrandji purrtjinanga nganha.
‘He jumped up and frightened me.’

• Thikawarrarlati nhaniyi kuthikuthi
windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha
wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarri nganha
nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked
inside and I didn’t see her. She gave
me a fright.’

purrtjipurrtji, purrtjipurrtjini
touchy (of horse) • Warrkapandhiyila
yini yina, purrtjipurrtjini yina
nhutjadu. ‘You might fall off; he’s
very touchy.’

purru all over, everywhere, anywhere

• Purru ngathu yinha kuriyirrikana.
‘I cleaned it all over.’ • Purru thana
thawawarrarla yilangginguda kara.
‘They’ve come from all over the place,
I don’t know where.’ # Also


padlakurnu-padlakurnu.

purru belongings, swag, bundle, things,
gear • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandri-
mandrirnanga milyaruyi, nga thawa-
windringa ngatjada kurnungadila, ...
‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark
and walked on to the other camp, ...’

• Ngapala nhunu windripadari
purtungurru. ‘Then he went inside
with his swag.’ • Purrtji yingga
wawawarawaw, winkamayila nhulu.
‘Watch your things, or he’ll take
them.’

purupakini, purtuwalthini
swagman, bagman • Yadamani
thannganiyi thudayuwarri ngula
nhunu walypala kurruti purtu
walthinitji, minhaya? ‘He spent the
night with the horses, while the other

white man, the swagman — what
about him?’

purturdakarkura unroll swag

• Ngapala mabaabili nhunu kuthi-
warrarnanga nga kurrakurrar-
warrangi purturdukardakurnanga
yadamani papurlakatharrari yita.
‘Well it was dark when he arrived,
and he unloaded his things and hobbled
the horses.’

purudu end of a burrow or cave # but not
the end or bottom of a vertical hole

purudu dry # See also muya, kayinta.

puruduka dry (something)

purudukayindi dry yourself

• Purudukayindina nganhiyi. ‘I dried
myself.’

purudungana dry, get dry • Ngapa
nhutjadu purudu ngananhana
pidringadi. ‘The water dried up to
the bottom.’

puruka dress # from Eng ‘frock’

puruka pay # verb

purupurra tease (fibre) • Wirnikamalka
purupurriningudalatji thana
parndringa (unclear word) wirningadi
nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up
and make it into string by pounding it
and then spinning it ...’ # could also
be used of a dog teasing the hair out
of the tail on a bullock hide

putha race; gallop, move fast # this is
the normal word for ‘run’ in
Yawarrawarrka (Yw, H); see mini.

putharrkawindri run away, flee
# Yw • Ngathu kandarakarnanyi
yinhayi windra, tjukurru putharrka-
windiri. ‘When I raised the spear the
kangaroo hopped away.’ # See

miniwindri, winka, winkapani,
kiniyinkika.

puthapika fast • Putha thana
minitharkara, marripathi, dritji
parrkulu nhandu thanayi puthapika.
‘There’s races on tomorrow, for two
days, these racehorses.’ # See also wirilpa.

**puthapi**na fast # faster than

**puthapika** • Muduwa nhunggani

**puthapika ngala muduwa ngakani**

**puthari**ndra. ‘His kids can run but mine can run faster.’

**putha** time, occasion

**puthakurnu** next, again • Walyala wawanga puthakurnu ngarru walypanyalypala yina thana nhinarla kayiditji, ...

‘We won’t see [that] again. They just live like white people now, ...’

• Panikakaldri thawakaldringa mapathika puthakurnula. ‘When they finish them off they go down again and muster some more.’ • Walyala ngathu puthakurnu thayinga kathi thunggatji. ‘I’m not going to eat stinking meat again.’

**putha** white (only in compounds, such as mayiputha ‘fog’, pidriputha ‘sandfly’, thundruputha ‘shag’)

**puthurru** dust, duststorm # See kunuputha, thayirri.

**puthurru, puthuputhurru** dusty, hazy

**putiyita** potato • *Putiyita-nyadi thayinagatji*. ‘They eat them [yams] like potatoes.’ # from Eng

**putjaputja** type of bird # MN thought the name belonged to the pied butcherbird; if so it is probably from Eng

**putju, mitji putju** blind • **mitji kurnu**

putju ‘blind in one eye’

**putjuna** be shut (eyes), be blind, go blind # Yw • Putjurarla nhumyi.

‘His eyes are shut.’

**puwa** brains # YS. See tjuru, kuka

**thangka.**

**R**

**rabiti** rabbit • Walya ngathu wawalapurra rabiti-nyadi yina thana walypanyalali nyininimilparla, darla pirnngaranga. ‘I never saw it, but they might have done it like white men turn rabbit skins inside out.’ • Rabiti-pani yina thana nhinapadpadini matjardi. ‘They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.’ # from Eng

**T**

**thadamuku** thigh # SY. See wandikila, kulayada, ngalpa.

**Thadani** place name

**thadjingumini** mountain devil, thorny devil (lizard)

**thadra** push

**thadrarduda** push along

**thadri** bank of river • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukarlu parndrinangapa pula thadri padawadaldra, ngala nganyitji thadri yitatandhiwarralda nhinarlayi.

‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ # See also kadawa, wida.

**thadripalapala** on both sides of the river • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladidrangu drakininguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warakurnutji, thadripalapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiru yada, ngala karnta nhunu(?) wadayindirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga.

‘Well, when they fly down towards
the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’ # ‘on one side’ would be thadri kurmayi

thaka see padla; also given by SY for ‘bank (of creek)’

thakumani stockman # from Eng

thakurru wait; slowly • Tjurru nhutjadu thakurru thaythayiyindirla. ‘The kangaroo’s feeding along slowly.’ # See also marnka.

thakuthakurru slowly • Thaku-thakurru yandha. ‘Speak slowly.’

Thala Della Waterhole

thalka up; outside • Minha nganalapurra yini nhinggiwa thalka. ‘What were you doing up there?’ # Walpayi nhutjadu thudarla, ngala thinatji nhunu yambarriyildra thalka. ‘He’s lying asleep in the humpy with his feet sticking out.’ # See also wirdi, yambarri.

thalkatji walha, thalkatji widi up there • Nhinarla thalkatji widi Yinimmingka. ‘[He] lives up there at Innamincka.’

thalkaparlu kangaroo rat (or perhaps bilby) • Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhinapadipadini, ya thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra. ‘They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.’

thalpa ear, leaf • Wathi nhutjadu thalpa payirri. ‘That tree’s got long leaves.’

• Kathi thukali, walya kalpurrulu thalpali or walya darlamurruli, ngarru kathi thukali mandirimanga. ‘We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel shell.’

thalpapuru deaf # Yw thalpakurru

thalpapuruka deafen • Mirrtjali ngaicha thalpapurukarla. ‘That noise is deafening me.’

thalpa (a) strike (a match); (b) sting # See katjakatja.

thalpapada light (fire) • Maka yundru thalpapadayi! ‘You light the fire!’

# See also wanga, pulkapada, karadaka.

thaltha cracked (of ground) # Also marnka.

thaltu salt # from Eng

thaltuwata sea • Thaltuwatanguda ngala nhumudu padla yundrangudatji. ‘He’s from the sea then, from a far country.’ # from Eng ‘saltwater’

thamba play (Yw) • Purra, thambathikayada! Thanaku watja wawinima, walpa thulanyi. ‘Little one, play back this way! So they won’t see you at the stranger’s humpy.’

thambaka, thambathambaka play with • Ngakani ngathu kaburadatji dan ganhana, pandi nganga nhulu pakingudha. Thambathambakanga. ‘I found my hat that the dog had taken. He was playing with it.’

thambana dance, play • Thambana-thikawarrkana nganyi yita ngakamarra. ‘I was dancing a while ago.’

• Wani thambanini nhutjadu. ‘He’s a good dancer.’ [or ‘He can dance.’]

# See also dranga.

thambanawaga, thambanawagawa play around

thambanayukarra dance at night • Wani ngandra thambanayukarranhana. ‘We danced a corroboree last night.’

thambathambana play • Muduwa thanadu thambathambanarla. ‘The kids are playing.’

• Walya makayitji nhinawagawa, kudlayindiriyla yini. Makapani thambathambanakani mayi yambarriy. ‘Don’t stay near the fire, you might get burnt. Play away from the fire, out on the flat.’

thambaka see tjambaka.

thana they (more than two), the (more than two) • Pajlapaljakari thana karlukarlungadi kurranga
They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.' • Mukupika yina thana pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream are the very bony ones.’ • Man garri kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karruwalidra. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’ • Karna nhinggikala padlangudatji thana paldritharranhana panina. ‘The people from that country have all died out.’

thanadu they (more than two, there), those (more than two) • Yiwa thanadu thirrirla nhinggiwangari. ‘Those women are fighting down there.’

thanayi they (more than two, here), these (more than two) • Thanayidra pakangala ngalyitji, thanayidra (unclear word), thanayidra yarndu. ‘These take a few, and these, and these the same.’ • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawapadipadini … ‘People now think they used to walk about naked …’

thandakalini type of lizard # perhaps Diporiphora winnekei

thandji bag; pouch # See also pirli, mirrka, paltja, yakutha.

thandjipulu policeman # Yw. See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, pitjimani, yulya.

thanda nut in bloodwood tree # possibly the ‘bush coconut’, an insect gall on the tree, with edible flesh and an edible grub inside; however, the fact that mardra thandra (see under mardra) means ‘bullet’ and ‘small stone’ suggests that thandra means the fruit of the bloodwood (which is much smaller than the coconut)

thanggu stand, sit (in tree, of a bird); be (of something that typically stands, such as a tree) • Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadidra, wathi nhutjadu kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’

thangguka stand (someone, something) up; tail (stock) • Kathi puluka walpirra miriyi thanggukarlatji. ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’

thanggumini, thangguthawa stop for a minute on the way past (for example, to talk to somebody)

thangguminiwindri stand up and walk away • Yunka nhunu thangguminiwindrina. ‘He stood up and walked away disgusted.’

thanggun lean (something on something), stand (something) up • … ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karra. ‘… and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ # See also wathi thirri.

thangguthalka stand up • Thangguthalkana nganyi palthu warwanga. Paningu nhunu. ‘I stood up and looked up the road. He’s not coming yet.’

thangguthalkawarra stand right up • Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthirnangala nga kurnutji nhunu thangguthalkawarranga wawayindripandhiringu. ‘They were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.’ • Ngarrungu thanggu-thalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.’

thangguthanggu stand; walk about • Malthi yini mirrkapani thanggu-
thangguyukarrarla; walya yini pundrali? 'You walk around in the cold with nothing on; aren't you cold?'
thangguthika go to visit • Nganyi thangguthikana nga walya thana nhinanhinlarayitji, kadlijitj nganha kandrininguda. 'I went to visit them but they weren't there, after sending for me.' • Thawanhana, yini thangguthikangka thannganinyi, karna thulayitji. Parndriyila yina, kurnutji thawarlayi. 'You went to visit those strangers. They might have killed you, going on your own ...'
thangguthikathika be somewhere for a while
thangguwagawaga stand around • Thawawarranga thangguwagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu purrinhinlarayi ngari mingkayi. 'They [emus] go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.'
thangguwindri get up to go • ... nganyitji thangguwindringala nganarla thawiningadi. '... I was just going to go.'
thangka burn up, (start to) burn
thangkaka make (a fire), build up (a fire) • Ya maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayininguda. 'Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.' • 'Thawarla nganyi, kathi parndri-thikangka. 'Kawu, kala ngathu maka thangkakarlayi. 'I'm going out hunting.' 'OK, for my part I'll get a fire going.'
thangkakathalka light up (fire) • Ngapala purtuwalthini nhulu purtu kunya-manga thikaminiwarranga warliyitji makala yina thangkakathalkangka. 'Well, [next morning] the swagman rolled up his swag and went back up to the hut, and lit up the fire.'
thangkana burn # Also ngarrtji; See also darra, mangga, pidli • Maka nhutjadu thangkanarla. 'The fire's burning.' • Ngandra maka ngala nhunuyardi thangkarlarla ngurrangu. 'Oh! Well this fire's still alive!'
thangu open (mouth); be open (mouth) # SY, Yw • Marna thangu! 'Open your mouth!' • marna thanguri 'mouth [is] open' # See also pindri, pirika, piltja. Note also that MN sometimes pronounced the verb 'to stand' as thangu instead of thanggu, and it may be that this is that.
thanha them (more than two), the (more than two, object of verb) • Ngapala palhatji thana thilparingu, karna malkirri thawininguda nga thilpanga thanha palhatji. 'Then a lot of men go and chase the birds down.' • Muduwa ngathu thanha wawarla nhinanhinarranga wathi wartayi. 'I'm sitting under the tree watching the kids.'
thanhadu them (more than two, there), those (more than two, object of verb)
thanhayi them (more than two, here), these (more than two, object of verb) • Palha purla pirnarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarranga puka windri-tharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. 'When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].'
thanhani tongue • Thanhani thaparla nhutjadu ngakaniyi. 'He's poking his tongue out at me.' # See also tharli, parlpa.
thani copulate
thanna, thanmathanma swim • Karirriyi nhutjadu thanmathanmarla. 'He's swimming in the creek.' • Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritji yukangatji. 'It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with
it to catch [the fish].’ # SY thanma also ‘float’. See also ngupa.

thanmapada swim across

thanngani their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two); them (more than two) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapaniyi. ‘[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

thannganiyi their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two, here); with them (more than two, here) • Nga yarnduldrangu ngathutji wawana yina dunkarlayitji nga yabalildrangu winkanga yadamaningadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’

thannganjatjado their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two, there); them (more than two, there) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thannganjatjado kathi tjipiitji, minhayangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for whatsaname, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’ • Kalala yita yandhaka thannganjatjado yina, yami, kuyi yina yandha thannganjatjado. ‘You take a turn at talking to them.’

thanpathanpa dotterel # Also digirdigilyarra.

thanjiyipa town • Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpakilitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapadarlayi nginggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’

thanu, thanunthanu in the middle, halfway; between • Thawanhana nhunu, mandakurranga thanu. ‘[He] was coming, but he stopped halfway.’ • Kurrapandhi nhinggudu thanunthanu ‘Put it down there, in the middle.’ • Nhutjadu nhinanhinara yyiwa thanunthanu. ‘He’s sitting between the two women.’ • Pandi thanunthanu nhunu nhinara. ‘He’s sitting in the middle of a mob of dogs.’ # See also marnda.

thapa (a) poke out tongue • Thanhani thaparla nhutjadu ngakaniyi. ‘He’s poking his tongue out at me.’ (b) drink, suck, lick # SY, Yw, H, Nh • (SY) Ngama nhuluyi thaparla mudawali. ‘The baby’s sucking the breast.’ # See yiba, pardaparda.

thapathapa lick

marna thapa kiss # SY

thapa supper • Ya maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thyiningguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’ # from Eng

thapini shoulder # See also kilkirri, pilpiri, pinyi, wiliwili.

tharla name # SY, Yw, Nh. See maya.

tharli tongue # SY, Yw (but not H). See thanhani.

tharra fly • Pirnapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayiyi-ndirranganazi. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’

tharraka float # Yw. See also mindithanma, ngupa.

tharrapada fly across

tharrapandhi fly down • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu (?) wadayindirra thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both
sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’

tharrathalka fly up

tharratharra hurry

tharratharrwindri hurry away

tharrawagawaga fly in circles

* Palha pawayi tharrawagawagarla. ‘The hawks are circling.’

tharrwindri, tharrwindritharra fly away

tharralku duck (probably teal duck)

tharu father-in-law, husband’s father, wife’s father # A type of uncle.

‘Tharu, your uncle, the oldest fellow too, way back. They can’t go into their camp. You keep away because he’s your tharu.’ See also ngama.

thata grease

thatathata, thatamindji greasy

* Mirrkapiki thatamindji yinhadu yada ngunyi. ‘Hand me that greasy rag.’

thathi step cut in tree trunk

thatji (a) clitoris; (b) stone knife • Kathi yintjadu thatjili dramapandhi. ‘Cut the meat with a knife.’ # See thurla.

thatjihatjji tool for making (or grooving?) boomerang # SY

thawa go, walk, travel • Yilakadi yini thawarla? ‘Where are you going?’

* Karlukarlungadi nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going fishing.’ • Karna nhunu thawalapurra mukathudathawanga. ‘This man, a long time ago, was travelling, and camped along the way.’

* Wilpadali nganyi thawalapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’

* Ngapala thana kathi warruwitji-ngaditji thawari, kathi warruwitji yukatji parndringa. ‘They also go out for emus, to kill emus.’ • Ngandjarri thana nganya thawathalkarala, nga walya ngandjarritji warlkanga, minhaya kara. ‘Those clouds come up, but it won’t rain. I don’t know why.’

thawaka, thawawindri go away

* Thawaka, nga purmunukini pani. ‘Go away, don’t tease me.’ • Ngapada nhunu purtu mandrindirirranga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, ..... ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, ....’

# See also yundrana.

thawakaldri go again

thawaminwarra come for a while

thawapada go across (to the other side) • Nga thawapidanga thundiyi thangganija thudaringu. ‘They went across to the island and camped with them.’

thawardakapada go across, go at an angle • Palthuyi ngathu thina wawana, thawardakapadinguda nhunu. ‘I saw the tracks on the road, where he’d gone across.’

thawathawa walk around • Nga tha­nayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawapidapadini ... ‘People now think they used to walk about naked ...’

thawawarra come, arrive • Ey walpi yini thawawarrhanhayey? ‘Hey, when did you get here?’ # Also kuthiwarra.

thawirritji, thawurritji black bream

thawulu type of duck, possibly spoonbill duck (= blue-winged shoveller) # SY

thayamarni dogwood # perhaps Alectryon oleifolius. SY ngamikularri

thayarri tea tree # See also kayarri.

One of these may be a mistake. SY wawu

thayi eat; chew (tobacco) • Kathi thungga ngathu thayina. ‘I ate rotten meat.’

thayithayi chew • Ngunku thayithayini nhatjada. ‘He’s always chewing pitchery.’

thayiyindri, thayithayiyindri feed (yourself), have a feed • Pirnapirna
thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina
thayiyindrirnangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they
kill and cook and eat.’

thayi, mardrathayi grinding stone
thayipilthirri chips from making of grinding stone • Minha thayi-
pilthirri ngala yundru drikarla
kudrikudringingudatji. ‘You call the
ones that have been smashed up
thayipilthirri.’

Thayipilthiringudatja Yandruwandha
(or one group of them, the Innamincka
people. So named because they come
from the country where the quarries
where the large grinding stones were
made are located, and so from the
country where all the chips left from
shaping the stones are lying.)

Thayipin.gini Typingine Waterhole
# Yw

Thayipingginyi waterhole on
Patchawara Creek (?)

thayirri wind, dust # SY, Nh • (SY)
Thayirri nhunuyi ngakarla. ‘Wind’s
coming up now.’ # See kunuputha,
puthurru, kundangali, wathara.

thidharri baby • Muduwa thidharri
dan.ganhana. ‘[That woman] had a
baby yesterday.’ • Thidharri yini
yinigkilapurra; pirrapirnala ngala yini
cayiditi. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when
you were a baby, but you’re big now.’
# See also muduwa.

thidi see thirri.

thidri jealous; jealousy
thidrilii jealous # SY
thidri ngunyingunyi make someone jealous

thidripika jealous

thika back; go back, come back • Kathi
tjukurrri ngathu wawana thawarnanga
nhinggiyingadi, parrkulu pulayi thika
‘I saw some kangaroos when I was
coming here; two back here’ • Ngala

Thilka Tilcha Waterhole

thilpa chase, frighten • Ngapala palhatji
thana thilparingu, karra malkirri
thawininguda nga thilpangana thanha
palhatji. ‘Then a lot of men go and
chase the birds down.’ # See also kadi.

thilpathilpa make go • Pudlupudlu
ngathu nhandu yinhayi thilpathilparla,
pirritjamanarla nhunyi. ‘I can’t get
this horse going because he’s tired.’
thilpawarra  notify
thilpi, thilpithilpi  spike, thorn
wathi thilpi  spiky stick
wathi thilpithilpi  spiky stick (as with a lot of twigs broken off, leaving spiky ends)
thilthirri  centipede • Thilthirri nhutjadu pada darlamurrui. ‘There’s a centipede under the bark.’
thiltja  sinew • Thiltja ngarnmayindrirla nganyi ngurra nhininginguda. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Ngapala ngapatji walthayindringangu malitjitji kurru karrininguda thiltjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ • Mirrkatji milpirmanga, marndumarrndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’
thimbiltji  type of yam • It is described as two or three inches long, like a sweet potato but white, dug up on claypans. • Thimbiltji pakuranga kulanga yarnduldrangu makamuduli. ‘They dig thimbiltjis and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.’
tha  foot; track of foot • Mayi ngapala nhunu thikangaldrangu ya ngala nhunu walypalatji thwarlayi yita thinalildra. ‘Well he went back while this white man was going that way, on foot.’ • Palthuyi ngathu thinbari nga palhangadi thawanga. ‘Well, they made a boomerang and went out hunting birds.’ • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurpanari yinha mulhudungadilatji nhunu thawa-thalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtjikarrtjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Parndritthikana nhulu windra, thinbarla nhulu. ‘He cut the spear and he’s cleaning it now.’
thinbithinbini  chisel, adze
thindrithindi  willy wagtail
thinga  pull; lead (a horse) • Also dukha thingarduda  drag
thingapada  pull in • Ngapala pulha thingapadanga yada. ‘They pull it [the net] in.’
thinka  log • See also wathi, maka warna, muku
thingi  side • See diparri, pangki, thili, warra.
thinkali  sideways • Thinkali nganyi thudanhirarla. ‘I’m lying on my side.’
thinka dead # Also nhadi.

thinkaka kill • Wawawawana yintjadu, thinkakayila yina nhuludu. ‘Watch him, or he’ll kill you.’ # See also nhadika, parndri.

thintipidi elbow # SY, Yw. See ngunamarnda.

thipari sand • Thiparili nganha thina kudlarla; makamakali nganha thina kudlarla. ‘The sand burns my feet; the hot [sand] burns my feet.’ # See also padla.

thipi alive • Matjanguda nhutjadu, ay tipingu nhunu. ‘He’s very old, but he’s still alive.’ • Ngarru ngala thana ngapali nthinapadi patiti. Ngawu, karna paltja paltja nthinanga, walya mundjanini, ngarru nthinanga tipingu. ‘They only used to live on water [they didn’t have tea]. Yes, they were strong people, never got sick; they were really alive.’

thipinhina live

thipi or thipiwa sugar # SY, Yw. See ngapa palyakini.

thirri hit, fight; aggression • Thirri kara nhunu thanhanka. ‘He must have come for a fight.’ • Yiya thanadu thirri kara nhunu thanhanka. ‘Those women are fighting down there.’ • Yiya thirri turrirri, Yw. ‘He went with a shield [and other weapons], must have been looking for a fight.’ # Functions both as a noun and as a verb. However, in sentences like the last it has never been heard with any inflectional suffix. Heard as thi di in Yw.

thirrippirna, thirrippurra cheeky

thirrithirrina be wild, be sulky, be savage • Nhuludu windrali warrkananhana. Nguthuyi nhunu thirrithirrinanhana. ‘He scared him while he was wild over his brother.’ • Pandi karranhana yintjadu kathipani, yarndungudala thuru mawa thirrithirrinaltji. ‘The dog was tied up without any meat, that’s how he got starved, and that’s what made him savage.’ # SY yunkana

thirri, palha thirri chicken hawk

• Ngapala palhatji kawirriringu. Minhayapuru yina? Palha thirrippuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’

thirri, thirritha, thirrithirri cotton # from Eng ‘thread’? • Ngapala tharri karrparnanga thirrithirri-yadi yina walypalali kwarraltji thana, thirril karrpingadi mirrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’

thirrippuru feather, down

Thirriwarra Tirrawarra Waterhole # in Matja country

thirrtha dog # SY, AWH. See pandi, thutjutju.

thita knot (on tree), bump, knob

thitathita rough, knobby, knotty • mardra thitathita ‘rough stone or rock’ • thitpi thitathita ‘a knotty stick’ # See also kurtukurtu.

thitha, pidrithitha crotch, fork of legs # thitha also used in the formation of other words denoting something flat and hard: murnathitha ‘chest’, nharrathitha ‘shield’. See drantha.

thithidakia, thithithidika, thithiyidika tickle • Mirni ngathu yinhayi muduwa thithirrikarla yingkaningadi. ‘I’m tickling this boy to make him laugh.’ See also kilyikilyika.
thiwi blossoms # SY
thiwildraka magpie
thuburu bullroarer

thuda sleep, camp • Nga thawapadanga thundiyi thannganiya thudaringu.
‘They went across to the island and camped with them.’ # See also muka.

thudanhina be lying

thudapada lie inside
thudapandi lie down • Ngala nhunu thudapandhinga nhinggiyi maka warrakurnula. ‘Then he lay down on his side of the fire.’ • Ya maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayirnuguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’ # Also yukarrapandi.

thudathawa, thudathawa-thudathawa, thudathawayukarra spend nights on the road while travelling
• Thawalapurra milimani nhunu Tibuparanguda, nga thudathawanga marndayiji Thanangarrpira. ‘A long time ago, a mailman was travelling from Tibooburra, and he spent the night halfway, at Tenappera.’ • Ya thudathawa-thudathawanga marriparrkulu kara marriparrkulu kara thudathawari ngapapani, ngarru tjukurru darlali walthininguda. ‘They might have only two or three nights on the road with no water, apart from what they carry in the waterbag.’

thudathudanhina lie awake? # SY
thudayukarra lie at night, camp the night • Thudayukarranga wadarranga thakumani ngalyila. ‘He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen.’ • Nga yarnduldrangu ngathunji wawana yina dunkarlayitji nga yabaliddrangu winkanga yadamaningadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’

thudri bury • Kuldru pakuri, thudringatji nhaditji ... ‘[They] dig a hole, and bury the dead person ...’ # See nhamba.

thudu, kathi thudu euro, wallaroo # SY. Also yuru. TG said there were none in their country.

thuka hole, well # See also mingka, thuka, wirlpa, kudru.

thuka mussel • Minhaya warrkaranga pirditjirranga thanka, kathi thukali. ‘They cut them [bulrushes] down and strip them with a mussel [shell].’
• Kathi thukali ngala thayirnangatji marnangadikitji mandirrnanga. ‘We eat it by spooning it into our mouths with a mussel [shell].’ # See also kudi.

thukathayini, thukali thayini water rat • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mardithalkanga karlukarulatji, ngampurrku kara, ya kathi nharramindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kurri-thharrarlala, kathi thukathayini, thana drikalapurrayi thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them.’

thuka carry • Walya ngandra yurarla paldriningadi nhinggiyi, thukathikanga ngala ngandra. ‘We don’t want him to die here, we’ll have to carry him home.’ # Also waltha.

thukayindri ride (a horse) • Thawarla nganyi Malkanpangadi, nhandulu, thukayindirranga. ‘I’m going to Innamincka on horseback.’
• Yadaman ngathu yintjadu thukayindringatji. Pakitjampa yina
nhutjadu, walya nganyi yabali nhunggatjaduyi. ‘I’m going to ride that horse. He’s a buckjumper but I’m not frightened of him.’ # The word for horse most commonly takes the instrumental suffix, -Ii or -lu, but has been heard with locative -yi and with no suffix. The word for the rider can be nominative or ergative.

thukayindrini good rider

thuku back • Yadamani thukuli nganyi thawanga. ‘I’m going to go on horseback.’ • (SY) walpa thukuyi ‘at the back of the house’ # See also thumu, durrui.

thula stranger; strange, not belonging

• Thaltawatanguda nhutjadu karna thula. ‘He’s a stranger, from the sea.’
• Yarmukala ngali yinha thula-thulakanhana ay karna nganggaliiti nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • (SY) Kathi thula warrka, karru kurnungadi. ‘Leave that other fellow’s meat alone.’ # Thula here is the opposite of nganggali.

padla thula strange country # SY

thulka wear • Ay kabuta ngapirimalangi yini thulkarla! ‘Hey, you’re wearing your father’s hat!’ # = kadli, thurrrka

thumba point, show • Ngapakurna yundru wawari yintjadu, thumbarla ngathuna, manthunikada nganha nhinggiwa ngapakurnayi. ‘That waterhole that you see, that I’m showing you; that’s the waterhole where I got bitten [by a snake].’ # MN (SY, Yw) did not accept this meaning, and said it means ‘to call’. • Wintra thana thumbarla Yandruwandhali. ‘The Yandruwandha call a spear “windra”.’ # See also pipa.

thumbalka, thumbatharra,
thumbalkatharra show (by pointing)

• Kapada thumbalkarla ngathuna kardratji pakuningadi, padla yundru kilkiningadilatji. ‘Come on, I’ll show you where to dig the yams, so you’ll know the place.’ # Also heard as thumbakatharra.
thumbalkathikathika, thumbalkawagawaga show around

thumu back • walpa thumuyi ‘at the back of the humpy’ # See also thuku, durrui.

thundi island • Ngala karna thana nhirarlai, thundiyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Pirritjampanalayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thudingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island …’

Thundilawarani Lake
Toontoonawaranie

thundru stomach • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimanarla. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’ • thundru ngarnma or thundru ngarnma thiltjali (also pangkithirri ngarnma) ‘to have a stitch’ # Also thuru.

thundruka, thundruthuka lie on back

thundrumindjji pregnant • Thawanha nhani, karraiyi nhungganiyi, ngapala nhani thikawarratarla thundrumindjila. ‘She went off with that bloke, and now she’s pregnant.’

thundruputha diver, pied shag

thundruyilka miscarry, lose (unborn) baby # Also marayilka.

thunga grind • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngardupardinri ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’ • Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya thungangalatji, nga thayiyindringala yartunanga, ngapali ngrundinkinguda. ‘They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.’ # = dringa, kururrupa
**thungga, thunggathungga** rotten, stinking • *Kathi thungga ngathu thayina.* ‘I ate rotten meat.’ # Also kutawirri.

**thunggana** rot, go bad, get mouldy • *Punggu murrpingundatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thungganiningadi.* ‘They cut the bow­vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’

**Thuntjimintji** placename, on the Cooper just downstream from Innamincka. # ‘There’s an island there.’

**thuntjirri** sneeze # SY, Yw

**thupa** soap # from Eng

**thupari** milk bush # plant 90–120cm high with three-cornered fruit

**thupu** smoke • *Thupuli nganinha muntjirla.* ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’ # See also *muki.*

**thupu ngana** (fire) smoke, be smoky # Yw

**thupulu** widower

**thupurru** heart # See also *ngarangkana.*

**thurla** knife, stone knife, tula # SY. See *nalyba, thatji.*

**thurna** copi, white clay

**Thurratji** Toolache Waterhole

**thurrka** gully, gutter # SY and Yw ngarli

**thurrka** singe the hair off

**thurrka** wear • *Ngala karrukarrulitji ngarru wirni yamununguldra, paladi wirnina thurrkarnanga ngarru pulyaldra.* ‘On the other hand, the old men only wore a small string.’ # See also *kadli, thulka.*

**Thurrkapada** placename, on Cooper’s Creek # ‘a crossing going into town’

**Thurrkapirnta** placename, a creek joining the Cooper at Thurrkapada or Ngunapirnta (?)

**thurrpa** ashes # See also *mudu.*

**thurrpatherra** ashy • *Thayiyindirranga yartunarnangalatji, walya padlapadla walya thurrpatherra, mardramitjingudatji.* ‘They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.’

**thurrpa** roll up, spin • *Ngapala kundikili thana thurrparitji.* ‘Then they roll it [the string] into a ball.’ • *Ngala yamunu ngala thana wirnikamuratji thurrpinguda, yarrnduldrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlungadi.* ‘They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.’ # See also *nhurrpa, kunyama, nhapi, pampuka.*

**thurrpana** spin (used for spinning something round and for spinning fibre into string) • *Ngapala yina wathi thirbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhundungadilatji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtjikarrtjimari.* ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • *Wirnikamalka purupurriningudalatji thana parndringa (word not clear) wirningadi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it ...’

**Thurrpayi** Tooroopie Waterhole

**thurrpu** whirlwind # Also *makumarda.*

**thuru** belly, stomach • *thuru mawa* empty belly’ # See also *thundru.*

**thutjutju** dog • *Kapada ngaldra thutjutjuli thawarla, tjukurru parndringa.* ‘Come on, we’re going with the dogs to kill a kangaroo.’ • *Minhangadi thutjutju nhuliyi ngurra parndirlinga yinhayi?* ‘Why is this fellow always hitting his dog?’ # *Pandi* was the preferred word for ‘dog’. *Thutjutju* is perhaps more
correctly ‘pup’. See tjutjutju, thirrtha.
thuwa store • Kuditharranhana nganyi thuwangaditji thawiningadji. ‘I forgot to go to the store.’ # from Eng
thuwakipa storekeeper
tjada boomerang # Yw, H, Nh. See yada.
tjadla saddle # from Eng
tjalka be open (eyes) # Yw • Kali nhunuyi mitji tjalkarlala. ‘His eyes are open.’ # See pindri, pirika,
dingayindri, piltja.
tjaparri pointed; sharp # Also tjarrkarla.
tjalparrika sharpen • Thiltja thana tjukurru pardrarlara, ngapala thanadu pirditjirrariitji nga palha mukuli tjaparrikiningadu wirlpa kangkanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’
tjalpatjaparri sharp • mimi tjalpa-tjalparri windra ‘sharp point on the spear’
tjambaka, kathi tjambaka sheep
• Thayipadipadini ngani tjukurruru; kathi tjampakala ngani thayirrla. ‘We used to eat kangaroos, but now we eat sheep.’ • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thannganitjindu kathi tjipiyitji, minhayangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for what name, for them to cut their wool, the shearsers.’ # = tjipi. BK,Yw thambaka, TG, H tjambaka. Loan word, but ultimate source unknown.
tjampa soft # H See danthu, miltjamiltja.
tjampitji pannikin # Yw. From Eng, probably ‘jam pot’. See also paynputu.
tjapura pitchery bag • Ngarru ngathu pirlj tjapura yina wawalapurratji, thana drakiningadu. ‘I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.’ # Also described as ‘half-moon bags they used to crochet’.
tjarnma shine • Wawarlaka ngathu minha kara tjarnmarlayi. ‘I can see something shining.’ # See also para, dintji.
tjarrkarla also heard tjarrkari (SY), tjarrkula (Yw) sharp # The endings of the two SY forms suggest that it may be a verb. See also tjaparri.
tjata shirt
tjawurra trousers
tjawutjawu carelessly, ‘anyhow’ # Yw
tjiba drink # Yw. The usual word in Yw seems to be thapa. See also yiba.
tjida shearer # from Eng • (see tjipi)
tjimada sister-in-law # Yw. See yimadi.
tjimpa black # Yw, H
tjinbiri scar
tjindra grandfather, father’s father, (presumably also) grandchild, man’s son’s child, brother’s son’s child
tjindra chin # Yw = nganka. Since tjindra also is a kinship term, it seems that touching the chin may be a sign-language way of saying this kinship term. (In Alyawarr the sign for father’s father involves touching under the chin. Very little is known of hand-signs in Yandruwandha.)
tjin.gini beefwood (Grevillea striata) # Also pirnta.
tjingka laugh # Yw, H. • Watja tjingka, nhungganinyi. ‘Don’t laugh at him.’ See yingga.
tjipi, kathi tjipi sheep # from Eng • tjipi nihwa ‘ewe’ • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thannganitjindu kathi tjipiyitji, minhayangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work
with those sheep, for whatsaname, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’ # See tjampaka.

tjirrri, tjiradi gum (from tree) # SY

ngulyi

tjiri spring # ?, compare ngapatjili

• Ngapa nhuniyi tjiri pararla. ‘There’s a spring here.’

tjirra strip, peel off (for example, bark)

# After you cut a gum tree down you bruise it all over and strip the bark off.

See pirditjirra.

tjirrayindri get skinny

tjirri willow (type of Acacia) # grey

willow in hilly country (?) # See also parlayila.

tjiwara woman # Yw, H. See yiwa.

tjukurru kangaroo • Tjukurru ngathu windrali warrkanana. ‘I speared a kangaroo with a spear.’ • Kathi
tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralildra warrkanarnanga. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • Kathi
tjukurrutji-nyadi thana walypalali, minhaya nganarla mayi, pirtipirtikarla darla yamunupani. ‘If they tanned the kangaroo skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go red.’

tjulbi drip (water), leak (water)

Tjulkumindji place name (near Cutrabelbo Waterhole)

tjumbudu wild plum # vine, 30cm high, small fruit, in sandhills

tjumbutjurrkuru wild plum # similar to tjumbudu, but grows on hills

tjumpyunya waxbill, zebra finch # or possibly swallow, see pulyurru nyununyunu.

tjumperra waxbill, zebra finch

tjundurru crippled # SY

tjuru brain(?) # See kuka thangka, puwa.

tjurumindji sensible

tjuruntjuru marrow (of bone)

tjutama shoot # from Pidgin ‘shootem’, from Eng; see dranyi.

tjutjutju pup # SY. Compare thutjutju.

W

wadamarta (steel) axe # SY, Yw

wada, wadanhina wait for, await

• Wadarla ngali yinha, ...

‘We’re waiting for him, …’

• Thudayukarranga wadarranga thakumani ngalyila. ‘He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen.’ • Wadana ngathu thawa-warriningadi kara nhukayi thana, ay paningu. ‘I waited for them to come, but nobody yet.’ # Often used with mirni, as in: Mirni wada thawarlayi thana. ‘Wait till they go.’ or: Mirni wada, ngandjarri muringadingi. ‘Wait till the rain stops.’ # Yw and SY kalka

wadawada sit around waiting

wadayindri wait • Mirni nganyi wadayindringa, putakurnulajji nhumu thikiningadi, kara. ‘I’ll wait for him to come back another time, maybe.’

• Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhumu(?) wadayindrirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’

wadja or wadji (awake?) # H

wadjina wake up # H. See yirrtji.

wajaka wake (someone) up # H

wadjina white woman # from Eng ‘white gin’. Also wadlumpada.

wadla heap, pile # See also kini.

wadlaka heap up, pile up • Padla ngathu yinha wadlakarla. ‘I’m piling up the sand into a heap.’

wadlangurru, walangurru type of plant # perhaps related to pigweed; a vine or prostrate plant, in flat sandy country, for example at the edge of a swamp.
It has black seeds, gathered when the plant is dying. • Ngala pawa ngala kalldr dra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri. 'Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.'

wadlumpada white woman • Nhanda nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. 'The white woman is looking at the horses.' # probably from Eng 'white lubra'. Also wadjina.

wadu hang

waduka (a) hang, be hanging # BK; (b) hang (something up) # SY • Kathi yinhaku waduka; thirrthali thayiyi. 'Hang the meat up, or the dog will eat it.'

waduwaduka hang upside down (like a bat)

waduwadukanmapandhi hang (your head)

waga move, shift • wagari walarrigadi 'shifting into the shade' • Wagaka yita! 'Move over!' # This -ka is 'away', not causative.

wagaka, wagalka move over (yourself); move something, shift • Ngalaaku, wagakanga kara ngathu yintjadu. 'I don’t know, maybe I can shift it.' • Kali ngathu yinha wagalkana. 'I shifted him.'

wagawindri move away (to live)

waka a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also kanta, walha, widi • Karirri(yi?) pandhiwaka karukarlu mandriyindirla. 'He’s down at the creek fishing.' • Minha kathi kara nhutjaduwaka. 'There’s some sort of animal over there.' • Thawana thanawaka karawarrakadi. 'They went north.' • Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi, padla

yundrawaka ngapapaniyi. '[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.'

waka, marna waka tooth • Pandi nhutjadu marna waka madlantji. 'That dog’s got bad teeth.' # Also marnardraku, dida.

waka muku grinders, molars

waka work (noun) • wakaka work (verb) • Ngarndaparlungi nganyi wakananhukada, nhinggikala. 'I worked on Arrabury before.'

wakapurra hard worker

wakarramuku south # SY, Yw. See mulapundra.

wakarri back of neck, nape # SY. See purnda.

wakiri see kawalka.

waku lame

wakuwaku catfish

wala grinding stone # the large one. SY. See also mardra nhiwa.

walangurru see wadlangurru.

walarrri shade, shadow, reflection • Walarrri ngali nhuliyi pirrippirrli nhinarla. 'Me and this white fellow sitting in the shade here.' • Walarrri nganyi wawayindirla ngapayi. 'I can see myself in the water.' • Walarrri nganggaliyihnhunuyahali ngananhana. 'His own shadow frightened him.' # See also nguya.

walawalarri shady, having plenty of shade

walha a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also kanta, waka, widi • thalkatji walha ‘up there’ • Thawana nganyi kathi mandriyihikanga nhungganiyiwalha. 'I went and got some meat from him.'
walhini boy (‘16–17 years’)

waliyuka or waluyuka type of water bird
‘little blue crane’ (white-faced heron?)

walki, walkithalka climb • Wathi payirriyi nganyi walkihana kathi pildrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for a possum.’ # See also kari, kathi.

walkithalkapada climb over

walpa humpy • Minha nganarla yini nhinggudu muduwa, walpakurutji? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ • Walpa nganarla yini nhinggudu muduwa, walpakurutji? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ • Walpakurutji nganarla yini nhinggudu muduwa, walpakurutji? ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ # See also walpa, mambu, punga.

walpakuku the inside of the humpy
• Yambarrriyi ngali nhulu yandha-yandhanhana, ngarlavu(?) kurnulitji nhulu ngalinha ngararlayi, walpakukunguda. ‘He and I talked outside, and someone else was listening to us from inside the humpy.’

walpamarna the front of the humpy
• Minhangadi nhunuyi walpamarnayi thanggurla? ‘What is he standing in front of the humpy for?’

walpanggarra north wind # Sometimes used for ‘north’

walparda humpy # Yw. Also walpa. See also mambu, punga.

walpi when? • Ey walpi yini thawawarranhaneyey? ‘Hey, when did you get here?’ • Walpi yina ngathu wawangatji? ‘When will I see you again?’ # Yw winjia

walpi kara I don’t know when
• Thawawarrangatjinga walpi kara nhani. ‘I don’t know when she’s coming home.’ • Nganyi yandharla walpalayi nhungganiyi nhinggiyi, ngariningadi nga rhana yundru walpi kara. ‘I’m talking to this white fellow here, so you can listen to me, some time.’

walpirri over, over the hill • kathi puluka walpirri miriyi thanggukarlatji. ‘tailing cattle over the sandhill.’

waltha bring, carry • ... ngala ngarndri-ngapiri li thanha waltharlayi karlu-karlutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘... while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them to them in the yard.’ • Pipa yintjadu walthathawana kundangaliti; wayi kaka karma. ‘The wind blew the paper away; I don’t know how far.’ # Also pakawarra, thuka.

walthathika, walthathikawarra carry back, carry home • Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudlayukarranga yinha. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’

walthawindri take away • Ngandra yaba ngunyinhana nganha yundru ngathutji purtpa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga yinggani kunkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’

walthayindri carry for yourself • Ngapala parndringa palhatji, walthayindri thikangalatji. ‘Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.’

waluyuka see waliyuka.

walya no, not; don’t (let) • Walya ngandra yurarla paldriningadi nhinggiyi. ‘We don’t want (him) to die here.’ • Kayiditji walyala thana nhinarla. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • Ngalarla pulhu ngathu yaraya(?) — walya ngathu pulhu nganandji. ‘I understood them but I didn’t tell them.’ • Walya thana wawalapurra rabilitji. ‘They never saw a rabbit [in the old days].’ • Yakarla ngathu yina minhanganarla nhunyi walya yandhiyandhini ngananiyi. ‘I’m asking you why he don’t talk to me.’ • Walya
nhunu muka thudiningad i. ‘Don’t let him sleep.’ # Also watja, watka Yw; See also pani.
walya yurayindri be sad
walyangu not yet • Mulhudu nganyi thayiyindrina, ngala walyangu nganyi yartu, ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I had a feed but I’m not full yet; I’m still hungry.’ # Also kali paningu; See also paningu.
walyawalyaka lose • Kathi marngali ngathu wanthira, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanthayi. Ay, nhutjadu kanparla. ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ # See also nyulka, yikaka.
walypala white man (from Eng ‘white fellow’) • Ngapala yingkarnangala thili yabangunyiyingdinrininguda ngala pula walypalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’ • WilpadaI nganyi thawalapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlatji thana, thirrila karrpini-ngadi mirrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’ # See also pirripirri.
walypawalypala like a white man • Walyala wawanga putakurrnu ngarru walypawalypala yina thana nhinarla kayidiji, ... ‘We won’t see that again. They just live like white people now, …’
wama woma, sandhill snake, carpet snake # Also manga; See also mulhana.
wamalurru grasshopper
wamba many, mob # SY. See malkirri.
wamba (1) hide, cover up • Wamba-tharrarla nhulu padlatji. ‘[The floodwater] is covering the land.’ # See also nhamba, purrilka,
kudhikudhima, winkama (2) be unable to see (something) # Wambarla ngathu = Pudlu ngathu wawarla. ‘I can’t see.’
wambawamba be unable to see (something) # sometimes heard as wambaamba • Wambaambarla ngathu. ‘I can’t see it.’
wamiyami weak # SY. See darnu.
wandaparra ibis (black and white) # SY wartamugali
wandi leg # Nh
wandikila upper leg, thigh, hind leg • Wandikila nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Give me the hind leg (of kangaroo).’ # See also thadamuku, kulayada, ngalpa.
wandja see wantja.
wandukura divide, split up, share # Compare yalba, manggama-ngakurra
wanga, wangangari, wangapandhI light (fire); heat something up • Patjikurrutji makala ngala thana wangapandhirnanga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakaniningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Kathi paladi parndriparndriyindrirnanga, ngala karrungadi yina walypalali. ‘We’re making a drink of tea.’ # See also pulkapada, thalpapada, karadaka.
wanggu type of snake # SY
wani song, corroboree • Ngapala nhulu wani drangayindrirnanga. ‘Well, he sang songs to himself.’ • Wani thanbanin nhutjadu. ‘He’s a good dancer.’ [or ‘He can dance.’] • Yiwa walya waniitji wawiningadi, ngarru karrungadi yina. ‘The women aren’t
allowed to watch the corroboree, it’s only for the men.’ # See also muda.

wani paratharra corroboree ground

wankina feel for (something) # ?

wannganyi, warrnganyi on the left, left hand # See also nguna warruk.

wannganyikadi or wannganyingadi to the left

wantha past, passing

wanthamini run past

wanthathawa pass, go past • Ngarru nhunu wanthathawanha, walya kara nganha nhulu kikanhanatji. ‘He walked straight past me, just like he didn’t know me.’ See also ngardrawarrka, wawatha wa.

wanthawawa look past

wanthi, want hiyindri look for • Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthirnangala nga kurnutji nhunu thangguthalkawarranga wawayindpandhiringu. ‘They were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.’ # See Chapter 14 of Innamincka Talk for more information on the variety of ways in which this word can be used.

wantja, wantjangari, wantjapandhi (also heard as wandja) try, taste, test • Kirri ngathu wantjangarirla, kandakangka. ‘Will I try to lift it?’ • Kirri yinhayi wantja, patji kara. ‘Can you taste this and see if it’s all right.’ • Kirriya nganha dramana, wantjiningadi, pandrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’ • Ngapa kunha yundru wandja yintjadu, makamaka yina ngakaniyitji. ‘You try that tea, it’s too hot for me.’ # SY nhama

wantjathawa touch in passing, graze

wantjiwantjina imitate • Kawalka nhulu wantjiwantjinara. ‘He’s imitating a crow.’

wanyunka twist # SY, Yw. See wapa.

wapa twist • Martardaku nganyi wapayindrina. ‘I twisted my ankle.’ # See also dulyi, wanyunka

wapapandhi twist something round

wapawagawaga turn (something) around, twist it round and round

wapila type of grass (probably sandhill canegrass, Zygochloa paradoxa) # SY

wara who (subject of intransitive verb, object of verb or in a sentence without a verb), what (name) # Also waranu, warnu • (SY) Wara yini darlatji? ‘What’s your name?’

waralu = warlu, warali = warlu

warangi whose, who, whom (with inflectional suffix as in ‘to whom’, ‘who from’, ‘from whom’ etc.) • Windra warangi nhunyi, ngathu dan gana? ‘Whose spear is this I found?’ • Muduwa nhutjadu yabali warangiyi? ‘Who’s that kid frightened of?’

warangika someone’s, I don’t know whose • Warangkara nhutjadu pandi parlutji. ‘I don’t know whose that white dog is.’

waranu who # = wara, warnu • Waranu yini? ‘Who are you?’

wararri bottom of net • Ngala ngapa kukuiyitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji karrininguda malkirri pardrangariningadilatji thanha, paltjakiningadili. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’

wardama calm, sheltered (from wind) • Thawarla ngaldra kundangalipuru wardamayi nhinanga, yandhiyandhiniyangadilatji. ‘Let’s go and sit [in the car] and talk out of the wind.’
wardayapa road # Yw (may be Wngu). See palthu, kapitharra.
wardi emphatic particle, usually heard as -ardi
wardla see warla.
warり see wayi.
wariti sick # See also mundja, patja.
waririwarina get sick • Wakanarllala pirna, waririwarinarlatji nhutjadu. ‘He’s working too hard and got sick.’
warla, wardla nest • palha warla ‘bird’s nest’
warlawaka, warlawaga mix # SY • Puka yinhayi ngathu warlawakarla. ‘I’m mixing this dough.’ # See nguka, nhapi.
warlga see warlka.
warli house, hut • Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga nganyi thawarla warli matjayi thudanga. ‘Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’ # Also kundi.
warli marna door
warli help
warlima, warliwarlima help; stop (for example, stop someone fighting) • Thawa yada warlimangara nganha. ‘Come here and help me.’ • Ay warliwarlimara ngathu pulhudu(?) thirrirlayi. ‘I stopped them two from fighting.’ • Yiwa pula thawarla muduwa ngala thukarnanga warli-warlimayindringa. ‘Those two women are helping one another carry the child.’
warlka fall • Warlkana nhutjadu wathinguda. ‘He fell out of the tree.’ • Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga nganyi thawarla warli matjayi thudanga. ‘Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’ # SY and Yw also
warlgja, H warlga. See also ngurlia, ditjipuri, kudra, pundji.
warlkapandhi, warlkangari fall down (from a height) • Ngapala palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji

nhimu thikawarranga ngapayi warlkapandhinga. ‘They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water.’
warlkatalka fall (of rain)
warlkatharra fall over
warlpa hit with something flexible (as a whip or flexible stick) # = kunitji
warlparwa, warlpa danan learned, knowing, used to • Ay kilkarla ngathu, matja warlparwa ngaringuda. ‘Oh, I know, I learnt a long time ago.’ • Ay warlparwa nganyi malthiyitji thanggulhaggunga. ‘Oh, I’m used to walking around in the cold.’
warlparaka teach • Nhuludu nganha warlparakanhara yada thinbinginjagadi. ‘That bloke taught me how to make a boomerang.’ • Wani nhutjadu drangayindirla, nganha warlparaka wanitji yintjadu. ‘You teach me that song you’re singing.’ # Also
kurakurrara, ngana.
warlpa ngana learn • Warlpa ngana muduwayi yini nhinarlayi. ‘Learn while you’re young.’
warlu, waralu, warali who (subject of transitive verb) • Warlu yina mitji yimpakanhana? ‘Who gave you a black eye?’
warlu kara, waralu kara, warali kara someone, I don’t know who (subject of transitive verb)
warlu, warluwarlu bark (of a dog) • Warluwarlupani nhutjadu. ‘He never barks.’ # See also kaldrukaldru, wawurrka, marntji.
warlu parndri bark # Lit. ‘bark hit’
warnta short; for a short time; in a short time, shortly • Karriringu thanha mulpingiya warnta, payipayirru yina, mara witju-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’ • Ay ngarru nganyi warnta thudapandhinatji. ‘I was only asleep for
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warnu, waranu who (subject of intransitive verb, object of transitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Waranu yini? ‘Who are you?’ • Kali thana wirninarnanga nganyi. ‘They told them who I was.’ • Warnu ngala yundru ngunyinhana yinha? ‘Who did you give it to?’

warnu kara, waranu kara someone, I don’t know who • Warnu kara nhunuyi thawarla ngatjada ngalunngganingadi. ‘Someone’s coming to our camp.’

warnumayindri lean (on something)

warra see dikilyarra.

warra side # See thiili, thinka.

warrakurnu on one side, on the other side • Ngala nhunu thudapandhinga nhinggiyi maka warrakurnula. ‘Then he lay down on his side of the fire.’ • Ya palhatji thana yururi parndringa, piri thana palakildrangu drakininguda, nga wathiyma pada karrangga warrakurnutji, thadripalapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’

warryi, (Yw) warryni never mind, leave it • Pirritjampanarla nhunu. ‘Warryi nhunu yukarapandhi-malkayarndu.’ ‘He’s tired.’ ‘Oh, never mind, he can lie down.’ • Warrayi nhulu thayimalkayarndu. ‘It’s all right, he can eat it.’ • Warrayi, walya yurarla ngandjarritji. ‘I hope it doesn’t rain.’

warrayi wawa (or warrayi waw) never mind

warrka throw, throw away; leave somewhere • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karra nhunu wadayindirirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’ • Wiliyaru thana pardraringu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’ • Yarru nhantjadu yundru wawarla, nhinggudungu nganha yadamanalitji warrkanhukada. ‘That yard you see there, that’s where a horse threw me once.’ • Warrkawarrananhanatji ngathu yinha, nga la nhulutiji maka wangganiningadi nganarlayi. ‘When I left him he was just about to light the fire.’

warrkana, warrkanapada spear • Kathi ijkurrutji, ngarru wathi windralildra warrkanarnanga. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • Pangkithirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’

warrkapada throw to the other side • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandirri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ... ’ • Ngapala mar’ara thana warrkapandhi-warrkapandhingala makayi. ‘Then they throw all the stones into the fire.’

warrkawarra bring and throw down (for example, an armful of wood)

warrkatharra let go # Also given for ‘leave’
warrkawarrkana throw from one to the other; dislike

warrkawarrkanayindri throw from one to the other; dislike one another

warrkawindri leave (someone or something), go away from

• Nga Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpudu yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

warrkupada the other side # SY
  • warrkupada widayi ‘on the other bank’

warru grey

warruwitji emu • Ngapala thana kathi warruwitjingaditji thawari, kathi warruwitji yukatji parndringa. ‘They also go out for emus, to kill emus.’ • Ngapala pandhi wirlpininarnangga, ngala kathi thana ngarangaraminirlayila warruwitjilijji. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’ # Also maltharrimindji, kiwada.

Emus are probably not classed as palha ‘bird’.

warta larger end of anything long, butt (for example, of tree, yamstick, spear)
  • windra warta ‘blunt end of a spear’
  • Muduwa ngathu thanha wawarla nhinahnarnanga wathari warlayi. ‘I’m sitting under the tree watching the kids.’ # See also nganku.

wartamuku backside, hips # See also pulumu.

wartamugali ibis # SY. See wandaparra.

wartaka go over • miriwita wartakanga ‘to go over the sandhill’

wartari kangaroo rat (perhaps the desert rat kangaroo, Caloprymnus campestris) # SY, Yw?

Wartathulanini Wattathoolendinnie Waterhole

warumpudu swollen # Yw

• Warumpudu nganarla nhunuyi puka. ‘The damper’s swelling up.’

warwuru dark • Thawayukarrana nganyi warwuruyi. ‘I was walking in the dark.’ # See also milyaru, mabumabu, marri.

wathara wind • Wathara nhutiadu darrkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing.’ # See also kundangali, thayirri.

wathi make, erect, build, construct
  • Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi ... ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake ...’ # See also daka, ngana, nhapi.

wathi stick, log, tree, wood, firewood; machine • Warkana nhutiadu wathinguda. ‘He fell out of the tree.’ • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhudungaditji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtjikarrtjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ ... ya nhunggani yabal i ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ • Minhangadi yundru wathi nhuludujii yada thinbarla; ngarru kudrayindrini yina nhutiadutji wathi. ‘What do you make a boomerang out of that wood for? It only breaks, that wood.’ • Wathi nhuniyi karrtjiwagawagarla. ‘This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round.’
wathi kala fork # Yw
wathi karri limb of tree
wathi muku log; post # See also thinka, maka warnta, pirta.
wathi mutuka motorcar
wathi parndriparndrini hammer
wathi patjipatjikini mechanic
wathi thilpi twig # See also witju.
wathi thinka log (possibly also wathi yinka)
wathithirri # used in referring to sticks or logs put on or around grave, but meaning not clear • ... nga yankala mandringa, yankala kurratharranga, ngapala wathithirrila warrkari, wathilardi kurranga thalkanga, ya thanggunatharrathalkaringu wathiti, ... ‘... then [they] get branches, and put the branches all around, then they throw down logs(?), they put logs on top, and stand logs up all around, ...’
wathi warta butt of tree
wathi windra spear • Karrukarruyi yintjadu ngathu mamathikana wathi windra. ‘I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’
wathi witju little stick • Kurrapandhiri purrutji yinhanga makali yina karrtiikkarrtiimanawarranga wathi witjul. ‘He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig.’
wathiwutju walking stick # not clear that wutju and witju are not the same
wathi pukapuka scrub # Also pukapuka.
wathiwathi scrubby
Wathiwathi Scrubby Camp
Waterhole
wathi yinka see wathi thinka.
watja not # Yw. See walya, watka.
watjina hang up (for example, clothes) # SY, Yw
watka not # H; see watja.

wawa see, look • Wawa parrariyi. ‘Look underneath.’ • Nga yawndularrangu ngathutji wawana yina dinkarlayitji nga yabalildarrangu winkanga yadamaningadila thanganyi thudayakarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’ • Walarry nganyi wawayindirrla ngapayi. ‘I can see myself in the water.’

wawana, wawawawana watch, look after • Purutji yinggan wawawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’ • Muduwa thanayi patjingu nhinarla wawawaranlayitji thanha. ‘The kids are good while you’re watching them.’

wawangalpirri look over (something you can’t see through, for example, a fence)

wawatharra look, take notice • Ngala puliyi marnakurrapandhirlayi, nga walya yinhia wawatharranga, karrti-pandhiyila thana paninarla. ‘When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’

wawathawa, wawathawarra pass, leave behind • Ngathu wawathawana yinha, palthuuyi. ‘I passed him on the road.’ # Compare kurrawindri, ngardrawarrka, wantathawa.

wawathikathika, wawawagawaga look around

wawawawananhina expect, watch out for

wawu tea tree # SY. See kayarri, thayarri.

wawurrka bark (dog) • Pandi ngathu purrtjinana, ngurra nhutjadu yabali wawurrkarla. ‘I frightened the dog; he’s still barking at me.’ # See also warlu, kaldukaldu, marrtji.
wayaka myall # perhaps *Acacia calcicola*, but also given for acacia bush. See *kaltja*.

wayi how # in combined forms: *wayi kaka* ‘how far?’, *wayi patji* ‘how good?’, *wayi pirna* ‘how big?’
• *Yigatji wayi patji?* ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirtinanatji.’
  ‘What are the wild oranges like?’
  ‘Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.’
# Sometimes *wari*. See also *yarndu*, *yilaru*.

*wayi kara* I don’t know how …
• *Pipa yintjadu walthathawana kundangali; wayi kaka kara.* ‘The wind blew the paper away; I don’t know how far.’

*wayiludu* mosquito • *Wayiludunguda nganha katjakatjarla.* ‘I’m stinging from mosquito [bites].' # Also *kunthi*.

**wayini** how many, how much # *Ngathu yina mardra ngunyiwirtinga; wayini yini yurarlatji?* ‘I’ll give you money before I go; how much do you want?’
• *Yakayindrini kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarluji wayinila ngandra?’*. ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’

**wayini kara** I don’t know how many
• *wayini kara dritji* ‘I don’t know how long (how many days)’

*wayirri* a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also *kanta, waka, walha*
• *ngariwidi, ngaritji widi, pandhitji widi*, all translated ‘down there’
• *Ngariwidi mayi Kilyalpa.* ‘[He’s] down there at Kilyalpa. *thalkatji widi* ‘up there’

**widi** call to come # Yw. See also *kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji, kaldripantji, karrka*.

**wika** clean # H *wirrkindri* ‘to wash’ may not be related.

**wikana, wikawikana** clean (something), wipe (something)
• *Wikawikananga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi, nga thayi-yindringala yartunanga, ngapali ngunkukininguda.* ‘They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.’ # See also *drangka, wirrk(a).*

**wikapada** wipe, wipe off • *Mulha yintjadu wikapada.* ‘Wipe his face.’

**wiki** week # from Eng • *Wiki kurnu nganyi dritji parrkulu nhinathawan ga.* ‘I stayed there two days last week.’

**wilarnku** curlew

**wilawarra** sit on haunches

**Wilbarrku** Wilpancoo Waterhole

**wiliwili** shoulder # or perhaps collarbone (SY). See also *pinyi, thapini, kilkirri, pilpiri*.

**wilka** wild (animal) • *pandi wilka* ‘dingo’

**wilpada** wagon # from Eng ‘wheelbarrow’ • *Wilpadali nganyi thawalapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali.* ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • *Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapadapadarlayi nhinggiikala Kinipapayi.* ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on
without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’

wilpuru rope # SY. See wirni, drupa.

wilyaru exile, person who is exiled
# According to S. Gason, Journal of the Anthropological Institute (1894) and A.P. Elkin, Oceania (1932) wilyaru means ‘fully initiated man’

wilyaru pardra exile someone
• Wilyarula yina pardrari, thirri-thirririnlayi nhunu ya nhipanguru nhulu parndirlayi. ‘They would exile [a man] for stirring up trouble or beating his wife.’ • Wilyaru thana pardrar ingu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’

windawinda walking stick

windra owl, perhaps barn owl # SY. See yurlawarra.

windra, wathi windra spear • Kathi tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralidla warrkanarnanga. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • Wawarnanga ngapangadi ngari thawarlaiy karna kulpina- yindirlayila ngapatji yibarlayi nga waththi windrali warrkananga. ‘Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.’

windri paint, rub • Maltji withi nganyi windirla (or windriyindirla). ‘I’m rubbing my sore leg.’ • Windringa ngathu yinhayi pirtipirti. ‘I’m going to paint it red.’ # See also marndra.

windri, windripada, windriharrara go in, enter, set (sun) • Ngapala nhunu windripadar i purtungurrku. ‘Then he went in with his swag.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulkpahalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarriniji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Nga pirli yina windriringu. ‘They [the ducks] go into the net.’ • Palha purla pirnanarlayiti, ngapala yarru wathinariyitji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windri-tharranga ngapa marriyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ • Windripadaka yita! Or windripadamalka! ‘Go right in!’ # See also wirri.

windrima, windriwindrima, windrimawar ra put in • ... ngapala thana windrimawarraringu wathininguda yarrutji thanggani. ‘... and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’ • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalg dukingudinga, ngapala dultharri darlamurru windrimara, paltji-kiningaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ • Tjukurru darlatji windri-windrimawindrimalka. ‘You can fill up the kangaroo skin (water-bag).’ # See also kurrapada, winma.

windrimapada bring inside

windripandhi go down in (hole); set (sun); get buried (slang?) • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Dritji windripandhirlayi ngani kuthiwarrahana. ‘We got there at sundown.’

windka be lost, disappear, run away, duck off • Ngapala nhunu winkarnanga yadamagingadila ngori. ‘Then he ducked back down to the horses.’ • Ngandra yaba ngunyinhana nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga
yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Yadatji ngathu mapanhana ngala nhunu winkarlayila. ‘I picked up the boomerang and he ran away.’ # SY translated this word as ‘hide away’ and did not accept it for ‘run away’ # See also nyulkayindri, miniwindri, putharrkawindri, kinyiwinka.

winkama steal, run away with; hide • Ay winkamana nhanha nhulu. ‘He ran away with her [my wife].’ • Ngathu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha maru ngakani winkamanhana, ngunyithikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara. ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’ • Walpa nganggalili wawayila yina winkamarlayi kara yundru. ‘The owner of the house might see you and think you are stealing something.’ • Winkama na ngathu nhunggana wathitji, ngurra parndriyilatji nganinha. ‘I planted his stick so he won’t belt us any more.’ # SY and Yw winkima. See also kudhirudhima, purrilka, wamba, miniika, mama.

winkaminiwindri duck off winkapada go inside, come inside • Muduwa yada winkapadani ngandjarripuru. ‘Kids, come inside out of the rain.’

winkapandi dive, go down # See also kartiwriri.

winkapani, winkawindri run away, go and hide • Winkawindrinhana nhunu yilakadi kara. ‘He ran away and we don’t know where he’s gone.’

winkathawa disappear (into the distance), go out of sight

winma put in # SY, Yw. = windrima, kurrapada • Kathi yinhaku winma, yakuthayi. ‘Put the meat in the bag.’

wintja when # Yw. • 'Wintjama yundru wathiya yinhaku pungra?' ‘Kayidima. ‘When are you going to put up that humpy?’ ‘Not long.’ # The form with no suffixation is found only in RYn. See walpi.

wipa or wipina sweep # from Eng; see drangka • Yambarriyi kurranga, padla paltjapaltja yina wipiningingudatji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukanguka-yindriyi. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

wipa creek # Yw. See karirri, kadri, kinipapa.

wipayithi see wibu.

wirdi outside (for example, the outside one of a group) # See thalka, yambarri.

wirdiwirdika stir • Ngapali wirdiwirdi-kari pukatji nhapinga. ‘[They] stir the flour with water and roll it up.’

Wirina tell • Yandhiyandhinga ngali, nhunu nhinarlayitji. Minha kara, minha nganha wirinanga, or yakanga. ‘We’re going to have a talk, while he’s here. I don’t know what about, whether he’s going to tell me something, or ask me something.’ # See also ngana, pintaka.

wiriwinma swap, exchange • Wirinwinmarnanga karna thana pitjidi kumaningurruji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Puladu kadringurru, wiriwinmanhana puladu ngathadi man.garri, nhipakiningadi. ‘Those two are brothers-in-law; they gave each other their young sisters to marry.’ # See also ngunyiwindri.

wiriwinmayindri exchange (with someone)

wirlpa cave; hole (for example, in a dish) • Wirlpungudali nhuliyi nganha wawarla. ‘He’s peeping at me through
a hole.’ • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinginguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Thana mukurdukalapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirnatji wirlpa. ‘They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’ # See also mingka, daba, thuka.

wirlpaka pierce, drill (a hole), make an opening • Thiltja thana tjukurru pardrarla, ngapala thanadu pirditjirraritji nga palha mukuli tjaparrkiringuda wirlpakanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bone that has been sharpened.’

wirlpa fast • Karna wirlpa kanpamuthu nhutjadu minirla yabayi. ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ # See also puthapika, puthapirra.

wirlpi whistle # SY wirlpa; See also payipaka.

wirlpinhina be whistling • Ngapala pandhi wirlpinhinarnanga, ngala kathi thana ngarangaraminlayila warruwitjilitji. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’

wirni string, rope • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mankawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhidungadlatji nhunu thawathalkingadi warrkanga wahlitja yina karrtjikarrtjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyanmari, marapardrini, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ • Ngala karrukarrulitji ngarru wirni yamununguldra, paladi wirnina thurrkarnanga ngarru pulyaldra. ‘On the other hand, the old men only wore a small string.’ # See also wilpuru, drupa, yinka, yulpudu.

wirnika, wirnikamalka make string • Wirnikamalka purupurringudalatji thanha parndringa (unclear word) wirningadi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it …’

wirnikamura human hair string • Ngala yamunu ngala thana wirni kurmarutji thurrpinninguda, yarndulrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlungadi. ‘They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.’ • Drakarnanga yarndulrangu wirnikamurutji yiwangaditji pirnalda, karriningad panikaldra nhambalkayindirindji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’

wirni yinka a length of string or rope • Yiwali nhandra wirni yinka mandrinhana karranga yinha panditji. ‘That woman got a piece of rope and tied the dog up.’ # Said on one occasion to mean a ball (not a length) of string.

wirni tell a story # See karrtjikarrtjima.

wirnina tell about • Kali thana wirninarnanga warnu nganyi. ‘They told them who I was.’ • Ay, ngathu yina walya wirninankhana thanjiyipangadi nganyi thavanhanha yaba ngunyinga nganha thanha. ‘Hey, I didn’t tell you about how they frightened me in town.’ • Ngapiri nganha wirnina yinggani. ‘Tell me about your father.’

wirniwirni discuss, talk about • Minha yula wirniwirnirra? ‘What are you two talking about?’

wirniwangka seagull
wirri duck down # See also kartiwire.
wirri go in, enter, set (sun) # SY, Yw; see windri.
wirri type of weapon, like a club with a big sharp head # Yw ‘When you hit anybody he turn the other way and he stick straight through you.’ (Bob Naylon)
wirrk(a) wash, wipe # H. See wika; drangka, wikana, also yika, panma.
wita hill # See under mardra, miri.
witamuku backbone
withi sore, injury • Maltji withi nganyi windirrla. ‘I’m rubbing my sore leg.’
• Ngapala nhunu purtu mandri-mandirrrnanga milparryai, nga thawawirrinda ngatjada kurnungadila, withi ngabai-ngada, ya kuthiwarra rila mayi. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’ # SY dapa
withi withincha chafe • Darla nganyi withiwithinonala. ‘My skin is chafed.’
witjipa put out to dry # SY. See ditjipa.
witju finger; twig • Mitji nganyi draka-yindrinhana witju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ # See wathi and mara, also wutju. It is not clear if witju and wutju are different.
witjukura east, east wind # Also heard witjikura; see also dritjirdunka.
wuldru narrow # Yw yuldru
wutju something long, perhaps used only to form compound words
• marawutju or marawitju ‘finger’
• wathiwutju ‘walking stick’ # not clear if this is different from witju. Reuther has wutju ‘long’ (Yw).

Y

ya and • Ngapala yina wathi thirbanari manda warra, ya wirri thurrpanari yinha mul hudungadilati j nhunu

thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina kartjikartjimari.
‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirranga ya ngarduparrnndrini ngunyirranga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’ • Minhayangalalatji karlu karlu yukiningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurrningadi, karlu karlu kara yamali. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ • Ngala ngarru kathi tjkurruli thara nhinapapidadini, ya thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildr. ‘They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.’ # See also nga.
yaba fear • Karna wirrpa kanpamuthu nhutjadu minirla yabayi. ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ • ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrilikarratjarranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ • Ngala nhunu karatji yayinala yinha yabali.
‘Then the first man screamed out in fear.’ # Yaba generally occurs with the ending -li. The cause of the fear may be marked with locative -yi or aversive -puru if it is a person or thing, or with purposive -ini-ngadi or potential -yi if it is an event; see examples of these in the yabali subentry below.
yabaka frighten, make timid • Pandi yintjadu yundru yabakanhama, ngurra yinha parndringadi nganarnanga yaba ngunyirranga yinha. ‘You made that dog timid because you’re always
wanting to give him a hiding and frightening him.’

yaba mana frighten # SY

yabana get frightened

yaba ngana get frightened # SY

yaba ngunyi, yaba ngunyingunyi frighten • Ngandra yaba ngunyingunha nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga yingga kurkkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Ngapala yingkarnangala thili yabangunyiyindriningudaga ngala pula walypalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’

yabakanpa, yabapika frightened person • Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarrarlayi kilkarra nga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’

yabalı frightened • Yabali yini kathikathipuru? ‘Are you frightened of snakes?’ • Ngarru nhunu yabali minhayi kara. ‘I don’t know what he’s frightened of.’ • Yabali nhutjadu paldriningaditti. ‘He’s afraid of dying.’ • Ngapala nhunu walypala-kurnutji yabalila nhungganardi karpanalhatji nhunuyi ngalardi, kali kuthiwarrahatji. ‘Well this other white man was frightened [because he thought that] the devil had come.’ • Walthayindrihikangala kathi thana manggarlayila yabalilatji. ‘They carry the meat back to camp while the rest of the emus go for their lives.’ # See also purrtji.

yabana get frightened, be afraid

yabapani unafraid, not frightened • Yabapani muthu nhutjadu. ‘He’s frightened of nothing.’

yabayabali a bit frightened

yabayabana become a bit frightened

yada boomerang • Ngya yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbingudinguda nga wirrupa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) wakayindirla thadrupalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’ (Note that this sentence has both yada ‘this way’ and yada ‘boomerang’.) • Ngarrungu thanggu-thalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.’

yada to here, hither, this way; towards the one(s) you are talking about • Thawa yada warlimanga nganha. ‘Come here and help me.’ • Ngapa nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Give me some water.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulukpathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarrinjiti yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Ngapala pula thingapadanga yada. ‘They pull it [the net] in.’ # Opposite to yita.

yada paka bring • Ngala thanatji walyala yartukari, ayi ngardri-ngapirili yada pakarranga karlukarutji ngunyinga thanha. ‘They don’t have to feed them; the parents bring fish and give it to them.’

yadamaka notched stick for messages

yadamani horse • Ngala nhunu milimani thawawarrelayila yadamamani Thayaparraringuda. ‘Meanwhile the mailman arrived on horseback from Durham Downs.’ # See also nhandu, pirndiwalku.

yadhi (1) foetus, unborn baby # ‘that’s the baby in the bag, in the belly’; (2) born; (3) umbilical cord and
**afterbirth** • **yadhi thundriyi, muduwatji kanpakari** ‘the afterbirth is in the stomach (= womb) when the baby is born’

**yadhi kurra** give birth # See also ngama mana, ngathanika, dan.g.i.

**yadi** like # Yw; see nyadi.

**yaka, yakayaka** ask • **Ngarrungu nhunu Diradili nganha yakapadnga nga walyepala yawarrili, ‘Yilangginguda yiney?’** ‘Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?”’

• **Ngathu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha mardra ngakani winkamanhana, ngunyithikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara.** ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’ • **Yakayindrini kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarlutji wayinila ngandra?’** ‘In the afternoon they would ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’

• **Thawarla nganyi, yaka-thikanga yinhayi yilanggi kara ngaldra thudiningadi.** ‘I’m going over to ask him where we can camp.’ # Yw also yakana.

**yakutha** bag # SY, Yw. See also pirli, mirrka, paltja, thandji.

**yala** same, alike (?) • **Puladutji nguthungurru-nyadi mulha yala.** ‘Those two are alike; you’d think they were brothers.’ # See marndu, nguya yala, yarnduldrangu.

**yalba** split, divide (as a creek might divide two hills) • **Yalbangari yintjadu!** ‘Split [the log]!’ # See also wandukudra, kudrikudrina.

**yalbana** divide • **Yalbanarlha ngathu nhana.** ‘I’m dividing [it] up for her.’

**yalbanayindri** divide, share amongst yourselves # See also manggamanggakurra.

**yalbayindri** split up, leave one another

**yaliyali** bicycle lizard # See also karlantji.

**yalkada** hopbush

**yalkura** Dreaming, Dreaming story # SY

• **Yalkura nhulu nganha wirninana.** ‘He told me the (Dreaming) story.’ # = mudamuda (MN)

**yalkura** gall on limb of gum tree (?)

**yama** cross net • **Ngathu wawatharrana karlukarlungadhi yukeningadi pirli yama yina karrparlayi.** ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’ • **Minkayangadlatji karlukarlu yukeningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurriningadi, karlukarlu kara yamali.** ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’

**yambarri** flat, flat place; outside; plain

• **Yambarringadi thawa nhirangga.** ‘Go and sit outside.’ • **Kinikangatji ngala ywalilala yambarriyati kurranga.** ‘The women heap them up on the flat ground.’ • **Walya makayitji rhinawagawaga, kudlayindriyila yini.** ‘Don’t stay near the fire, you might get burnt. Play away from the fire, out on the flat.’ # See thalka, wirdi, kunirri.

**yambarrikurra** make flat

**yambayambarri** open place, open ground, flat # See also paratharra.

**yampa** strange; # SY and Yw also ‘dingo, wild dog’ • **karna yampa** ‘stranger’

**pandi yampa** dingo, wild dog # Yw

**thirrtha yampa** dingo, wild dog # SY

**ynamunu** wool, fur, hair (of body) • **Kathi tjukurr-nyadi thana walypalali, minhaya nganarla mayi, pirtipirka darla yamunupani.** ‘If they tanned the kangaroo skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go
red.’ • Ngala yamumumindjildra nhinggiyitji nyinyimulpiningudatji. ‘But our people [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ • Yilayarndu kara, minha yamunuli kara thana (unclear word), kathi pildrali kara thana nganapadipadini, or kathi tjukurruli. ‘I don’t know how [they wove them] or what sort of hair they spun the thread from; maybe they used to use possum, or maybe kangaroo.’ # Yw nyurdur

yandha say, talk; make its natural sound
(for example, a bird to call) • Minhala yini yurarlga ngarinjngadi nganyi yandharlayi? ‘What do you want to hear me say?’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukarl parndrirnanga pula thadri parawadalda, ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, ...’ # See also ngampa, ngana.

yandhayandha talk, speak
• Yandruwandhatji nganyi yandhayandharla. ‘I talk Yandruwandha.’ • Yawarri pulganili ya(?) walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru walypalayingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi nganarnangatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows’.
• Minhala yula yandhayandharla? ‘What are you talking about?’

yandjiyandji be shaky • Wathi madlantji nhutjadu, yandjiyandjila yina nhutjadu. ‘The post’s no good, it’s too shaky.’ # See ngarra, yirrika.

yandjiyandjilka shake
yandjiyandjina shake (something)
# SY

yandri growl at, rouse on • Muduwa ngathu yandrirla. ‘I’m rousing on the kids.’

yandriyindri swear at one another, abuse one another • Ngarru puladu ngan guli yandriyindrinhada. ‘They just roused on each other.’

Yandruwandha language name # often heard as Yandruwantha from MN

yanka, yanku bough, bush, bunch of leaves • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warkapandhipinga ngapala pulka nga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ...’ • Ngapala kuđru pakuri nga, nga yankula kurrwagandji nga windripandhipinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’

yapu, yapuyapu smooth, slippery # See also yiliyili, yupurru.

yarawarra naked • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangku thawathawapadipadini ... ‘People now think they used to walk about naked ...’ # Yw parlu

yarndu how, that way, for that reason • Pin gi pin gi thana ngunjinyindripadipadini yarndu. ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’
• Walya nhulu kilkanhana minha nganarnangatji kara nhunu; walya yina nganha nhulu dranyiningadi. ‘Yarndu nganha nhulu dranyinhatji. ‘He didn’t know what he was doing. He didn’t intend to hit me. That’s how he came to hit me.’ • Thayiyinda palhatji yarndu thana parndripadipadini karnalitji, palhatji ngala drakininguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’ • Ngan gu kuthikuthidi nhinda ngunjinyinyirranga yinha. Yarndu nhunu walyatji yurarla yandhinjngaditji. ‘His squeaky voice
makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’ # See also wayi, yilaru.
yarndudu how, like that, that way
• Walya yarndudutji yandha. ‘Don’t talk about that!’
yarndudungu like that, that way
• Ngurra nhutjadu yandharla yarndudungu. ‘He always talks that way.’
yarndukala how, like that, that way
• Pwathungini ngala pitjiti kumani-ngaditji ngunyiyindirnanga yarndukalangu thana nhinapadipadinjtji. ‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’ • Yarndukala ngali yinha thula-thulakanhanya ay karna nganggaliitji nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • Walypalatji walyaldra thanayi yarndukalatji nhinalapurra. ‘The whitefellows (on the other hand) never lived like that.’
yarnduldrangu, yarnduyldrangu the same, in the same way • Yarnduyldrangu yita thawarla. ‘[He’s] going the same way [as us].’ • Nhulu nganathi kathikarla maddjanji nhukuyi nganyi ngala nhunatji yarnduldrangu. ‘He tells everyone I’m no good, but he’s just the same.’ • Thimbiltji pakurranga kulanga yarnduldrangu makamuduli. ‘They dig thimbiltjis and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.’
# See also yala, nguya yala.
yarndunguda in that way, from that, that’s how • Pandi karranhana yintjadu kathipani, yarndungudala thuru mawa thirrithirrinlaratji. ‘The dog was tied up without any meat, that’s how he got starved, and that’s what made him savage.’
yarnduyi how, like this, this way
• Ay, walya yarndudutji ngaldra yita thawa, ngala yarnduyi ngaldra yita. ‘Don’t go that way, let’s go this way.’
yarnduylldrangu the same way
• yarnduylldrangu yita thawarla ‘going the same way [as me]’
yarra wide
yarrana spread (for example, open arms, spread legs) # Intransitive, but with object, perhaps only body part, as in kupu yarranarnanga ‘opening the arms’
yarrkamarta devil # Yw. See karnapalha, kurnki.
yarru yard • Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru watharitji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windiriarranga ngapa marruyiitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’
yartu full • Mulhudu nganyi thayiyindrina, ngala walyangu nganyi yartu, ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I had a feed but I’m not full yet; I’m still hungry.’ # See also marnamirri, pirna.
yartuka feed (someone, something)
• Ngala thanatji walyala yartukari, ay ngardri-ngapirili yada pakarnanga karlukarluji ngunyinya thanha. ‘They [the people] don’t have to feed them [the young pelicans]; the parents bring fish and give it to them.’
yartuna become full (stomach), get full • Ngapala nhinari yartunarntanga palhangudatji, ya palha paninarlayitji. ‘They eat their fill of them until the birds are all gone.’ • Thayiyindrinanga yartunarnangalatjini, walya palla-palla walya thurrpathurrpa, marra-mittingudatji. ‘They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.’
yawa, yawapandhi spread • manthi yawapandhi ‘spread bedding out’
yawathikathika, yawawagawaga
spread all around
yawayawa unroll • Purru yundru
yawayawala thikandji yada yandha-yandhangalatji ngakaniyi. ‘Unroll your swag and then come back and talk to me.’

Yawarrawarrka language name, northern dialect of the Yandruwandha group
yawarri speech, language, word
• Yawarri yintjadu yundru ngararla, piritirri yintjadu? ‘Do you understand that language, that white bloke?’
• Ngarrungu nhunu Diradili nganha yakapadanga nga walypala yawarrili, Yilangginguda yiney? ‘Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in white-fellow language, “Where are you from?”’ # See also ngan.gu, parlp, yindri.

yayi exclamation expressing fear
yayina call out ‘Yayi!’ (in fear)
• Ngala nhunu kurnatji yayananga yina yabali. ‘Then the first man screamed out in fear.’

yiba drink • Ngapa nhutjadu yibiningadi. ‘That water’s for drinking.’ • Karrukarru, nhumuyi pada, ngapakaldringuda, yibanhana nhuluyi, thudara nhunu, kurrayi nganarrnga, kurrayi nganarla. ‘This old fellow is inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.’ • Wawarnanga ngapangadi ngari thawarlayi karna kulpinayindriyala ngapatji yibarlayi nga wathi windrabi warrkananga. ‘Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.’
• Kilkalikarla thawarla ngapa-ngaditji, ngarru pulynula pakari tjukuru darla yibiningadi palthuyukula yitalayi thawarnga. ‘They know it is there and they need carry only a small kangaroo skin [waterbag] for drinking while they are going along.’ # See also thapa.

yibayiba suck # See pardaparda.
yibayindri suck (for example, a cut)
yidikurra groan # SY (exact meaning not clear)

(yidla) # see yila
yidlakadi where to? • Yidlakadi yini yuarla thawanga? ‘Where do you want to go?’
yidlakadi kara I don’t know where to, to somewhere
yidlanggi, yidlanggiyi where?
•Ngathu ngakani yidlanggiyi? (or yidlanggi?) ‘Where’s my brother?’
yidlanggi kara, yidlanggiyi kara somewhere, I don’t know where
• Ngalaaku yidlanggi kara nhunu nhiranga nhuungkukalangu. ‘He’s round about there sitting down somewhere.’
yidlangginguda where from? • Karnayunda yidlangginguda? ‘Where are you two from?’
yidlayarndu how?, what (saying)? that way • Yidlayarndu yinha yundru yakara? ‘What did you ask him?’
yidlayi where? • Mayi, wawathikana yundru pani? Yidlayi nhumukukalangu thana? ‘Well, did you see anybody? Whereabouts are they?’
yidrayidra flower
yiga wild orange • Yiga yati wayi patji? ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara piritirrinangatji.’ “What are the wild oranges like?” “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.” # Note that yika means ‘fig’ in Adnyamathanha.

yiga squeeze # SY. See nyulka.
yika wash • Ngapa nhutjadu yibiningadi, walya mara yikayindringadi. ‘That water’s for drinking, not to wash your hands.’ # See also yirra, multhipa.
yikaka, yikayika lose; spill # SY
• Ngathu yinhaku mar dra yikakani.
  'I lost that money.' # See also
  walyawalyaka, nyulka, parrkuka, pudla.

yikayika the wrong way # SY
• Nganyi thawanhana yikayika.
  'I went the wrong way.' # Also
  manhanama.

yila # possibly a non-specific interrogative root. Heard as a separate
  word only in yila wayini ‘how many?’ — normally wayini — and as ‘where
to?’ (SY), each only once. Also yidla.

yilaadi see yilayadi.

yilaadinguda where from? # SY

yilakadi where to? • Yilakadi yula thawarla? ‘Where are you two going?’
• Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra?
  Yilakadi ngandra pakanga? ‘What are
  we going to do with her? Where will
  we take her?’

yilakadi kara I don’t know where to,
to somewhere • Yilakadi kara nhu nu
  thawawindrinhanati. ‘I don’t know
  where he’s gone to?’

yilanggi, yilanggiyi where?

yilanggi kara, yilanggiyi kara
where; somewhere, I don’t know
where • Yilanggi kara thana pipatji.
  ‘I don’t know where those letters are.’
• Yilanggiti kara thana pi tiji
  mandripadipadini, ngalaaku. ‘I don’t
  know where they used to get the
  pitchery.’ • Thawarla nganyi,
yakathikanga yinkayi yilanggi kara
  ngal dra thudiningadi. ‘I’m going over
  to ask him where we can camp.’

yilanguda, yilangginguda where
from? • Marrikudithawal kala yini
  yilanguda? ‘Where did you come from
to get here so early?’ • Ngapala pula
  nganayindirrinanga ‘Yilangginguda
  nhutadu?’ ‘Well they asked one
  another “Where’s he from?”’

yilanguda kara, yilangginguda kara
I don’t know where from, from
somewhere • Kayidila thanadu thawa-
war ranharna, yilangginguda kara.
  ‘They [rabbits] have only come lately
  — I don’t know where from.’

yilaru how?, what (say)? # Yw
• Yilaru yini ngampiya? ‘What have
  you got to say [about that]?’ # See
  wayi, yarndu.

yilayadi where? # SY • Yilayadi-
ngadi ngal dra thawarla? ‘Where are
we going?’ # Also heard as yilaadi.

yilayarndu how?; thus, that way;
what (saying)? • Minha ngarrka-
nhana? Yilayarndu yundru
kudranhana wathi parndripardrinitji
  — ngal dra? ‘What happened? How
  did you break the axe — the handle?’
• Yilayarndu yini yandharla? Walya
  ngathuna ngaranatji. Thakuthakurr u
  yandha. ‘What did you say? I couldn’t
  understand you. Talk slowly.’ # SY
  also yilarindu.

yilayarndu kara somehow, I don’t
know how • Ngapala pakathikaran g
  darla pirnngandji yinha, yilayarnduti
  kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to
  camp and skin them — I don’t know
  how.’ • Yada nhu hu du — yilayarndu
  kara — warrkarlatji madlamadlan tji.
  ‘He throws the boomerang a funny
  way — no good.’

yilga see yilka.

yiliyili slippery # See also yapu,
yupurruru.

yilka, yilga slip • Mar drayi nganyi thina
  yilgana warlkanga. ‘I slipped on a
  stone and fell over.’

yilharri frost # See pudu; froth; beer
  yilhayilharri frosty

yilyirri hurrying, in a hurry • Walya
  yilyirri nganatji mayi, nguni pirnangu
  ngal dra. ‘Don’t hurry, we’ve got all
day yet.’ # Also pakali, nhurrpa,
pawada.
yilyirrika  hurry (someone) up # Also pakalika.
yilyirri ngana  get busy, be busy, be in a hurry • Yilyirri nganara nhunu, walya ngarini nganha. ‘He was in too much of a hurry to listen to me.’
yimadi  brother-in-law, husband’s brother, sister-in-law, husband’s sister # See also kardri.
yimpa  black, brown • Pandi
yimpa nhutjadu warangi, thanggu-thikathikana. ‘Who does that black dog belong to, that’s wandering around.’ # = Yw tjimpa
yimpaka  blacken • Warlu yina mitji yimpakanhana? ‘Who gave you a black eye?’
yimpana  (1) get black, go black • Nganya thanadu yimpanapadalarla. ‘The clouds are getting black.’; (2) be bruised • Kupu nganyi yimpanarla. ‘My arm is bruised.’
yina  emphatic particle • Walya yinha yirrtjinatjay, muka yina nhutjadu thudarla. ‘Don’t wake him up, let him sleep.’ • Pulupulu ngathu yintjadu kandrakana mardi yina nhutjadu. ‘I couldn’t lift that, it’s too heavy.’ • Wanitji ngathu wawangala, karrula yina nganyi. ‘I can watch the corroboree now because I’m a man.’
yina you (object of verb) • Walypala yintjadu ngana kathi yina ngunyiningadi. ‘Tell the whitefellow to give you some meat.’
yinba send • Kilkhanamatji walya thana, kadli yina ngathu yawarri yinbininguda. ‘I had sent word, but they didn’t know.’
yinbapada send across
yinbatharra send away • Ngala thana ngarndri-ngapirilitji mulhudu mapapaninguda yinbaharrapandhingalatji nhunggani. ‘His parents sent down food that they had collected for him.’ • Ngathu man.garr yinbana mandrithikiningadi

purru ngakani. ‘I sent a girl to get my things.’
yinbathika send back home
yinbawindi send away

Yinbarra Embarka Waterhole

yindri noise, thunder; language • Yandruwandha yindri yurarla ngariningadi. ‘[You] want to hear the Yandruwandha language.’ # See also yawarri, nganyi, parlpal, mirrtja.
ngandjarri yindri thunder # See also pildripildri.
yinggani your, yours, belonging to you; you (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) • Purutjji yingga nganyi wawarraw, winkamayila nhuludu. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’ • Yingga nganya thawarla. ‘I’m going to go with you.’
yingka laugh # perhaps a noun as well as an intransitive verb. Gerund is yingkani, not yingkini • Ngapala yingkaranangala thili yahanguyni-yindrinininguda ngala pula walypalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’ • Wathinguda nganyi warlkhanaha nga ngambutjui ngakani yingkanga nhunu. ‘I fell out of a tree and my mate just laughed at me.’ # Yw tjingga
yingka ngunyi, yingka ngunyingtonungi make (someone) laugh
yingkali amused(?)
yingki cry; neigh (horse) • Muduwa nhutjadu yingkirla. ‘The baby’s crying.’ • Yiwa nhatjadu yingkirla ngathaningadi. ‘That woman’s crying for her baby.’
yingkiyingkina make (someone) cry • Muduwa ngathu yingkiyingkina, mirni yada mandrithakangay. ‘I made the baby cry, will you come and get it.’
yinha him, it, the (object of verb) • Yarndukala ngali yinha thulathulakanhana ay karna nganggalitji
nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • Pangkithirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’ • Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.‘

yinhayi him (here), it (here), this (object of verb) • Pudlupudlu ngathu nhandu yinhayi thiil pathil parla, pirritjampanarla nhuniyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’

yini you (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Yilakadi yini thawarla? ‘Where are you going?’ • Muduwa yini wanthyindirila; nhuniyi nhirarla ngalinggayi. ‘You’re looking for the boy; he’s sitting down here with me and him.’

Yininmingka Innamincka Waterhole (where the original Innamincka Station homestead was)

yinka string # Also used to form compounds wirniyinka, pinyiyinka, wathiyinka(?). See wirni, yulpudu.

yinma stick (something) in

yinma peel (something) # SY

yintjadu him (there), it (there), that (object of verb) • Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapi nigala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’

yipi auntie, mother’s sister

yirra wash • Yirrannahana nhanka thidharri. ‘[She] washed the baby.’ • Yirrayindrina nganyi. ‘I washed myself.’ # See also yika, multhipa.

yirrbandji something not allowed, forbidden # perhaps from a verb yirra • Nganggalidra thana wani thambarapadpadini, walya yiwal i waviningadi, yirrbandji yina. ‘They [the men] dance their own corroboree and the women don’t watch, it’s forbidden.’

yirrika shiver • Pundrali nganyi yirrikarla. ‘I’m shivering with the cold.’ # See ngarra.

yirrtji wake up • (SY) Yirrtjila! ‘Wake up!’ # H wadjina

yirrtjina wake (someone) up • Walya yinha yirrtjinatji. ‘Don’t wake him.’ • Ngapala nhulu drangayindirranga yirrtjinakal dri yina karnakurnuti, pani ngala nhunu karnatji ngarru wathildra thudarlayi. ‘Well he was singing to himself, to keep the other man awake, but there was no other man, only the log lying there.’

yirrtjithalka get up • ... yirrtji-thalkanga thawiningadilatji ‘... get up to go’

yita over there, there; that way, away • Ay, walya yarndudutji ngaldra yita thawa, ngala yarnduyi ngaldra yita. ‘Don’t go that way, let’s go this way.’ • Ngapala karrapadari yita. ‘Then they tie it [the net] on over there.’ • Ngandjarri mira yita wawaka! ‘Oh. look over there, there’s a rainbow!’ • Ngali yitaldra thawarla ngala nhunu yadal dra thawarlayi. ‘We’re going that way and he’s coming this [opposite] way.’ # Opposite to yada. See also nhiggikala, nhukudu, kala.

yitaka shift (something) # SY • Yitaka yinhaku maka. ‘Shift that firewood.’

yitapandhi down there, further down a slope or bank

yitapandiwarra? # perhaps ‘right down, all the way down’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinang a karlukarl parndirimanga pula thadri pada-warral dra, ngala nganyitji thadri yitapandiwarraldra nhinnarlayi. ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’
yitathalka up there, further up a slope or bank
yitayada back and forth; one another
• Yitayada ngali parndriyindrina. ‘We hit one another.’ • yitayada wawayindrinangka ‘facing one another’
yiwa (Aboriginal) woman • Kinikangatji ngala yiwalila yambarriyir kurrranga. ‘The women heap them up on the flat ground.’ • Karnatji yiwa minha ngala karrukarru minha thawarnangka yulpultji ngapatji marndranangka ngarru thanayi tjukurruru darlalila. ‘Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.’ • Drakarnanga yarndu-Idrangu wirnikamuratji yiwangaditji pirnaldra, karriningadi panikaldra nhambalkayindridji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’ # SY also ‘female (animal)’, See nhiwa, tjiwarra.

ywar the body # See also parlaka, marndra.
yuda you mob, you (more than two)
• Wara yuda thawawarrana? ‘Who are you lot [who came here]?’
yudangga your, yours, belonging to you (more than two) # Yw, = yunngani
yudani your, yours, belonging to you (more than two); you (more than two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) # Yw. Also yunngani.
yuka catch (fish) by swimming with net
• Kapada yukathikanga ngandra, karlukarlu. ‘Come on, let’s go fishing.’ • Ngathu wavatharrana karlulkarlungadi yukiningadi pirli yama yina karrparlayi. ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’
yukarara spend the night • Tjukurrur parrkulku kara, parrkulku-parrkulku kara karrpiningu nga kangu yukarrangatji. ‘It might be two skins, or maybe four and then they are warm at night.’
yukarrapandhi lie down
• ‘Pirritjampanarla nhunu. ’ ‘Warrayi nhunu yukarrapandhi malkayarndu.’ ‘He’s tired.’ ‘All right, he can lie down.’ # Also thudapandhi.
yula you two • Karna yula yidlanggi-nguda? ‘Where are you two from?’ • Nhinni nhannahana yula ngurra walypalatitji nhuludu. ‘You and that white man were sitting there for a long time.’
yulani your, yours, belonging to you two; you (two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) # Yw, also yulgani.
yuldu narrow # Yw, see wuldu.
yulgani your, yours, belonging to you two; you (two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) • Nhunyiyi yulgani? ‘Does this belong to you two?’ • (SY) Ngathu mulhudu yulgani nhinakarla. ‘I’ve got some food for you two.’
yulhu you two (object of verb)
• Wawana ngathu yulhu. ‘I saw you two.’
yulka swallow # Yw. See yurrku.
yulkarlu river gum # Also used to refer to Cooper’s Creek, perhaps because in Yandruwandha country they grow only there. • Ngali pirnakalapurra yulkarlu, papangi nganha pirnakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’
yulpu travelling • Ngapala ngapa marndrinatitji thangani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka
ngapapaniyi. ‘[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

• Karnatiyi yiwa minha ngala karrukarru minha thawarnanga yulputji ngapatji manndrarnanga ngarru thanayi tjukurruru darlalila.

‘Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.’ # On a later occasion this word was said to be yulpudu.

yulpudu string # SY. See wirni, yinka.

yulpurruru running (water)

ngapa yulpurruru flood • Nga Kini-papayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpurruru yina ngakarlayi.

‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

yulya policeman # See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, pilitjimani, thandjipulu.

yumbu upper back # ‘the back, from the neck down, shoulders and that, and neck’ • yumbu durrurdurrunarlayi ‘with his head down, stooping’

yundayunda tadpole

yundra a long way away, far, remote

• Ngapa yundra nhunu ngatjadayi.

‘The water’s a long way from the camp.’ • A’ay yundranguda ngani, ngaandi, mayi yundrangudanga. ‘Oh, I’m from a long way away, yes, a long way.’ • Ngapala ngapa manndrinalatji thanngani yulptha wawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapaniyi. ‘[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

yundrana get away (from somewhere), go away # SY

• Yundrana, walya nhuluyi yina wawiningadi. ‘Get away [from there] before he sees you.’ # See also under thawa.

yundrayundra too far; a very long way

yundru you (subject of transitive verb)

• Minhangadi nganha yundru parndrina? ‘Why did you hit me?’

• Ngandra yaba ngunyinguni nganha yundru ngathutji purupa walthawindrinha winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’

yunggudu blood • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawankara nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’

yunggudu kaparri vein

yunggedumindji menstruating

yungguyunggudu bloody

yunhu you mob, you (more than two) (object of verb) • Walya ngathu yunhu kilkarla. ‘I don’t know you lot.’ • Pulyala kara nhukayi nhunu wathitji, yandhayandharlayitji nganyi nganarnangatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’

yunka disgusted, with disgust • Yunka nhunu thangguminiwindrina. ‘He stood up and walked away disgusted.’ # SY also ‘sulky’.

yunkali disgusted

yunkana be sulky # SY. See thirrithirrina.

yunka ngunyinguni disgust, make disgusted

yunggni your, yours, belonging to you (more than two); you (more than two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) • Yawarritji ngathu yinbinguda yunggani ngadha walya yuda thawawarranukadatji. Wadananka ngathu yunhu. ‘After me sending word to you you never turned up. I waited for you.’ # Yw also yudani.

yupa give cheek, annoy, tease

• Madlantji nhutjadu; karna nhuludu yuparla. ‘He’s no good, he’s cheeky.’
yupurru, yupuyupurru smooth, slippery # See also yapu, yiliyili.
yura want, like # See Chapter 14 of Innamincka Talk for more information on the variety of ways in which this word can be used. • Wayini yini yurarlatji? ‘How much do you want?’ • Walya ngandra yurarla paldriningadi nhinggiyi. ‘We don’t want (him) to die here.’ • Walya ngathu yinhayi padla yurarla. ‘I don’t like this place.’ • Minhala yini yurarla ngariningadi nganyi yandharlayi? ‘What do you want to hear me say?’ • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangu drakini-nguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warrakurnutji, thadripalapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Nhinggiwa thana thudamalka, yurarngatjardi. ‘They can camp over there, if they want to.’ • (SY) Walya nganyi nhungganiyi karnayi yurarla. ‘I don’t like that man.’ # SY used yura only in negative sentences with walya, and ngandja in positive sentences.
yurayindri feel good about yourself (?), see manu
yuri, yuriyi for a long time, a good while • Ay yuriyi puladu yandhayandharla. ‘Those two are talking for a long time.’ # Possibly a loan from Eng ‘hour’.
yuritja horn # SY, Yw • Kathi thanaku yuritja payiri. ‘Those bullocks have got long horns.’ # BK yuruwitja
yuritjamindji bullock, thing with horns # SY. See puluka.
yurlawarra mopoke, owl # At initiations the boys had to sit up all night without sleeping. To keep them awake they would hit them on the chest and say: • Kapow! Yurlawarrali yina mura parndrina. ‘Bang! The night owl hit you in the chest.’ # See also windra.
yurlu straight; true • palthu yurlu ‘straight road’ • Ngarru nhulu wawanhana yurlu, walya kara nganha nhulu kilkanhana. ‘He just looked straight ahead, as if he didn’t know me.’ • (SY) Yurlu ngampa mayi! ‘Tell the truth!’ # See also ngurraru, muthu.
yurrukku swallow
yurrkuwurrku dillybag # See also pirli, mirrka, paltja, thandji, yakutha.
yuru wallaroo, euro # SY. Also thudu.
yuruwitja horn # SY and Yw yuritja
yutha (meaning not clear, maybe ‘hunting ability’ or ‘success in hunting’)
yuthapani unsuccessful hunter
yuthapirna, yuthapurra good hunter
yutju throat # SY. See also ngaga, ngayimala.
Entries in this section are kept brief. You should go to the Yandruwandha to English section for more information. Where a word in the Yandruwandha to English section has a simple form and a more complex form, such as *drama, dramardrama* or *kantu, kathi kantu*, usually only the simple form is given in the English to Yandruwandha section. Alternative pronunciations are not given but alternative forms are, if one is not simply derived from the other. So, for example, *kulpinayindri* and *kulpinawaga* are both given. The Innamincka Yandruwandha form is given; a form from another dialect is given (but not identified as such) only if an Innamincka form is not known or if it is quite different. Some items are given in groups, such as ‘birds, types of’ or ‘plants, types of’, although many of the members of these groups also have their own entries, such as ‘crow’ or ‘coolibah’, and some appear instead in smaller groups, such as ‘ducks, types of’ or ‘Acacias’.

Entries in this section are generally in alphabetical order, but where an entry consists of more than one word they are in alphabetical order of the important word or words. So, for example, to find ‘give birth’, look for where ‘birth’ would be; for ‘the bush’ look for ‘bush’. In cases like these the word determining the place of the entry is underlined, so ‘give birth’. Often such entries will be in two places.

Placenames are not included in this list. There is a separate list of them following it. Kinship terms are included in the list, but there is also a (very tentative) kinship chart at the end. This involves some assumptions based on the situation in other languages, and is probably not completely correct.
A

abdomen madru
able kirrikirri
(Aboriginal) person karna
(Aboriginal) woman yiwa
(initiated Aboriginal) man karru
about there nhukukala, nhunukukala, nhunggukala
be about to ngana
absence pani
abuse one another yandriyindri
acacia bush kaltja
acacias, types of kaltja, kalyu, kamburru, mandhirra, manharri, mardipirri, mardumanha, marlka, mawurra, parlayila, pararrka, tjirri, wayaka
across kunawarrku
active kirrikirri
adze thinbithinbini
be afraid yabana
afterbirth yadhi
afternoon yadhi
again puthakurnu
aggression thirri
Alectryon oleifolius thayamarni, ngamikularri
alike marndu, yala(?)
alive thipi
all pani, purduku, pulpu
all over purru
all sorts mulhakurnu-mulhakurnu
all the time ngurra
something not allowed yirrbandji
alone kurnu
already kali
also yuka
altogether ngurrangurra
always ngurra, purra
amused(?) yingkali

and nga, ya
and then ngapala
animal kathi
animals (introduced) nhandu, pandi, pirndiwalku, puluka, rabiti, thirrtha, thutjutju, tjampaka, yadamani, yuritjamindji
animals (native) karndilgatha, kantu, kapitha, mayikurru, nganyipuntha, nguluwarnda, ngurrani, nharramuku, palyada, pildra, pindjipindjinhada, pundha, thalkaparlu, thudu, thukathayini, tjukurru, wartari, yuru
animatedly mampali
ankle martardaku, mukunkirri
annoy yupa
another kurnu
another country padla yundra
another one minha kurnu nguka
ant, types of marnkunu, matjurra, mithipudanda, pardi mirrka, pardimardri
Antechinomys laniger puntha, nganyipuntha, pundha
anthill kamba
anus pidri
any ngalyi
anybody karnakurnu-karnakurnu
anyhow tjawutjawu
anything minha kurnu nguka (with negative)
anywhere purru
apart (of feet) piriyarra
appear kanpana
appearance nguya, nhinda
argue kadiyindri, kaldriyindri
arm kupu, nguna
armpit kapurru
around there nhukukala, nhunggukala
arrive kuthiwarra, thawawarra
ascend kandrana
ashamed nhindali
ashes mudu, thurrpa
hot ashes maka kanya, maka mudu, maka thurrpa
ashy thurrpathurrpa
ask ngana yaka
asleep muka
Atalaya hemiglauca ngurraputha, kurrantjala
aunty yipi
await wada
get away yundrana
axe mardra thayithayi
(steel) axe wadamarta

B

baby muduwa, thidharri
back durrru, kala, thuku, thumu
back (return) thika
at the back ngardra
back and forth yitayada
back of neck purnda, wakarri
bottom or back of net munthu
backbone witamuku
backside pidri, wartamuku
backwards durruli
bad madlantji, manha
go bad thunggana
bag mirrka, nindri, paltja, thandji, yakutha, yurrrkuyurrku
bag (in general) pirli
bag net pirli, pirli nindri, pirli yama
ball kundikili
ball (e.g. of clay) ngambu
ball (e.g. of tobacco or pitchery mixed with ash, or dough) ngunku
ball (of flour and water) damburdambu(ra?)
ball (of string) kunapampu
make into a ball kunapampuka, ngunkuka, ngunkunhapi

bandage karrakarra
bang parndriparndri
bang (noise) karta
make a cracking or banging noise kartaka
bank kadawa, wida, thadri
bare parlu
bark (dog) warlu parndri, kaldrukaldruna
bark (of a dog) warlu, kaldrukaldru, wawurru, marrtji
bark (of tree) darlamurru
bat pindjipindjinhada
be ngana, nhina
be (of something that typically stands, such as a tree) thanggu
bean tree mudlu
beard ngana
bearded dragon kani, kurla
beat time dranga
become ngana
bed manthi
bedded rock palparri
beefwood tjin.gini, pirnta
beefwood gum kandri palku, pirntathangka
beer yiltharri
before matja, mirni, ngardra, ngurra, purra
behind durrui, ngalpirri, ngardra, ngardratjika
from behind durrukadi
not believe someone padhaka
belly thuru
belonging to her nhanggani, nhangganiyi, nhanggatjadu
belonging to him nhunggani, nhungganiyi, nhunggatjadu
belonging to them pulgani, pulganiyi, pulgatjadu, thanngani, thannganiyi, thanngatjadu
belonging to us ngalungga, ngalingga, ngaldrani, ngalini, nganungga, nganungga, ngandrarni, nganini
belonging to you yinggani, yulgani, yulani, yunngani, yudangga, yudani
not belonging thula
belongings purtu
belt pilta
belt (someone) kartamatha
bend kurn dikurnrika
bend (arm?) dupurdupuka
bent kurn dikurndi
get better manyuna, patjina
between thanu
between the legs piri
bicycle lizard karlantji, yaliyali
big pirna
become big pirnana
make big pirnapirnana
bigger, biggest, biggish, not very big pirnapirna
bindieye kurla, manharri
bird palha
birds (see also under ducks, cockatoos and parrots, and water birds)
kandatjiri, karrawa, karriwara, karrupakarli, kawalka, kirkri, kukunka, kulikuliyada, kurrupakula, kuwukuku, malparu, maltharramindji, martimarti, milkiwaru, mulapada, pathada-pathada, palyakini thapithapini, pavayi, pirrki(?), pulyurru nyununyunu, purdathayini, purralku, putjaputja, thindrinthindi, thirri, thiwildraka, tjumpunya, tjumpurra, wandaparra, warruwitji, wartamugali, wilarngu, windra, yurlawarra
give birth kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, ngathanika, dan.gaa
black shag ngukumindji
black-headed python mulhayimpa
blacken yimpaka
blade (of spear) parlpapa
blanket mirrka
blind putju
blind snake nyungumarlinya, mithinti
be blind, go blind putjuna
blister kima
block ngarndama, nyandama
blood yunggudu
bloodwood dultharri
bloody yungguyunggudu
blossoms thiwi
blow pulka
blow (nose) pulkayindri
blow (wind) darrka, ngaka
blowfly mundjurrungra
blue kuna pantjiri
blue-tongue lizard kalta
blunt nyarna, parntu
become blunt parntuna
body parlaka, yiwi, marndra
body hair nyurdu
Bogan flea manharri
boggy palya
(water) boil parrtjini
bone muku
pull bones out mukurduka
bony bream pitjanka, parru
boomerang yada
tool for making (or grooving?) boomerang thatjithatji
boots thinaputa
born yadhi
be born kanpaka
boss mayatha
on both sides palapala
on both sides of the river thadri palapala
bottle kubala
bottom pandhi, ngari, pidri
bottom of the water ngapakuku
bottom or back of net munthu
bottom of net wararri
bough yanka
boulder palparri
bow vine punggu, kalu
boy kan.gu, walhini
little boy karruwali
brains kuka thangka, puwa, tjuru(?)
branch nguna
break kudrikudrina
break off kudra, dratji
break something kudra
black bream thawiritji
bony bream pitjanka, parru
breast ngama
breathe ngindra, pulhanga
breathe hard, be out of breath ngarawantina
breed kurrayindri
bridle puradlu
bring pakawarra, waltha
bring back pakathika
bring back (water) marndrathika
bring inside windrimapada
bring up pirnaka
brisket kuldru
broken kudringuda
broken piece(s) of stone piltrirri
get broken kudrayindri
brolga purralku
brother, elder brother nguthu
younger brother ngathadi
brother's child ngathalki
brother's daughter's child papa
brother's son's child tjindra
brother-in-law kardri, yimadi
brown yimpa
be bruised yimpana
buckbush kurla kilthi
buckjumper pakitjampa
budgerigar pinyanku, thilbrrutja, thilinkurru
buggy pagi
build wathi
build up (a fire) thangkaka
bulldog ant pardinmardri
bullet mardra, mardramitji, mardrathandra
bullfrog drukampada
bullock puluka, yuritjamindji
bullroarer thuburu
the sound of the bullroarer ngarlarurra
make the sound of the bullroarer ngarlarlarurrrana, ngarlarurra
bully parndrinipurra
bulrushes karlku
bump thita
bunch of leaves yanka
bundle purtu
get buried windripandhi
burn thangkana, darra, mangga, ngarrtji, pidli
burn (not as being consumed by a fire but as being injured by a fire or heat) kudla
burn along (as a bushfire) manggaduda, ngarrtjirduda
burn away to ashes muduna
burn up thangka
burp kagayindri
burr kurla
burr (types of) kurla kilthi, kurla kurrumpa, kurla puntjiwarra, kurla purralku, manharri
bury nhamba, thudri
bush yanka
the bush kantha
bushfire maka kantha
bustard purdathayini
be busy, get busy yilyirri ngana
but ngala
**butcher** kathi dramidramini, kathi pirnngini, kathi parndrini

**butt** nganku

**butt (e.g. of tree, yamstick, spear)** warta

**butt of a yamstick** mudranganku

**butterfly** kalipilhipilhi

**button** padna

**buy** payama

**by and by** mirni

**by oneself** nganggali

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**cake** puka kiki

**call** kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji

**call (someone something)** drika, ngandja

**call out** kaldripantji, karrka

**call out (as a galah)** marrtji

**call out (in fear)** yayina

**call to come** widi

**calm** wardama

**camp** ngatjada, nguda

**camp (for the night)** thuda, muka thuda, thudayukarra

**make camp** kurrakurra

**camping out** marrka

**can you?** kirri

**can’t** pudlu

**canegrass** wapila

**capable** kirrikirri

**carefully** patjipatji

**carelessly** tjawutjawu

**carney** kani, kurla

**carpet snake** wama, manga, mulhana

**carry** thuka, waltha

**carry (water)** marndra

**carry away** pakawindri

**carry back** walthathika

**carry for yourself** walthayindri

**carry home** pakathika, walthathika

**carry under arm** mungka

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**in case** nguka

**catch** pardra

**catch (a ball)** dakunpa

**catch (animals, birds or fish)** parndri

**catch (fish)** parndriyindri

**catch (fish) by swimming with net** yuka

**go and catch (fish) and come back** parndrithika

**caterpillar** panga

**catfish** kirrapara, wakuwaku

**small catfish** kapi

**cause** ngana

**cause pain** draka

**cave** mingka, wirlpa

**cave in hill** mardrangumu

**centipede** thilthirri

**a certain one** paladi

**chafe** withiwithina

**charcoal** mukuru

**chase** kadi, thilpa

**cheek** ngulku, karditjidi, kidakida

**give cheek** yupa

**cheeky** thirripirna, thirripurra

**chest** murna

**chew** thayithayi

**chew (tobacco)** thayi

**chicken hawk** thirri

**child** muduwa

**child (of a man)** ngathalki

**child (of a woman)** ngathani

**brother’s child** ngathalki

**brother’s daughter’s child** papa

**brother’s son’s child** tjindra

**sister’s child** ngathani

**woman’s daughter’s child** kanyini

**woman’s daughter’s daughter’s child** ngarlu

**woman’s or sister’s daughter’s daughter’s child** kayakaya

**chin** ngan.ga mudra, nganka, tjindra

**chip** palki
chips from making of grinding stone
    thayipilthirri
chisel    thinbithinbini
chisel (something)    thinba
choke    puma, ngagapardra
chop (wood)    parndri
church    kundi muda
circumcise    pantjika, pantjina
circumcised    pantji
clapping of hands    mara pabu
claws    ngunpurru
clay    padla thaka
claypan    paratharra
clean    wika
clean (i.e. finish) (a spear)    thinba
clean (something)    kurikapada,
    kuriyirrika, kuritharra
clean (something)    wikana
clean (the guts out of a carcase)    kun.ga
clench (fist)    nganamayindri,
    ngarndamayindri
clever    kirri
climb    walki, kari, kathi
climb over    walkithalkapada
cloritis    thatji
close    kaka
close to (in appearance)    marndu
go close    kakana
clothes    mirrka
cloud    nganya, ngandjarri, pariwirlpa,
    kudawarrala
cloudy    ngandjangandjarri
cluster    kini
hot coal    maka kanya, maka mukuru
coarse (not fine)    dragurdragu
coat    kuta
cockatiel    martimarti
cockatoos and parrots    kakarrili,
    kilangkila, martimarti, murrumpadi,
    ngukumindji, nhadipinha, pinyanku,
    thilbirrutja, thilinkurru, palha parlu
cockerina    kakarrili
cold    malthi, pundra, kilpa
make you cold    pundra ngunyingunyi
cold (sickness)    kundrukundru
bad cold    muda
collarbone    pinyipinyin
come    kuthiwarra, thawawarra
come (of a car)    miniwarra
come and sit down for a while
    nhinanhinathawa
come apart    kudrakudrayindri
come back    thika, thikathika, thikawarra
come for a while    thawaminiwarra
come inside    winkapada
come on!    kapada
come out    dunka
company    milparri
complete, completely    panina, panika
do completely    panina
construct    wathi
cook (something)    kudla, parndraka, darra
cook (something is cooking)    kudlayindri
cook (in a ground oven?)    kudlapandhi
cook (one who cooks)    makawarlawagini,
    kukiyi
cook overnight    kudlayukarra
cooked    parndra
cool (someone, something) down
    malthika
coolamon    pitji, nharra
coolamon, types of    pitjingamburu,
    pitjiwiritji, nharramuku, kambu
coolibah    kalpurru, pathada
copi    thurna
copulate    thani
corella    palha parlu
cormorant    maluda, ngukumindji
corroboree    wani, muda
corroboree ground    wani partharra,
    muda
corrupt    kinyi ngunyingunyi
cotton    thirri
cough    kundrukundru, kurrungkurru
a cough kurrungkurru
make (someone) cough kurrungkurru ngunyi
count kandama
country padla
cousin (cross-cousin) kami
(cross-)cousin’s daughter parli
(cross-)cousin’s son ngapiri
cover nhamba, purrilka, wamba
crab mararrala, mundrupa
crack marnkana
crack (sound) karta
cracked (e.g. cracked mud) marnka, thaltha
become cracked marnkana
make a cracking or banging noise kartaka
cramp purrga
be cramped ngarnmayindri
cranky kurrari
be cranky kurrari ngana
crawl marrka
crayfish marnngani
creek karirri, kadri, wipa
crested pigeon mulapada
crippled tjundurru
crooked kurndikurndi, kurdikurdirri
cross kunawarrkuka, purrkapada
cross net yama
(river) crossing ngapangarrka
crossways kunawarrku
crotch drantha, thitha
crouch purri
crow kawalka
crown of head kukapidri
crush parndri
crutch see crotch
cry yingki
make (someone) cry yingkiyengkina
cure patjika
curl up kunapampuna
curled up dupurdupu
curlew wilarnku
curly (hair) munumunu
cushion for carrying coolamon on head kukapira
cut, cut up drama
cut and shape (wood) thinba
cut in halves mindimulpa
cut into little pieces ngurlupulya mulpamulpa
cut off, cut through mulpa
cut short ngurluka

damper puka
dance dranga, thambana
dance ‘shake-a-leg’ ngalpa
dance at night thambanayukarra
dark mabumabu, marri, milyaru, waruwaru
get dark mabumabuna, marringana
man’s daughter ngathalki
woman’s daughter ngathani
woman’s daughter’s husband patjiri
woman’s daughter-in-law kalhidi
dawn padla marra
day dritji, kurli, nguni
day before yesterday ngananhinanhukada
daylight nguni, padlakanpa
become daylight kalkamarra, padla marra
daytime nguni
dazzle mitji parumandri
dead nhadi, thinka
dead finish pararrka
deaf thalpapuru
defafen thalpapuruka
death adder ngandrawandra
deep kuku, mikiri
deep (voice) pirna
deep water ngapakurna
defecate kunathika
dense mardri
devil karnapalha, kurnki, yarrkamarta
dew pudu
die nhadina, paldrri
die down panina
die out, all die paldritharra
different paladildrangu, paladipaladi
dig paku
dig all around pakutharra
dig down pakungari, pakupandhi
dillybag (pirli) yurrkuyurrku
dim kalga
dingo pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandi yampa, thirrtha yampa
dip up (water) marndra, kaluwa
directly kayidi
dirt padla
dirty manha, padlapadla
disappear winka
disbelieve padhaka
discuss wirmiwirni
disgust (someone) yunka ngunyingunyi
disgusted yunka
dislike warrkawarrkana
distribute ngunyithikathika
dive kartiwrri, winkapandhi
divide yalba, wandukudra
do ngana, ngarrka
do every day or for some time nhinathanggu
do well or successfully dakunpa, patjili
do what (to someone or something)? minha ngarrka
doctor kirri
dog pandi, thirrtha, thutjutju
wild dog pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandi yampa, thirrtha yampa
dogwood thayamarni, ngamikularri
doors marna
dotterel digirdigilyarra, thanpathanpa
dough puka
down ngari, pandhi
down there ngari wide, pandhi wide, yitapandhi
further down a slope or bank yitapandhi
go down winkapandhi
down (feather) thirripurdu
drag thingarduda
dream pukudu, dangguda
dream about dangguda pardra
Dreaming, Dreaming story yalkura
dress puruka
drill (a hole) wirlpaka
drink mura
drink (something) yiba, thapa
drip (water) tjulbi
drive kadi
drive (a vehicle) parndri
drive along (in a car) mininhina
driver mutuka pakini
drop purrina
drown (someone) nyunma
drown, get drowned nyunmayindri
drunk kurrari
be drunk kurrari ngana
dry muya, purudu
dry (become dry) purudungana
dry (something) kayinta, muyaka, puruduka
put in the sun to dry ditjpaa
duck down wirri
duck off winka
duck, types of dikarri, kunapika, mingkanguda, mitjiparlu, tharralku, thawulu
dust kunuputha, puthurrru, thayirri
duststorm, dusty puthurrru
Eaglehawk karrawa, karriwara
Ear thalpa
Early, early morning marrikudukudu, marriyungka(?)
Do early marrikudhi
East dritjirdunka, witjukura
East wind witjukura
Eat thayi
Echidna karndilgatha
Edge kadawa, ngudulu
Edible grub pardri
Egg pampu
Egret mulpa
Eh!, eh? mayi
Elbow ngunamarnda, thintipidi
Elder pirna
Elder brother nguthu
Elder sister kaku
Eligible to marry nhipa mulha
Emphatic particle yina
Empty karla
Empty (belly) mawa
Empty out pudla
Empty-handed marakarla, mara pani
Emu warruwitji, maltharrimindji, kiwada
Emu feathers maltharri
End mudra, ngulu, mulha, panina
End of a burrow or cave puru
Enter windri, wirri
Erect wathi
Eremophila gilesii pundri, dandhirri
Euro thudu, yuru
Even kala
Get even kalaka
Every day ngunikurnu ngunikurnu
Everybody karnakurnu-karnakurnu, panina
Everywhere padlakurnu-padlakurnu, purru
Exchange ngunyiyindri, wiriwinma
Exile wilyaru
Exile someone wilyaru pardra
Expect wawawawanhina
Expert mara patji
Explain ngana
Eye mitji
Eyebrow, eyelash mitjipilpa
Face mulha
Faeces kuna
Fall warlka, ngurli, ditjipurri, kudra
Fall (leaf or fruit from a tree) pundji
Fall (of rain) warlkathalka
Fall down (from a height) warlkapandhi,
warlkangari
Fall over warlkatharra
Fallen leaves around a tree kurrthi thalpa
Fan dadawa
Far yundra
Fart pithiri
Fast puthapika, puthapirna, wirlpa
Fasting mawamawa
Fat (melted) kilthi
Fat (person or animal) marnipirna,
marnipika
Get fat marnipirnana, marnipikanawa
Fat (the substance) marni
Father, father’s brother ngapiri
Father’s elder brother ngapiri pirna
Father’s father tjindra
Father’s mother kami
Father’s sister parli
Father’s sister’s child kami
Father’s sister’s daughter nhipa
Father’s younger brother ngapiri pulya
Father-in-law tharu, ngama
Fatten marnipikanawa, marnipirnana,
marnipirnaka
Fatty marnimarni
fear yaba
feather thirripurdur
feed (someone) yartuka
feed (yourself), have a feed thayiyindri
feel (with the hand) pardrapardra
feel for (something) wankina
female animal nhiwa, yiwa
a few ngalyi
fight thirri
two-handed fighting stick ngandithirri
find danga, mankamanka
fine, finely ground pupara
finger maramitji, witju
fingernail mara ngunpurru, marapirri, marapuku
finish murda, panika, panina
fire maka
build up (a fire) thangkaka
go out (fire) mankamanka
(fire) smoke thupu ngana
firelight maka paru
firestick maka thirra
firewood maka, wathi
first kambarri, ngakamarra
first shot kanpandha
first time kanpangu, kayidi pardra
fish karlukarlu, kuya
fish (types, including crustaceans) kapi, kintha, kuya pardi, mararrala, marnngani, mundrupa, ngampurru, parru, pinthika, pitjanka, thawirritji, wakuwaku
fist maramuku
five mara
fix dakuka, patjika
flat palbarri, pali, pirrapirra, yambayambarri
flat place paratharra
make flat yambarrikurra
flat, flat place yambarri
flatten palika
flee putharrkawindri

flesh palku
float mindithanma, ngupa, tharraka
float off into the air milimiliwaduka, thinawaduka
flock ngami
flock pigeon malparu
flood ngapa yulpurru
flour pawa, ngardu
flower yidrayidra
flu kundrukundru
fly (insect) mundju
fly (in the air) tharra
fly across tharrapada
fly away tharrawindri
fly down tharrapandhi
fly in circles tharrawagawaga
fly up tharrathalka
foetus yadhi
fog mayiputha
fold (including legs) dupurdupuna
follow kapi
follow (someone) inside kapitharrapada
food mulhudu, puka
foot thina
for no reason ngarru
for that reason yarndu
forbidden yirrbandji
forehead ngarnda, ngurlu
foreskin pintha
forget kuditharra
fork wathi kala, wathi drantha
forked stick wathi drantha
four parrkuparrkulu, pulpapulpa
fresh ngaba
to get a fright purrtji
frighten purrtjina, thilpa, yabaka, yaba ngunyi, yaba mana
frightened purrtji, yabali
frightened person yabakanpa, yabapika
a bit frightened yabapiku
become a bit frightened yabayabali
get **frightened** yaba ngana, yabana
not **frightened** yabapani
frogs drukampada, durrkuwantha, kurrtjarrku, kutjarrku, kuyarrku, thinathina
from the back durrukadi
front mampa, marna
at the front kambbarri
the front of the humpy walpamarna
in front marnayi
frost pudu, yiltharri
frosty yilthayiltharri
froth yiltharri
fruit on mistletoe palyakini
full marnamirri, yartu, pirna
become full marnaminina, yartuna
fur yamunu

**G**

galah nhadipintha, kilangkila
gall on limb of gum tree (?) yalkura
gallop putha
(make) gallop pangkipamdri
gather mapa
gear purtu
wood adder (type of **gecko**) ngapardalku
gentle slope murnirru
get mandri, pardraka
get (water) marndra
get (spear, shoot etc.) muthuka
get for yourself mandrithayi
get up early in the morning marrikudhi
get up to go thangguwindri
go and get mandrithika, minimandrithika
go and get (water) marndrithika
ghost karnapalha
gibber mardramitji
gidgea mawurru, mardumanha
gill net pirli mitji
girl purndapurnda

**little girl** man.garri
give ngunyi, mana
give a fright purrtjina
give around ngunyithikathika
give back ngunyithika
give to someone who is going away ngunyiwindri
be glad kandratjanggu
glasses mitjithulkini
go thawa
go across thawapada
go again thawakaldri
go at an angle thawardakapada
go away thawaka, thawawindri, yundrana
go away from warrkawindri
go back thika, minithika, thikathika, thikawarra
go down in (hole) windripandhi
go in windri, wirri
go out dunka
go out (fire) panmayindri
go out of sight winkathawa
go round and round karrtiwagawaga
go to visit thangguthika
go up kandran
make go thilpathilpa
goanna, types of kalamurru, karingkarra, kirriwali, makapari, man.gali
God muda yalkura
golden perch ngampurru
good patji, patjikurnu, manyu, ngumu
feel good about yourself yurayindri
good hunter yuthapirna, yuthapurra
good rider thukayindrini
a good job, a good thing manyu kurnu
a good while yuri
for good ngurrangurra
make good dakuka, patjika
grab pardrapada
grandchild kami, kanyini, papa, tjindra
grandfather papa, tjindra
grandmother kami, kanyini
grass kantha, kurkkari
grashopper pindri, wamalurru
grassy country kanthakantha
graze (nearly hit) wantjathawu
grease thata
greasy thatathata, thatamindjii
great grandchild, great grandmother ngarlu
greedy mundha
be greedy kalumarra
green kunapanji, kundakunda, kurkkari, pulayarra
green (unripe) purda
greenhead ant matjurra
grey warru
grey hair kuka pipi
grill pulka
grind thunga, kururrupa, dringa
grinders (teeth) waka muku
grinding stone thayi, wala, mardakupu, pawathunguni, mardra nikhwa
grip ngarmma
groan yidikurra
ground padla
ground seeds pawa
group kini, ngami
grow pirnana, punka
growl kaldrukaldru
growl at yandri
grown up pirna
edible grub pardri
edible grub, types of kananggu or
kanunggu, kapukapu, pardri
ngurraputhanguda, pirapardri
grumble kunakunana
grunt druulkurulkuna
guide paka
gully ngarli, thurrrka
gum tijarri, ngulyi
river gum (tree) yulkuparlu
gun makita
gut kunga
gutter thurrka

H

hailstone mardrapuru
hair (of head) karli, pada
body hair nyurdu, yamunu
half way marnad, marndakurnu, thanu
half-caste parlaka pirtipirti
hammer wathi parndriparndrini
hand mara
handle marapardinri
handle (as of axe) ngandala
hang wadu, waduka
hang on to one another ngarnmangarnmayindri
hang up (e.g. clothes) watjina
be hanging waduka
happy mangkiri
be happy kadhi
hard mampali, ngurru, paltja, pidipidi
hard worker wakapurra
be hard to follow (of someone’s speech) ngarnmangarnmayindri
get hard, harden paltjaka, ngurru ngana
hat kabuta
have nhinalka, pardra
have (a baby) dan.ga, kurra, yadhi kurra,
ngama mana, ngathanika
having rights over nganggali
chicken hawk thirri
kite hawk kandatji

types of hawk kirrrhi, milkiwaru
hazy puthurrri
he nhunu, nhuniyi, nhunudu, nhutjadu,

nhunuwa, nhulu, nhuniyi, nhuludu
head kuka
crown of head kukapidri
forehead or upper part of head ngurlu
headband ngurluyapidi
heap kini, wadla
heap of dirt(?) padlawarna
heap up kinika, wadlaka
hear ngara, panga
heart thupurru, ngarangara
heart (perhaps only in the figurative sense) manu
heat makamaka
heat something up wanga
heavy mardri
heal thinawarta
help warli
her nhanha, nhanhayi, nhanhadu, nhanjindjaku, nhanggani, nhangganiyi, nhanggatjadu
here nhinggiyi, nhukuyi
here and there marndakurnu-marndakurnu
from here nhinggiyinguda
to here nhinggiyingadi, yada
heron malparu
hers nhanggani, nhangganiyi, nhanggatjadu
hiccough kagayindri
hidden kudhikudhi
hide (something) kudhikudhima, purriika, wamba, winkama
hide (yourself) kudhi, purri
go and hide kudhithika
high kandra
hill wita
him yinha, yinhayi, yintjindjaku, nhanggani, nhanggatjadu
hind leg wandikila
hips pulumuku, wartamuku
his nhanggani, nhangganiyi, nhanggatjadu
hit parndri, thirri
hit (e.g. with bullet) dakunpa
hit (throwing) dranyi
hit back parndrithika
hit on the back of the head or neck purndaparndri
hit with something flexible warlpa, kuntji
hit yourself parndriyindri
hither yada
hobble kungka
hobble (a horse) papurlaka
hobbies papurla
hold pardra
hold high, hold up pardrathalka
hold tight ngarnma
hole daba, mingka, thuka, wirlpa, kudru
hollow in tree kukunu
honey pitjipampu
hook mila, milarrika, nguku
hop along (as a kangaroo) kulkumathawa, kulkupanhina
hop away (as a kangaroo) kulkupawindri
hopbush yalkada
horn yuritja, yurwitiya
hornet pirdrithiwirdi
horse nhandu, pirndiwalku, yadamani
hot makamaka, makamakali
hot ashes maka kanya, maka mudu, maka thurrpa
hot coal maka kanya, maka mukuru
get hot makamakana
house kundi, warli
how wayi, yambilu, yilaru
I don’t know how yilayarndu kara, wayi kara
how about mirni, kara, kirri
how many, how much wayini
I don’t know how many wayini kara
hug mungka
hug one another, hug (something) to yourself mungkayindri
human hair string wirnikamura
humpy walpa, palbanda, mambu, punga
hunger mawa
hungry mawali
hungry person mawakanpa
make you **hungry** mawa ngunyi
hunt ngandrangandra
hunter kathi parndri
**good hunter** yuthapirna, yuthapurra
**poor hunter** murrupurlu
hunt away nharra
hurry tharratharra
**hurry (someone) up** yilyirrika, pakalika
**hurry away** tharratharrawindri
in a **hurry** pakali, yilyirri
be in a **hurry** yilyirri ngana
hurrying yilyirri
hurt katjakatja, mundjaka
husband nhipa
husband's brother kardri, yimadi
husband's father tharu
husband's mother patjiri, kalhidi
husband's sister yimadi
hut kundi, warli
pirapardri, pirdrithiwindri, thilthirri, wamalurru, wayiludu
inside ngari, pada
the **inside of the humpy** walpakuku
**go inside** winkapada
**intend to** ngana
**small intestine** kunakadli
iron ngayana
**something made of iron** wathi ngayana
island thundi
it nhunu, nhuniyi, nhutjadu, nhunudu, nhulu, nhuluyi, nhuludu, yinha, yinhayi, yintjadu, nhunggani, nhunggatjadu
itchy purnunu
be **itchy** purnunuka
its nhunggani, nhungganiyi, nhunggatjadu

**I**

I nganyi, ngathu
I don't know kara, ngalaaku
ibis wandaparra, wartamugali
if kirri
imitate wantjiwantjina
immediately pakali
indeed ngala
initiate pirlanka, karruka
initiated man karru
**initiation ceremonies** muda
injure mundjaka
injury withi
inoffensive murla
insects, types of (see also **ant**) kadra, kalipihipilhi, kamba, kandirrtha, kanunggu, kinirdaka, kunthi, marangkarra, mirdiwiri, mulhakuna, mundju, mundjurrunga, nhardithi, padri, padri ngurraputhanguda, panga, parndilka, pidriputha, pindri, pintjidi,
pirapardri, pirdrithiwindri, thilthirri, wamalurru, wayiludu
inside ngari, pada
the **inside of the humpy** walpakuku
**go inside** winkapada
**intend to** ngana
**small intestine** kunakadli
iron ngayana
**something made of iron** wathi ngayana
island thundi
it nhunu, nhuniyi, nhutjadu, nhunudu, nhulu, nhuluyi, nhuludu, yinha, yinhayi, yintjadu, nhunggani, nhunggatjadu
itchy purnunu
be **itchy** purnunuka
its nhunggani, nhungganiyi, nhunggatjadu

**J**

be **jammed** ngarnmayindri
jealous, jealousy thidri
make (someone) **jealous** thidri ngunyingunyi
jib ngarmangarmayindri
join **someone** kuthipada
join **together** marnduka
join up marnduna
juice, **juicy** kilthu
jump didjipirri, kulkuwa
jump across kulkmawalpirri
jump out (as from a hole) kulkuwathalkawarra
jump up kulkuwathalka
just ngala, ngarru

**K**

kangaroo tjukurru
kick parndri
kidney pundrapundra
kill nhadika, parndri, parndripandhi, thinkaka
go and kill and come back parndrithika
kiss marna thapa, marna yiba, ngandja
kite hawk kandatjiri
knee pantja
kneel pantjakurra
get down on hands and knees purri
knife nalyba, thurla, thatji
knitted string cap kukawarnu
knob thita
knobby thitathita
knock or shake seeds off pudlapudla
knot (on tree) thita
knotty thitathita
know kilka
knowing warlpara
knowledgeable about something kilkakilka
kultarr puntha, nganyipuntha, pundha

L

lake marru, mitka
lake country, area with a lot of lakes marrumarru
lame waku
language parlpapa, yawarri, yindri
language names Diradi, Matja, Ngananhina, Nhirrpi, Parlpakurnu, Parlpamardramardra, Pilardapa, Yandruwandha, Yawarrawarrka
lap ngalpa
larger end of anything long warta
last night nganayukarranhukada
lately kayidi
later ngardra
later on mirnimiringu
laugh tjingka, yingka
make laugh yingka ngunyi
lead paka
lead (a horse) thinga

in the lead ngakamarra
leafthalpa
bunch of leaves yanka
leak pulayindri
leak (water) tjulbi
lean warnumayindri
lean (meat) palgupalgu
lean (something on something) thangguna
learn warlpara ngana
learned warlpara
leave (someone or something) purrka, warrkawindri
leave behind kurrawindri, ngardrawarrka, wawathawa
leave early in the morning kuthipada
leave it warrayi
leave one another yalbayindri
leave somewhere warrka
left hand nguna warrku, wannganyi
on the left wannganyi
to the left wannganyikadi or wannganyingadi
leg maltji
hind leg wandikila
lengthen payirrika
let go warrkatharra
let go (of something held) marapundji
letter pipa
level palbarri
liar manmini kanpa, mungini
lichen (?) munba
lick thapa
lie (down) parra
lie (of water) para
lie at night thudayukarra
lie awake thudathudanhina
lie down thudapandhi, yukarrapandhi
lie inside thudapada
lie on back thundrukaka, thundruthuka
lie on front murnapaka
lift kandraka, makumandri
light (weight) kanda, ngawada, ngalba
light nguni, paru
light (fire) wanga, pulkapada, thalpapada, karadaka
light up (fire) thangkathalka
get light kalkamarra
lightly (of eating) kalga
lightning kumi, parrikara
lignum pundrinya, wayirri
like (someone) ngandja, yura
like (similar) nyadi
like that yarndudu, yarndudungu, yarndukala
like this yarnduyi
limb of tree drantha, karli
lip mimi
little bit nganya, pulya
a little ngalyi
live nhina, thipinhina
lively kirrikirri
liver kalu, ngarangara
lizards (see also goannas) kalta, kaltjantada, kani, kurla, mardanpa, murlathi, ngapardalku, thadjin gumini, thandakalini, yaliyali
local nhinggiyinguda
location nhinggi
log thinka, wathi, maka warnta, muku
long payirri, marrpu
make long payirrika
not very long payipayirri
long ago matja, manyanguda, pandja
a long way away yundra
for a long time ngurra, yuri
look wawa, wawatharra
look after wawana
look around wawathikathika, wawawagawaga
look for nhingka, wanthi
look out! kapow
look over wawangalpirri
look past wanthawawa
loose kalga
get loose dukayindri
loosen kalgaka
lose nyulka, walyawalyaka, yikaka, yikayika
lose (unborn) baby marayilka, thundruyilka
be lost nyulkayindri, winka
get lost kudhitharra, nyulkana, nyulkayindri
a lot malkirri, ngurra, pirna
loudly pidipidi
louse kadra
lower leg maltjimuku
lower part of body of kangaroo kapa
lower part of shin (?) maku
lucky (e.g. as a fisherman) kunparri
lump kima, malyu
lungs punnga
be lying thudanhina

M
machine wathi
mad kurrari
be mad kurrari ngana
madman kurrakurrari
maggot mirdiwiri, parndilka
magpie thiwildraka
mailman milimani
Major Mitchell cockatoo kakarrili
make (someone) sick mundja ngunyingunyi
make daka, ngana, nhapi, wathi
make (a fire) thangkaka
make (boomerang) thinba
make its natural sound (e.g. a bird calling) ngampa, yandha
make out kurrakurra
make sure of dakuma
male (animal) karrukarru
man karna
man (initiated, Aboriginal) karru
make a man of someone (initiate) karruka
man! (as a term of address) kan.ga
man’s child ngathalki
man’s daughter’s child papa
man’s son’s child tjindra
many malkirri, wamba
mark malka
marpool bush mandhirra
married nhipamindji
married couple nhipangurru
marrow (of bone) tjuruntjuru
marry mandripada, nhipaka
*Marsilea drummondii* ngardu
match maka matji
mate ngambu
matter (in boils and sores) ngampa
maybe kara
me nganha, ngakani
meat kathi, palgupalgu
social division (‘meat’) kamiri, mardu
meat ant marnkunu, pardi mirrka
mechanic wathi patjipatjikini
meet (one another) murnamandriyindri
melon pudhukani
mend patjika
mend (e.g. a torn dress) karrpa
menstruating yunggudumindji
make a mesh (net) milarrrika
middle of the day nguni pirna, ngunipika
in the middle thanu
might kara
milk ngama
milk bush thupari
Milky Way Kadripariwrnla
mine kamanti, ngakani
mirage nhilanhila
miscarry marayilkka, thundruyilka
miss nyalka, pipi
make a mistake nyalka
mix nguka, nhapi, warlawaka
mob ngami, wamba, malkirri
molars waka muku
money mardra, mardra mani
month nyangi, pira
moon nyangi, pira
moonlight nyangi
mopoke yurlawarra
more marla, nguka
mosquito kunthi, wayiludu
moth pardri
mother ngarndri
mother’s brother ngama
mother’s brother’s child kami
mother’s father ngadra, papa
mother’s mother kanyini
mother’s mother’s mother kayakaya, ngarlu
mother’s sister ngarndri yipi, yipi
mother-in-law parli, patjiri
motorcar mutuka
get mouldy thunggana
mountain mardrawita
mountain devil thadjingumini
mountain duck mingkanguda, ngapa mingkanguda
mouse nganyipuntha, pundha
mouth marna
put into the mouth marnangadika
move waga
move away (to live) wagawindri
move fast putha
move over (yourself); move something wagaka, wagalka
mud pulyurruru
mudlark kulikuliya, martimarti, pathada-pathada(?)
red mulga marlka
mungeroo karlaka
murderer karna parndrini
muscle palgupalgu
mussel thuka, kudi
muster mandripandhi, mapa
my kamanti, ngakani
myall wayaka

N

nails ngunpurru
naked parlu, yarawarra
name drika, maya, tharla
nape purnda, wakarri
nardoo ngardu
stone for grinding nardoo
garduparndrini
narrow pulya, wuldru
nasal mucus kintha ngamburru
navel mindra, pirda
near kaka
nearly kali walya, ngampu
neck ngaga
needlewood kuluwa
neigh yingki
nephew ngalari, ngathani
nest warla
net nindri, pirli mitji
net (in general) pirli
make a mesh (net) milarrika
never mind warrayi, warrayi wawa
new didamarra, kayidi
next kidla, patukurru
next day marri, marripathi
niece ngalari, ngathani
night mabumabu, milyaru
in the night marri
no pani, walya
no good madlantji, manha
noise mirtja, yindri
noisy, make a noise mirtja
noisy, make a noise mirtja
ngana, mirttjakurra
none pani
north karawarra

north wind walpanggarra
nose kintha, mulha
not pani, walya, watja, watka
not at all muthu (with negative)
notched stick for messages yadamaka
nothing pani
for nothing ngarru
notify thilpawarra
now kali, kayidi, ngala
now and then kayidi-kayidi,
mardakurnu-mardakurnu
nut in bloodwood tree thandra

O

occasion putha
red ochre kambada, milthi
yellow ochre parru
often ngurru
oh! ngandra
old matja, pandjanguda
old and feeble manhawakuru
get old and feeble manhawakuru
old man karrukarru
get old (of a male) karrukarruna
old woman kurrupu
get old (of a female) kurrupu ngana
olden-days man karrukarru
olden-days woman kurrupu
on your own kurnu
once putha kurnu
one kurnu, paladi
one another yitayada
on one side warrakurnu
wild onion karlaka
only ngarru
open pindri, pirika
open (door) dabaka
open (eyes) dingayindri
be open (eyes) tjalka
open (mouth), be open (mouth) thangu
open (your eyes, mouth) piltja
open ground, open place yambayambarri
be open piri ka
open your legs pirimayindri
make an opening wirlpaka
in the open kanpa
or kara
or not pani kara
wild orange piri ka
orphan ngamurru
other nguka
on the other side (not visible) ngalpirri
on the other side warrakurnu
the other side pada, warrkupada
others ngalyi, ngariyuka
our, ours ngalungga, ngaldrarni,
ngalingga, ngalini, nganungga,
ngandrami, nganingga, nganini
outside thalka, wirdi, yambarri
over walpirri
over there nhinggikala, nhukudu, yita
go over wartaka
owl windra, yurlawarra
own (something) nganggalika
own, owner nganggali

P

pain katjakatja
cause pain draka
paint milthi
paint (something) marndra, windri
palm of hand marathangka
pannikin paynputu, tjampitji
paper pipa
parents ngamndri-ngapiri
parrot, see cockatoos and parrots
part kala
particular paladi
pass ngardrawarrka, wanuthathawa,
wawathawa
passing, past wantha
go past wanuthathawa
in the past matjanguda
paunch kunangarndri
pay puruka
peck drakardraka
peel (something) pirnnga, yinma
peel off (e.g. bark) tjirra
peep around ngulukayindriwaga
peep out nguluka
pee wee kulikuliyada, martimarti,
pathada-pathada(?)
pelican dakamirri, ngagangaga
penis kurni
penyroyal kuntha
perentie kirriwali
( Aboriginal) person karna
person with a big appetite mawapika
photo (of a person) mulha malka
pick up mandri, mapa
pick up here and there mandrithawa
mandrithawa
pick up on the way mandrithawa,
mandrimini
picture malka
piebald malkamalka
little pieces ngurlupulya
pierce wirlpaka
pigeon kuwukuku
crested pigeon mulapada
flock pigeon malparu
pigeon-toed makudaka
pigweed ngadli
pile kini, wadla
pile up wadlaka
pillow purmdawalkini
pinch milka
pintpot paynputu
pipe paypa
pitchery pitjidi
pitchery bag pirli tjapura, tjapura
pitchery bundle kumani
place padla
in the vicinity of a place that has been named or is known nhinggikala
plain kunirri, yambarri
plain turkey purdathayini
plainly visible kanpa
plant kudhikudhi
plants (see also under acacias and burrs) dandhirri, dultharri, kalpurru, karlku, kartakarta, kardra, karlaka, karan.gu, kayarri, kuluwa, kuntha, kurla, kurranjala, kurrumpala, mandawarra, mitjiyimpa, mudlu, mulhayimpa, munba, ngadli, ngamikularri, ngardu, nginyaru, ngurraputha, nharrtha, palyakini, patjiwarra, pidriyilt harri, pintama, piti, piti, pudhukani, purdru, pundru, pundrinya, punggu, thayamarni, thayarri, thimbiltji, thupari, thurratji, tjin.gini, tjumbutjurkurru, wadlangurru, wapila, wawu, wayirri, yalkada, yiga, yulkuparlu
play thambana
play around thambanawaga
play with thambaka
plug nyanrna
plum bush mandawarra
wild plum tjumburru
point mimi, mudra
point (at something) thumba
point of beard ngan.gu mudra
pointed tjalparri
poisonous creature pardi
poke draka, pipa
poke out tongue thapa
policeman kandji, pilimpara, pilitji, thandji, yulya
poor fellow ngidlayi, ngurrani
porcupine karndilgatha
possessions pin.gi
possum pildra
post pirta, wathi muku

potato putiyita
pouch thandji
pound parndri
pour kima, pirrpa, pudla
pregnant thundrumindji
prentie kirriwali
present kanpa
pretend manma
on a previous occasion matja
prick draka
proper muthu
properly patji
do properly dakuma
be proud kadhi
pull duka, thinga
pull bones out mukurduka
pull in thingapada
pull out duka
pull to pieces dukatharra
pull up mandrithalka
pup tjutjutju
puppa-grass mitjiyimpa
pus ngampa
push thadra
push along thadrarduda
put kurra
put around kurrawaga
put down kurra
put in kurrapada, windrima, winma
put in the sun to dry ditjipa
put into the mouth marnangadika
put on (clothes) kadlinayindri
put on top of nhangkapandhi
put out (fire) panma
put to sleep mukaka
put together marnuduka
put under kurrapada
put up kurra
black-headed python mulhayimpa
Q

quarrion martimarti
quick paka
quickly nhurrpa, pakali, pawada
quiet murla, ngapu, pilpangurru
become quiet, be quiet ngapuna
quietly pilpangurru, kalga

R

rabbit rabiti
race putha
rag mirrkapiki
rain ngandjarri
rainbow kurrikira, mira
raise pirkaka
rat mayikurru
raw kimba, purda
get ready ngana
real muthu
really muthu
for no reason ngarru
for that reason yarndu
recognise kilka
reconcile manu patjika
red pirtipirti
red mulga marlka
red ochre kambada or kambadi, milthi
get red marra
make red pirtipirtika
reeds (on river bank) karnan.gu
reflection nguya, walarri
related to one another in such a way
that you can't marry one another
pirni nguru
relations ngarndri-kaku, nguthu-ngama
relaxed kalga
remote yundra
repair dakuka
the rest ngariyuka

return nhinathika
in return kidla
revenge party pinya
ribs diparri, pangki
ride (a horse) thukayindri
good rider thukayindrini
right patjikurnu
on the right pinhaniwa
to the right pinhanikadi
having rights over nganggali
ripe parndra, parrkini, pirtipirti
ripen, get ripe pirtipirtina
ripple ngamanyalpi, marndikila
river karirri, kinipapa, karitjurru, kadri
river gum yulkuparlu
river wattle kamburru
(river) crossing ngapangarrka
road palthu, wardayapa
roast darra
rock mardra
bedded rock, big flat rock palparri
rock (as in a coolamon) pinaka
rock wallaby kantu
rockhole mardrakipani
roll over karrtji
roll up kunyama, nhapi, thurrpa
roll up into a ball (e.g. string) pampuka
roly-poly kurla kilthi
root of tree kaparri
rope wirni, wilpuru, drupa
rot thunggana
rotten kutawirri, thungga
rough kurtukurtu, thitathita
rough (voice) kaldrukaldru
round dupurdupu
round up kulpina
rounded pampaampu
rouse on yandri
have a row kadiyindri
rub windri
rub (hard) kururrupa
rubbish kanthiri
ruin madlantjika
rum ngapa kaldri
run mini
run (of liquid) ngaka
run and spear miniwarrkana
run around miniminithika
run away miniwindri, putharrkawindri, winka, winkapani
run away (stealthily) kinyiwinka
run away with minilka, winkama
run back mininthika
run down ngakangari, ngakapandhi
run past wanthamini
running (water) yulpurru

be sad walya yurayindri
saddle tjadla
saliva ngaltja
salt thaltu
saltbush, types of mulhayimpa, kartakarta
same yala, nguya yala, yarnduldrangu
the same place nHINGINGU
in the same way yarnduldrangu
sand padla, padla muthu, thipari
sand goanna karingkarra
sandfly pidriputha
sandhill miri, miriwita
sandhill snake wama
satisfied patjikurnu
be savage thirrithirrina
say ngana, yandha
scar tjinbiri
scatter mangga
scatter (them, e.g. people) pirnpi
scoop up (water) kaluwa
scorpion kinirdaka
scrape dringa
scrape all over dringatharra, dringawaga
scratch mirra
scream kirdra
scrub pukapuka, wathi pukapuka
scrubby wathiwindhi
sea thaltuwata
seagull wiriwangkanga
seal nyanma
search ngandrangandra
second finger mara payirri
see wawa
see properly kurrukurru
seed mitji
seeds (probably only edible seeds) pawa
send yinba
send across yinbapada
send away yinbatharra, yinbawindri
send back home yinbathika
send for kandri
sensible tjurumindji
separate paladinjala, punthipunthipa
set (sun) windri, wirri
sever mulpa
sew karrpa, milpi
shade, shadow walarri
shady, having plenty of shade walawalarri
shag (= cormorant) maluda
black shag ngukumindji
shakes ngarra, yandjijandjika, yandjijandjina
knock or shake seeds off pudlapudla
shaking legs/knees (in corroboree, after a death) kuma
be shaky yandjijandji
shallow kanda, putha
shame nhinda
shame (someone) nhinda ngunyingunyi
shape nhinda
share kala, wandukudra, yalba, manggamanggakurra
sharp tjalparri, tjarrkarla
sharpen  tjalparrika
shatter  druka, kudrakudrayindri,
pilthipilthirrika
she  nhani, nhaniyi, nhatjadu, nhanidu,
nhaniwa, nhandra, nhandrayi,
nhandradu
shear  mulpa
shearer  tjida
sheep  tji pi, tjampaka
shell of egg  darla
sheltered (from wind)  wardama
shield  nharrathitha
shield shrimp  pinthika
shift  waga, wagaka, wagalka
shift (something)  yitaka
shine  dintji, para, tjarnma
shirt  tjata
shiver  ngarra, yirrika
shoot  dranyi, tjutama
short  ngurlu, warnta
in a short time  warnta
for a short time  warnta, warntatharra
shorten  ngurluka
shortish  payipayirri
shortly  warnta
shoulder  kilkirri, pilpiri, pinyi, thapini,
wiliwili
shovel  nharra
show  thumba
show (by pointing)  thumbalka,
thumbatharra
show around  thumbalkathikathika,
thumbalkawagawaga
show up  kanpana
shrimp  kintha
shield shrimp  pinthika
shut (eyes)  ngarmdamayindri, ngupina(?)
shut (mouth)  dapa, munma, ngapuka
be shut (eyes)  putjuna
be shut (mouth)  ngapuna
shy  nhindali
make shy  nhinda ngunyingunyi

shyness  nhinda
sick  mundja, wariwari
become sick, get sick, be sick  patja,
    mundjana, wariwarina
make (someone) sick  mundjaka
side  diparri, pangki, thili, thinka, warra
at the side  thiliyi
on one side  warrakurnu
on this side  nhinggiyipada
on both sides  palapala
on both sides of the river  thadripalapala
sideways  thinkali
in sight  kanpa
in a similar way  marndunangu
sinew  thiltja
sing  dranga, parndri
sing out  kaldripantji, ngarndapandji
sing to yourself  drangayindri
singe the hair off  thurrka
sister, elder sister  kaku
younger sister  ngathadi
sister's child  ngathani
sister-in-law  yimadi
sit  nhina
sit (in tree, of a bird)  thanggu
sit around  nhinawagawaga
sit around waiting  wadawada
sit down  nhinapandhi
sit on haunches  wilawarra
sit on heels (with knees on the ground),
sit (as emu)  manpakurra
sit on something  nhinana
sit with legs straight out  ngurrukutha
size  nguya, nhinda
skin  darla, nyindi
skin (something)  pirnnga, nyinyimilpa
get skinny  tjirrayindri
sky  pariwirlpa
sleep  muka, thuda
sleepiness  muka
sleepy  mukali
make (someone) sleepy muka

sleepyhead mukapurra

slip yilka

slip along dikilyarra warra

slippery yapu, yiliyili, yupurru

slipping dikilyarra

not sloping much palbarri

slow marnka

slow (someone or something) down marnkaka

slowly marnka, thakurru

small pulya, purla

small intestine kunakadli

smell, have a smell parni

smell (especially, perhaps, characteristic smell, as of a person) kamiri

smell (something) panthama, parnima

smoke thupu, muki or muku

smoke (tobacco) puba

smoky cloud pirli

be smoky thupu ngana

smooth palbarri, palurru, yapu, yupurru

smoothe palurruka

smother muntji

snake kathikathi, pardi

snake, types of kadrantji, manga, mithinti, mulhana, mulhayimpa, ngandrawandra, nyungumarlinya, pardingunthu, wama, wan.gu

sneak off kudhiwindri

sneak up para

sneaky kudhikudhi

sneeze thuntjirri

snot kintha ngamburru

so yuka

soak ngapatjili

soap thupa

social division (‘meat’) kamiri, mardu

soft danthu, miltjamiljtja, tjampa

soldiers pinya

sole thinathundra

some ngalyi

somehow yilayarndu karara

someone warlu karara, warnu karara

someone’s warangi karara

something kurnu nguka, minha, minha karara

something else minha kurnu nguka

something not allowed yirrbandji

somewhere yidlanggi karara, yilanggi karara

be somewhere for a while thangguthikathika

from somewhere yilanguda karara

to somewhere yidlakadi karara, yilakadi karara

man’s son ngathalki

woman’s son ngathani

son-in-law ngalari, patjiri

song wani

soon kayidi

sore dapa, withi

sorrow ngidla

sorry purlkali

sorry (for someone) ngidlali

be sorry ngidlali ngana

make (someone) sorry ngidla ngunyingunyi

sort nguya

soul ngapitja

make its natural sound (e.g. a bird to call) ngampa, yandha

the sound of the bulroarer ngarlakurra

make the sound of the bulroarer ngarlangarlarlarurra, ngarlakurra

soup kilthi

sour kaldri

source of water ngapa

south mulhapundra, wakarrarnuku

in the space between the legs pirithanuthanu

speak ngampa, yandhayandha

spear windra
spear (something) warrkana, draka
run and spear miniwarrkana
speech ngan.gu, yawarri
have a spell pipi
spend nights on the road while travelling thudathawa
spend the night yukarra
spider marangkarra
spike thilpi
spiky stick wath! thilpi
spill parrkuka, pudla, yikaka, yikayika
spin (something) thurrpa, nhurrpa
spindle kunya
spinifex kurrumpala
spirit of a person ngapitja
spit, spit at drintha
spit, spittle ngaltja
splinter druka
split kudrikudrina, yalba
split something into splinters pilthipiltirrika
split the end (of a stick, to make a handle) kakayalba
split up wandukudra, yalbayindri
spoil madlantjika
spoil (?) pika
spongy palya
spotted dragurdragu, malkamindji
spread yawa
spread (e.g. open arms, spread legs) yarrana
spread all around yawathikathika, yawawagawaga
spring tjiri
spur thinapara
square-ended nyarna
squash dralyama
squashed dralyardralya
squat manpakurra
squeak kirdra
squeaky kuthikuthidi
squeal kirdra, ngalamarra
squeeze nyulka, yiga
stab draka
stack firewood makawarrka
stand thanggu
stand (someone, something) up thanggukula
stand (something) up thangguna
stand around thangguwagawaga
stand on head kukali thanggu
stand right up thangguthalkawarra
stand up thangguthalka
stand up and walk away thangguminiwindri
be unable to walk freely or stand ngarnmangarminyindri
star dritji, dritji dandra
stare nguduthalpa
start papan
start to burn thangka
stay nhina
stay a while nhinaninhina
steal mama, winkama
stealth kinyi
stealthily kinyili
stealthy kudhikudhi
(steel) axe wadamarta
(steel) knife nharrpa
steep slope ngarnarri
step cut in tree trunk thathi
step on nhangka
stick wathi
stick (something) in yinma
stick with a big knob on (used to stop a boomerang) pirnta
little stick wath! witju
sticky pinngapinnga
stiff paltja
be stiff (e.g. leg) ngarnmayindri
still ngada, ngurrangu
sting katjakatja, thalpa
stink parni
stinking thungga
stir  wirdiwirdika
stock up with  kinikinika
stockman  thakumani
stomach  thundru, thuru
become full (stomach)  yartuna
stone  mardra
stone for grinding nardoo  ngarduparndrini
stone knife  thaji, thurla
stoop  durrurdurruna, durruthanggu, purringari
stop  murda, parndriyindri
stop (and turn around?)  darrpi
stop (e.g. stop someone fighting)  warlima
stop for a minute on the way past  thanggumini, thangguthawa
stop halfway  mardakurra
stop someone doing something (by telling)  dadirdadima
store  thuwa
store up  kinikinika
storekeeper  thuwakipa
storm  kura, ngandjarri kura
story  mudamuda
straight  ngurraru, yurlu
straight away  kanpangu
strange  minhamindji, thula
strange  yampa
strange country  padla thula
stranger  thula
strengthen  paltjaka
stretch (arm, leg) out  nguthangutha
strike (a match)  thalpa
string  wirni, yinka, yulpudu
make string  wirnika
strip  tjirra, pirditjirra, pirditjinga
stripe  malka
striped  malkamindji
strong  ngurru, paltja

get strong, be strong; be strong enough (to cope with a situation)  ngurrungurruna
be stuck for words  ngarmangarnmayindri
be stuck together  ngarmmayindri
stupid  kurrari
suck  thapa, pardaparda, yibayiba
suck (e.g. a cut)  yibayindri
sugar  ngapa palyakini, thipi or thipiwa
sugarbag  pitjipampu
be sulky  thirrithirrina, yunkana
summer  makamaka
sun  dritji
sunrise  ditjirdunka
sunset  dritjiwindripandhi
supper  thapa
supple  paltja, danthu
make supple  paltjaka
support (as for a humpy)  pirta
suppose  kilka
surround  kulpinayindri, kulpinawaga
susceptible to  kanpa
swag  purtu
swagman  pertupakini, purtuwalthini
swallow  yurrku
swallow (bird)  pulyurru nyununyunu, tjumpunya(?)
swan  kudri
swap  ngunyiindri, wiriwinma
swear at  kaldrithayi
swear at one another  yandriyindri
sweat  kanyi
sweep  drangka, wipa or wipinga
swell  kimana
swell up  warumpudu ngana
swim  ngupa, thanma
swim across  thanmapada
swing (something, such as a rope) around  karrtjimawagawaga
swollen  warumpudu
swoop  karti wirri

T

tadpole  yundayunda
tail  kurni, nhura
tail (stock)  thangguka
take  mandri, paka
take away  walthawindri
take by force  mama
take it easy  mirni
take notice  wawatharra
take off (your clothes)  dukayindri
take out  duka, mandritharrapada
take the part of someone (in a fight or argument)  kanbi
talk  yandha, ngampa, yandhayandha
talk about  wirniwirni
tall  payirri
tame  murla
taste  nhama, wantja
tea  kuntha
tea tree  kayarri, thayarri, wawu
teach  kurrakurrana, ngana, warlparaka
tear  purra, daba
tear up  purrapurrana, purrapurrraka
tears  mitji kilthi, mitjiyindri
tease (fibre)  purpurra
tease (someone)  purnunuka, yupa

teat (e.g. of kangaroo)  ngama
tell  ngana, pintaka, wirina
tell (a lie)  manna, munga
tell (a story)  wirni, karrtjikarrtjima
tell about  wirmina
tell everyone  nganathikathika
tell someone back  nganathika
tell someone not to do something  dadirdadima
test  wantja
testicles  dambu

that  nhanhadu, nhantjadu, nhanidu, nhatjadu, nhutjadu, nhandradu, nhuludu, nhunuwa, yintjadu
that way  yarndu, yita
in that way  yarndunguda
from that  yarndunguda
that’s how  yarndunguda
the  nhandra, nhanha, nhani, nhulu, nhunu, yinha
the (more than two)  thana, thanha
the (two)  pulhu, pula
their, theirs  pulgani, pulganiyi, pulgatjadu, thanngani, thannganiyi, thanngatjadu
them (more than two)  thanha, thanhayi, thanhadu, thanngatjadu, thanngani
them (two)  pulhu, pulgani, pulhiyi, pulganiyi, pulhudu, pulgatjadu
then  ngala, ngapala
there  kala, nhinggiwa, nhinggudu, nhukuwa, yita
there in the distance?  nhukurra
around there  nhukukala, nhunggukala
from there  nhinggiwanguda, nhinggudunguda
to there  nhinggiwangadi, nhinggudungadi
these (more than two)  thanayi, thanhayi
these two  pulayi, pulhiyi
they (more than two)  thana, thanayi, thanadu
they (two)  pula, pulayi, puladu
thick  pirna
thief  kinyikanpa, kinyipurra
thigh  thadamuku, wandikila, kulayada, ngalpa
thin  mukukarta, ngawada
be thin, get thin  kirrayindri
things  purtu
think  kilka, kukathanggu
think about  kilka, kikanhina
thirst  mura
thirsty  murali
thirsty person murakanpa
make thirsty mura ngunyingunyi
this nhaniyi, nhandrajyi, nhannahayi,
nhuniyi, nhuluyi, yinhayi
this morning ngarathalkana
this way yada, yarnduyi
on this side nhinggiyipada
thorn thilpi
thorny devil thadjingumini
those (more than two) thanadu,
thanhadu
those two puladu, pulhudu
three parrkukurnu
throat ngaga, ngayimala, yutju
throw warrrka
throw (in wrestling) padlangarika
throw away warrrka
throw down warrrkapandhi
throw from one to the other
warrkawarrkana, warrrkawarrkanayindri
throw to the other side warrrkapanda
thunder yindri, ngandjarri yindri,
pildripildri
thunder cloud ngandjarri mitji
thus yilayarndu
tickle kilyikilyika, kilyikilyipa, thithidika
tickly feeling purnunu
tie, tie up karra
tie here and there karramini
tie on karrapada
tight paltja
tighten paltjaka
time putha
with time to spare mirmimirningu
in time mirmimirningu
make timid yabaka
tip up parrkuka
get tired piritjampana
tobacco paka
toenails thina ngunpurru, thinapirri
toes thinamitji
together marndu
get together mandripandhi, marndu
tomahawk mardrathaki
tomorrow ngaranhina nhukadani,
marrpathi, marnathunga
tongue parlpa, thanhani, tharli
too nguka, yuka
too far yundrayundra
tool for making (or grooving?)
boomerang thatjithatji
tooth marnardraku, waka
front tooth dida
top kamarra, kandra, kudu
top (of hill) kukapidri
torch maka paru
torn daba
be torn purrayindri
get torn dabana
tortoise nharra
totem kamiri, mardu
touch nhama
touch in passing wantjathawa
touchy (of horse) purrtjipurrtji
towards the one(s) you are talking
about yada
town thanjiyiipa
track kapi, kapitharra, palthu
track of foot thina
travel thawa
travelling yulpu
tree wathi
trip someone makumandri
tripe kunangarndri
trousers tjawurra
true muthu, yurlu
trunk (of tree) kurrpa
try wantja
tucker mulhudu, puka
tula (stone knife) thurla
turkey purdathayini
turkey bush dandhirri, pundri
turn (something) around
wapawagawaga
turn around karrtjiwaga
turn back darrpithika
turn back (down) darrpingari,
darrpipandhi
turn back, turn around karrtjingari,
karrtipandhi
turn inside out nyinyimilpa
turn off (the way or track) dirrkapandhi
turn over purri
turn something over purrilka,
karrtjingga,
karrtipandhi
in turn kala, kadla, kidlali
turtle nharra
twig wathiti thilpi, witju
twist wanyunka, wapa
twist (e.g. ankle) dulyi
twist something round wapapandhi,
wapawawagawa
two parrku, parrkulu, pulpa, thili
two days later marriparrkulu
two of them pula
two-handed fighting stick ngandithirri
type of fish kuya pardi

U

umbilical cord yadhi
be unable pudlupudluka
be unable to see (something) wamba
be unable to walk freely or stand ngarnmangarnmayindri
unafraid yabapani
unawares kudukudu
unborn baby yadhi
uncircumcised pinthapurru
uncle ngama
under, underneath pada, parrari
understand ngara
unrelated nhipa mulha
unripe purda
unripe fruit puka purda
unroll yawayawa
unroll swag purturdukarduka
unsuccessful hunter yuthapani
untie yourself dukayindri
up thalka
up there thalkatji walha, thalkatji widi, yitathalka
further up a slope or bank yitathalka
get up yirrtjithalka
upper back yumbu
upper leg wandikila
upper part of body (e.g. of kangaroo) kuldru
be upside down kukali thanggu, purri
upstream kandrakandra
urinate puda, pudathika
urinate on puduma
urine puda
us ngalunha, ngalungga, ngalinha, ngaldrarni, ngalingga, ngalini,
nganunha, nganungga, nganinha, nganingga, ngandrarni, nganini
use ngana
used to warlpara
useless madlantji
useless (small?) growth pukapuka

V

vagina ngunuwirlpa
vein yunggudu kaparri
very kanpa(?), kanpamuthu, muthu
vigorously mampali, pidipidi
go and visit nhinatharrathika
voice ngan.gu, ngaru
vomit ngukuwarra
vulva dirrpa, ngunutjarrpa

W

waddy ngandithirri
wagon wilpada
wait wada, kalka
sit around waiting wadawada
wait on! mirni, thakurru
wake (someone) up wadjaka, yirrtjina
wake up wadjina, yirrtji
walk thawa
walk about thangguthanggu
walk around thawathawa
walking stick kunya, pirtapirta, wathiwitju, windawinda
rock wallaby kantu
wallaroo thudu, yuru
want yura
war pinya
warm kangu
warriors pinya
wash yika, yirra, multhipa
wash (hands) panma
wasp kandirrtha
watch wawana
watch out for wawawawanhina
water ngapa
water birds (other than ducks)
dakamirri, digidigilyarra, dirrmi, karrukarru, kilki, kudri, maltjimarrini, maluda, mulpa, thanpathanpa, thundruputha, waliyuka or waluyuka, wirmiwanga
water rat thukathayini
water snake pardinguntu
(water) boil partjini
waterbag ngapa mandrini
waterhen dirrmi, kilki, maltjimarrini
waterhole ngapakurna
wattles see Acacias
wave kupitji, kupu warrka
wave to someone going away kupu warrkapada
waves marndikila, ngamanyalpi
waxbill tjumjunya, tjumperutra
we ngaldra, ngali, ngandra, ngani
weak darnu, wamiyami
weapon, type of wirri
wear kadli, thulka, thurrka
weave draka, karrpa
week wiki
weigh down mardringari
well patji, manyu, muthu
well! mayi, malka, ngandra
well (for water) thuka
well built nguyamindji
west dritjiwindrini
wet ngaba
wet something ngabaka
get wet ngabana
whack kartamatha
what? minha
what!, what?, what now? mayi
what (name)? wara
what (saying)? yidlayardu, yilaru
what for? minhamana, minhangadi
what happen to? minhangana
what is it? minhayarndu
do what? minhangana
I don't know what minha kara
when? walpi, wintja
I don't know when walpi kara
where? yidlanggi, yilanggi, yilayadi, yidlayi
I don't know where yidlanggi kara, yilanggi kara
where from? yidlangginguda, yilaadinguda, yilanguda
I don't know where from yilanguda kara
where to? yidlakadi, yilakadi
I don't know where to yidlakadi kara, yilakadi kara
which? minha
a while ago ngakamarra, mirni
in a while mirni
whip wibu, wipayithi
whirl (something) around kartjikartjima
whirlwind makumarda, thurrpu
whisky ngapa kaldri
whistle payipaka, wirlpi
be whistling wirlpinhina
white parlu
white (only in compounds) putha
white clay thurna
white man pirripirri, walypala
white woman wadjina, wadlumpada
white-eyed duck mitjiparlu
whitewood ngurraputha, kururrntjala
who? wara, warmu, warlu, warangi
I don’t know who warmu kara, warlu kara
whose? warangi
I don’t know whose warangi kara
why? minhangadi
wide pirna, yarra
widow mangawarru
widower thupulu
wife nhipa
wife’s brother kardri
wild (animal) wilka
wild dog pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandyampa, thirrtha yampa
be wild thirrthirrina
will I? kirri
willow parlayila, tjirri
willy wagtail thindrithindri
win mandrithayi
wind kundangali, thayirri, wathara
windbreak kankunu
winding kutikutirri
wing kutja, nguna
wing feathers kutja
winter pundra, malthi, kilpa
wipe drangka, wikana, wirrk(a)
wipe off wikapada
witchetty grub kananggu or kanunggu
with her nhangganiyi, nhanggatjaduyi
with him, with it nhungganiyi, nhunggatjaduyi
with them pulganiyi, pulgatjaduyi, thannganiyi, thanngatjaduyi
without looking, without seeing kudukudu
woma (snake) manga
( Aboriginal) woman yiwa, tjiwara
woman! (as a term of address) purdupa
woman’s son’s child kami
women’s genitals ngunu
wood wathi
wood adder (type of gecko) ngapardalku
wood duck kunapika
wool yamunu
word ngan.gu, yawarri
work (n.) waka
work (v.) wakana
work out kurrakurra
make work wakaka
worrying purlkali
wrestle pumayindri
wrinkly nyununyunu
write draka
the wrong way manhamanha, yikayika
wrongly manhamanha

Y

yabby marnngani
yam kardra
yamstick mudra
yard yarru
yawn didamangga, kagayindri
year malthi
yell karrrka
yellow parru
yellow goanna marngali
yellow ochre parru
yellowbelly ngampurru
yes kawu, ngaandi
yesterday kalkayi, ngananhinanhukada
not yet kali paningu, walyangu
you  yini, yundru, yina, yinggani, yula, yulhu, yulgani, yulani, yuda, yudani, yunhu, yunngani
young  purla
young man  pangga
younger  pulya
younger brother or sister  ngathadi
your own  paladi

your, yours  yinggani, yulgani, yulani, yunngani, yudangga, yudani
for yourself  nganggali
yower  karlaka

Z

zebra finch  tjumpunya, tjumpurra
Appendix

4.1 Naming of new concepts

Concepts introduced by the white men may be expressed by one of three methods, or by a combination of two of these:

(a) extension of the meaning of an existing word,
(b) coining of an expression from existing words,
(c) borrowing of the English word (not necessarily directly).

Examples of (a) include *kuntha*, the name of a herbaceous plant growing at the water's edge in waterholes, and called by the whites 'pennyroyal' or 'tea bush' (because a drink was brewed with it), and extended to mean 'tea'; *purdu* 'goods', 'belongings', extended to mean 'swag'; yurrkuyurrku 'dilly bag', extended to 'port' (i.e. 'suitcase'); mardrathandra 'stone' (mardra is 'stone' in general; thandra 'nut in bloodwood tree') and mardramitji 'stone' (mitji 'eye', 'seed', may be used as a compound element for small rounded objects) both extended to include 'bullet'; and *wathi* 'tree' to any machinery, tools or other metal or wooden objects. (It is likely that *wathi* also had, traditionally, a meaning 'thing (in general)', as the corresponding word has in Arrernte and Western Desert languages, among others.) Other probable cases, in which the original meaning of the word is not known, are wardama 'motor car' and yulya 'policeman' (which is found also in Diyari). A verb whose meaning has been extended is *draka* 'to pierce', also now 'to write'.

Examples of (b) include a number involving the gerund formative -ini, which nominalises the verb. For example, ngapa patjikini 'sugar' (ngapa 'water', patji 'good', -ka 'causative', literally something like 'water-improver'), purtuwalthini 'swagman' (purtu cf. (a), waltha 'to carry', lit. 'swag-carrier'), padla warrkini 'shovel' (padla 'ground', warrka 'to throw', 'ground-thrower'), wathi patjipatjikini 'mechanic' (wathi cf. (a), patji 'good', -ka 'causative', 'machine-fixer'). Examples not of this type include the verbs mininhina 'to drive along (e.g. in a car)' (mini 'to run', nhina 'to sit') and thukayindri 'to ride (a horse)' (thuka 'to carry', -yindri 'reflexive/reciprocal/intransitive/applicative', something like 'carry yourself') and the nouns puka patji 'cake' (puka 'tucker', patji 'good') and ngapa kaldri 'alcoholic drink' (ngapa 'water', kaldri 'bitter').

Examples of type (c) can be further classified, imprecisely, according to how fully they are assimilated into Yandruwandha — changed so that they fit the Yandruwandha sound system. Words which are unassimilated or only slightly assimilated, include [stɔːki'pa]
‘storekeeper’ (also [tɔ:ki:pa], a little more assimilated, and compare thuwa ‘store’; bagi ‘buggy’ (also pagi, which is fully assimilated) and [puŋɡəŋkə] ‘blanket’. These are probably on-the-spot borrowings by the informant, as may be some of the next group.

Words which are partly assimilated — in that, for example, a fricative has become an affricate but not yet a stop, or a consonant cluster has been broken up but the main stress has not been transferred to the new initial syllable so formed, or a final vowel has been added but a consonant cluster not normally permissible in Yandruwandha remains — include [tʃuɡe] ‘sugar’ (also tjuga, which is fully assimilated), [buŋɡu] (or [bʊŋɡu]) ‘bridle’, mitji padna ([pádŋa]) ‘button’ (for mitji see in examples of (a)), tjadala ‘saddle’ (also tjadla, which although closer to the English form also conforms more closely to Yandruwandha phonotactics), paypa ‘pipe’, [pāŋŋputu] ‘pannikin’ (pintpot), dhiliba ‘devil’, [djà-pa] ‘supper’, rabiti ‘rabbit’. Perhaps walypala ‘white man’ should be included here, as lyp does not occur in native words.

Most of the borrowed words attested are fully assimilated. In some cases they are compounded with an appropriate classifier, as puka paka ‘tobacco’ (puka ‘vegetable food’), wathi mutuka ‘motorcar’ (wathi ‘wooden — and now also metal — object’), wathi ngayana ‘a piece of iron’, maka matji ‘matches’ (maka ‘fire’), kathi puluka ‘bullock’. The origin and meaning or function of the addition yitti in wipayithi ‘whip’ (also wibu) are not known.

There are very few verbs: two have verb stem formatives added — wakana ‘to work’ (-na ‘inchoative’, often meaning ‘become’) and kandama ‘to count’ (-ma ‘causative’) — while one seems to be derived from the English present particle/gerund — wipingV ‘to sweep’ (the final vowel, written V here, is unknown because only the nominalised form has been heard).

The origin of tjambaka (the well-known word jumbuck) ‘sheep’ is not known (see Dixon, Ramson and Thomas (1990) *Australian Aboriginal words in English: their origin and meaning*, p.67). Words which have come into Yandruwandha from other Aboriginal languages via English include kundi ‘house’, wadlumbada ‘white woman’ (“white lubra”) and kabuta ‘hat’ (Dixon, Ramson and Thomas pp.199, 170 and 198 — re ‘cobra’).

Fully assimilated borrowed words not already mentioned are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tjawurra</td>
<td>‘trousers’</td>
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<td>pilta</td>
<td>‘belt’</td>
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<td>tjata</td>
<td>‘shirt’</td>
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<td>kuta</td>
<td>‘coat’</td>
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<td>puruka</td>
<td>‘dress’ (from ‘frock’)</td>
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<td>drupa</td>
<td>‘rope’</td>
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<td>wilpada</td>
<td>‘wagon’ (from ‘wheelbarrow’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>makita</td>
<td>‘rifle’ (from ‘musket’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mayatha</td>
<td>‘boss’ (from ‘master’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>thakumani</td>
<td>‘stockman’</td>
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<tr>
<td>milimani</td>
<td>‘mailman’</td>
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<tr>
<td>pakitjamba</td>
<td>‘buckjumper’</td>
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<tr>
<td>papurla</td>
<td>‘hobble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thaltawata</td>
<td>‘sea’ (from ‘saltwater’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thanjtipa, thanjitjipa</td>
<td>‘town’ (from ‘township’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuwa</td>
<td>‘store’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many of the adaptations exemplified by these borrowings are obvious, such as replacement of English initial /b/ by p, /ʃ/ (usually written ch or tch) by tj, final /ə/ (often written er, as in better) by a. Others are not so obvious but the majority are predictable; these include, for single consonants, /ʃ/ (= sh) by tj, /s/ by th, initial /t/ by th (since initial /t/, /rt/, /d/ and /dh/ are not permitted in Yandruwandha the only other possibility is /rd/), /z/ by rr and initial /r/ by rdr; for consonant clusters /st/ replaced by th (medially as well as initially), /sk/ by k, /sw/ by w, /nsh/ by ntj and /fr/ by pVr (V represents any vowel); for vowels /au/ by a (or in one case awu), /ɔ/ by a, /ø/ (the sound of o in got) by a (except that it is u in puruka), /ɛ/ (the sound of e in get) by i, /i:/ (like the ee in sheep) by i, /ou/ by u. The final vowel added when the English word ends in a consonant is usually a, although there are three examples of i and one of u (wipu). Final /z/ has been deleted in two words. ng has been preposed before initial /al/ (in ngayana). Other less easily explained correspondences are between initial /tr/ and tj, initial /θr/ and thirr, /ɑː/ and aya, (aa also heard), /o/ and u, /i/ and iyi [ɪ’].

4.2 Place names

With references to 1:250,000 maps: Inna = Innamincka, Cord = Cordillo, Strz = Strzelecki, DurD = Durham Downs, Barrolka. 1Y means said by BK to be Yandruwandha, Yw Yawarrawarrka and SY said to be Pilardapa but probably actually Strzelecki Yandruwandha.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Map Ref.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalangaranyi</td>
<td>Dullingari Waterhole (?)</td>
<td>Strz 357528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalintji</td>
<td>Daralingie Well (?)</td>
<td>Strz 338479</td>
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<td>Dampunu</td>
<td>Dampaona Waterhole</td>
<td>Cord 324655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Didawalkali</td>
<td>Derawalkillie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 351620  Yw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Didawandrini</td>
<td>Derawantana Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 354576</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kadripariwlpa</td>
<td>Cutrabelbo Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 322581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadrimitchi</td>
<td>Kudriemitchie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 314605  1Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadripayirri</td>
<td>Cuttabirrie Station</td>
<td>Inna 295595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kakurrthunggayi</td>
<td>Gidgealpa Oilfield</td>
<td>down from Gidgealpa, in the sandhills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalumurayi</td>
<td>place name</td>
<td>somewhere near Moomba oilfield towards the Strzelecki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalyamarru</td>
<td>Callamurra Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 385563</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karitjurru</td>
<td>Coongie Lake</td>
<td>Inna 310625  Yw</td>
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<td>Kathipidi</td>
<td>Cuttaberrie Lake</td>
<td>Inna 321615  Yw</td>
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<td>Kilyalpa</td>
<td>Gidgealpa Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 309548</td>
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<td>Kinipapa</td>
<td>Coopers Creek</td>
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<td>Place Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Coordinates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kukuyi</td>
<td>Cooquie Waterhole</td>
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<td>Kunathi</td>
<td>Coonatie Waterhole</td>
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<td>Kuyapidri</td>
<td>Queerbie Waterhole</td>
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<td>Mudlalee Waterhole</td>
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<td>Mardamarda</td>
<td>Murtamurta Well</td>
<td>Strz 323454</td>
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<td>Mardrantji</td>
<td>Mudrange Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 318575</td>
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<td>Mardrapirna</td>
<td>Planet Downs or Tibbooburra</td>
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<td>Makulpi</td>
<td>Marqualpie Waterhole</td>
<td>Cord 382660</td>
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<td>Malkanpa</td>
<td>Mulkonbar Waterhole (Innamincka)</td>
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<td>Merrimelia</td>
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<td>Marrpu</td>
<td>Marpoo Waterhole</td>
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<td>Marrukatjani</td>
<td>Lake Maroocutchanie</td>
<td>Inna 315631</td>
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<td>Mingkayi</td>
<td>Minkie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 360555</td>
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<td>Mitkakaldrathili</td>
<td>Mitkakaldratillie Lakes</td>
<td>Inna 337629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitkapatjithili</td>
<td>near Cordillo Downs</td>
<td>Yw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudrangankuthili</td>
<td>Scrubby Camp Waterhole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Munba</td>
<td>Lake Moonba</td>
<td>Strz 343480</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngagapugina</td>
<td>Ooga-Boogina Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 288566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngandaparu</td>
<td>Arrabury</td>
<td>Barrolka 403677</td>
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<td>Ngapamiri</td>
<td>Nappamerry</td>
<td>DurD 411576</td>
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<td>Ngapatjiri</td>
<td>Lake Apachurie</td>
<td>Inna 304626</td>
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<td>Ngapawirni</td>
<td>Nappaoonie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 397566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngunapirinta</td>
<td>Oonabrinta Creek</td>
<td>Inna 375567</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhanthanini</td>
<td>Yantandana Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 327611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palkarrakarani</td>
<td>the name of the sandhill from</td>
<td>SY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which the spirits of the dead float</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>off into the air</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pardlaparli</td>
<td>Burlieburlie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 370550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patjiwarra</td>
<td>Patchawara Creek</td>
<td>Inna 365608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukapurdai</td>
<td>Bookabourdie Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 344582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulupulu</td>
<td>Booloo Booloo Waterhole</td>
<td>DurD 409575</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thadani</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Thala</td>
<td>Della Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 363534</td>
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<td>Thayipin.gini</td>
<td>Typingine Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 328603</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thayipingginyi</td>
<td>w.h. on Patchawara Creek (?)</td>
<td>Inna 365608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thilka</td>
<td>Tilcha Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 358557</td>
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<td>Thirriwarra</td>
<td>Tirrawarra Waterhole</td>
<td>Inna 308595</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thundilawarani</td>
<td>Lake Toontoonawaranie</td>
<td>Inna 310637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thuntjimintji</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurratji</td>
<td>Toolache Waterhole</td>
<td>Strz 337485</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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4.3 Kinship

The kinship system, the way people talk about family, is very different in Aboriginal languages in general from the way things are organised for speakers of English. As a result, the translation of a kinship term (a name for a type of relation) can be misleading. For example, ngarnridi is translated as ‘mother’, but in English when we use the word ‘mother’ it generally refers to one particular person; for me, my mother is the one who gave birth to me, and nobody else. In the Aboriginal system, at least in many parts of Australia if not everywhere, everyone in the whole of society can be called by a kinship term. The word that we translate as ‘mother’ refers also to ‘mother’s sisters’ (in our English system) and to ‘mother’s mother’s sisters’ daughters’ and to various other people. Similarly, ngapiri means ‘father’ but also ‘father’s brother’ and various others. The same sort of thing (with differences in the details) applies to all other kinship terms.

In Yandruwandha, the variety of ways of talking about kinship were probably very complex, as they are or were in other languages of inland Australia, but the last speakers did not have a full grasp of them. This is a common situation when a language is going out of use and being replaced by another; speakers forget terminology when there is no-one in their community to whom it would apply. This is worse when the replacement language is English because of the radically different kinship system — the rules by which people decide how they are related to others, what to call them and how to behave with them are very different.

Some details could be filled in from knowledge of closely related languages. For example, a term used for a grandparent can be assumed to have been used also for the grandparent’s brothers and sisters, and to have been used also by the grandparent for the corresponding grandchild. Thus, for example, I call my mother’s mother kanyini, and she also calls me by the same name. I would probably also call her brothers and sisters kanyini, and they would all call me by the same term. However, no attempt is made in the dictionary entries here to describe the full range of likely meanings of any kinship term, and usually only the most basic meaning is given.

Some other differences between Yandruwandha and English are:

Yandruwandha has a word for ‘elder brother’, a word for ‘elder sister’, and a word for ‘younger brother or sister’ (they are not distinguished, unless you add a word like ‘male’ or ‘female’) while English has just the words ‘brother’ and ‘sister’ (although, of course, you can add words like ‘elder’, ‘younger’, ‘big’, ‘little’);
Since my father's brother is also a father to me, the word that would normally be translated as 'uncle' (ngama) applies only to my mother's brothers (and certain others more distantly related), and similarly my aunties are my father's sisters but not my mother's sisters;

Instead of having a word equivalent to 'son' and a word equivalent to 'daughter', Yandruwandha has a word ngathani that a woman uses for her own children (sons or daughters) and her sisters' children, and a man would use this word also for his sisters' children, and a word ngathalki that a man uses for his own children or that people of both sexes use for their brothers' children;

Yandruwandha has four separate words for grandparents — kanyini 'mother's mother', papa 'mother's father', kami 'father's mother' and tjindra 'father's father', while English has the same words, grandfather and grandmother, that are used for grandparents on both the maternal and the paternal side;

A kami in your own generation is equivalent to a cousin, but is used only for father's sister's children and mother's brother's children (and certain others more distant); father's brother's children and mother's sister's children are regarded as brothers and sisters.

Some other differences can be discovered by studying the kinship chart, which, however, is incomplete and in some parts unreliable. In this chart, the conventional symbols for male, a circle with an arrow on the upper right, and female, a circle with a cross underneath, are used. A + sign means 'marries' and a line going down from this, or sometimes down and across and down again, leads to the children of that couple. EGO means 'me'.
Yandruwandha kinship chart

♀ represents females; ♂ males; EGO means me; + means marries
5 Stories and texts

The following two sections comprise (§5.1) an account of some features of the life of the Yandruwandha before contact with Europeans, told by Benny Kerwin, and (§5.2) a collection of stories and fragments of stories, mostly from Benny Kerwin but with three short ones by Tim Guttie.

The texts are broken up into numbered sentences; the Yandruwandha text of each comes first, and under each line of this there is an interlinear translation — a line giving a detailed literal translation, word by word. This is mainly for the use of those people who are particularly interested in the grammar and would have a copy of the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk. Other readers can skip these lines. Some Yandruwandha words have hyphens to help people who are using the interlinear translation. At the end of each sentence (in §5.1), or at the end of each story (in §5.2) a free (plain English) translation is given. The text is broken up into sections according to the topic.

A question mark in an interlinear translation denotes that the meaning or function of a suffix (or, less commonly, a stem) is unknown, or that a word cannot be heard clearly and I am guessing. (?) after a translation means that I am particularly unsure of it.

Many sentences are introduced by ngapala, glossed ‘well’ or ‘then’, or ngala ‘then’ and these words are often more or less meaningless (like, for example, English ‘well’) and need not appear in a free translation.

Marking of words for number in Yandruwandha (equivalent to putting s on the end of a word in English, as in boys) is optional and not common; thus the use of plural number in the free translation is governed usually by the sense of the sentence and not by the use of a plural form in the original text.

5.1 An ethnographic text [A]¹

The following description of some features of the life of the Aboriginal people of the Innamincka area before its disruption by white settlers is a corrected and adapted version of the paper ‘The land of stone chips’ (Kerwin & Breen 1981). Most of it was given in a single long Yandruwandha text in 1972, repeated with modifications a few days later. It was translated by Breen, with substantial help from Kerwin. Unfortunately, Ben Kerwin died before all details of the translation could be checked. The texts were edited and

¹ Cross-references to sentences in this section are prefaced by ‘A’ in the companion volume, Innamincka Talk.
combined by Breen to give the following account.\textsuperscript{2} The first text, in substantially unedited form, has been published (together with biographical notes on Ben Kerwin) in Hercus and Sutton (1986).

The title of the Oceania paper is based on the name that the Innamincka people called themselves: \textit{Thayipilthirringuda}. This comprises the word \textit{thayi} ‘grinding stone’, usually used in conjunction with the generic term \textit{mardra} ‘stone’, as \textit{mardra thayi}, \textit{pilthirri} ‘stone chips’ and -\textit{nguda} ‘from’. This name arises from the presence at Innamincka of deposits of sandstone from which grinding stones were quarried, and refers to the waste material — stone chips — from the quarrying. The name can, therefore, be freely translated as ‘people from the land of stone chips’.

The text is broken up into sentences according to the topic. A more or less free translation follows each sentence. This is sometimes by Kerwin, sometimes by Breen; Kerwin’s translations are usually freer. The translation of a sentence is often followed by an explanatory note or notes. These are cross-referenced to the number of the sentence, and often include additional information given by the narrator. Many of these notes have been deleted as unnecessary now, given the grammar and dictionary.

Usage of tense in the Yandruwandha text does not seem to be entirely consistent; however, this impression may be due to my lack of knowledge of the range of uses of the various tense and other inflections.

No attempt has been made to compare this text with other published material on the culture of this or similar areas. Craig (1970)\textsuperscript{3} gives many references to such material.

A. Nets made from bow vine

1 \textit{Karrukarrundjali nganha.} \textsuperscript{4} \\
old.man-PL-ERG 1sg:ACC \\
The old men [told] me [how they did it].

\textit{Karrukarrundjali nganari nganha} was intended; \textit{nganari} means ‘told’.

2 \textit{Ngathu wawatharrana karlukarlu-ngadi yukini-ngadi pirli yama} \\
1sg:ERG see-fly-IP fish-DAT catch-GER-DAT bag.net cross.net \\
\textit{yina karrpa-rlayi}. \textsuperscript{5} \textsuperscript{6} \\
EMPH weave-SIM \\
I watched them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.

\textit{-tharra}, in the second word, denotes completeness of the action: ‘I saw it all’. (See also note to 63.) \textit{Yuka} means ‘catch fish by swimming with the net and sweeping the fish up into it’. A cross net is a net that is stretched across the river.

\textsuperscript{2} The text as published here contains three long unbroken extracts from the first version (transcript D): lines 1–37, 99–121, 141–160. Most of the remainder is from that version, but not in the original order. Lines taken from the second version (transcript E) are: 54–57, 63, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, 89, 92, 95, 161–168. Material from other sources is lines 122–133 and 177–189. An aim of the editing was to produce a logically ordered account of some aspects of Yandruwandha culture.

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{North-West-Central Queensland: an annotated bibliography}, Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

\textsuperscript{4} Karrukarrundjali means ‘old man’.

\textsuperscript{5} Ngathu means ‘see’.

\textsuperscript{6} Tharra means ‘completed’. 

\textsuperscript{7} Karrpa means ‘weave’.
Minhaya-ngadilatji karlukarlu yukini-ngadi kara, ya kinipapayi what-DAT-EMPH-EMPH fish catch-GER-DAT maybe and river-LOC kara kurini-ngadi, karlukarlku kara yamali. maybe put-GER-DAT fish maybe cross.net-INST That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.

Pungguli ngala. bow.vine-INST then [They make it] out of the bow vine.

Punggu mulpini-ngudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu bow.vine cut-GER-ABL-EMPH then put-UNSP water-LOC week two kara, thunggani-ngadi. maybe rotten-CAUS-GER-DAT They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot. The last word should be thunggananingadi.

Kali thana thukaringu ngapa-ngudatji ya pirditjirranga already 3pl:NOM take.out-UNSP-THEN water-ABL-EMPH and strip-FUT thanha. 3pl:ACC Then they take it out of the water and strip it.

It is not clear whether pirditjirra means ‘strip the leaves off’ or ‘peel’.

Ngapala kururrupa-rnanga nga nhurrpanga ngalpayi kunya payirrili. then rub-CONT then spin-FUT thigh-LOC spindle long-INST Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle. Kururrupa normally means ‘grind’ but here refers to rubbing with stones to separate the fibres.

Ngapala kundikilili thana thurrparitji. then ball-INST 3pl:NOM roll-UNSP-EMPH Then they roll it into a ball

Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. string long-CAUS-UNSP 3sg:ACC then spindle-LOC put-FUT They make the string long and put it on the spindle.

Ngapala thana karrpa-rnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali then 3pl:NOM weave-CONT cotton-like EMPH white.man-ERG kurra-rlatji thana, thirrila karrpini-ngadi mirrka. put-PRES-EMPH 3pl:NOM cotton-EMPH weave-GER-DAT clothes They then weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.

Ngapala wirriritj yamatji thana drakaringu wathili well string-EMPH cross.net-EMPH 3pl:NOM weave-UNSP-THEN stick-INST
Stories and texts

kunyali.
spinadle-INST
They weave it into a cross net with a stick and a spindle.
The stick is held parallel to the spindle.

12 Palipaljakari thana karukaru-nga; karranga kinipapayitji.
strong-make-UNsP 3pl:NOM fish-DAT put-FUT river-LOC-EMPH
They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.

13 Ngapala yamalitji mardiri malkiri.
well cross.net-INST-EMPH get-UNSP many
They got a lot of them in the cross net.

14 Minhaya ngala?
what then
What next?

15 Kurra-rnanga kandratji mirndihanmini-ngaditji thana (or thanha)
put-CONT top-EMPH float-GER-DAT-EMPH 3pl:NOM (or 3pl:ACC)
yamatji, karnanku yina.
cross.net-EMPH reed EMPH
They put reeds on top of the cross net so that it will float.
The procedure described in this and following sentences of course preceded the use of the net (12, 13).

16 Karraringu thanha mulpini-nguda warnta, payipayirru yina, mara
tie-UNSP-then 3pl:ACC cut-GER-ABL short long-long EMPH hand
witju-nyadi.
finger-like
They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.
The word payirri ‘long’ is reduplicated here and the resulting word means ‘not very long’.

17 Ngapala karramini-rnanga.
well tie-run-CONT
They tie them here and there.
Mini ‘run’ is used here as a modifier of the verb to denote ‘do in a number of places’, i.e. ‘here and there’.

18 Ngananga kurranga kinipapayitji, ngapala thana mirndihanma.
do-FUT put-FUT river-LOC-EMPH then 3pl:NOM float-UNSP
Then they put them in the river and they float.
Mirndihanma ‘float’ is a compound verb which incorporates thanma ‘swim’; mirndi, however, is not known elsewhere.

19 Ngala ngapa kukuyitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji
then water deep-LOC-EMPH down bottom-LOC-EMPH stone-pebble
They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.

Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.

They only catch bony bream.

Those bony bream are the very bony ones.

They have a net woven in one way for yellowbelly, and another kind for bony bream, and another kind for catching fish while swimming.

The words *yama* and (perhaps) *pirli*, here translated 'net', may be used incorrectly here. Earlier *pirli* meant 'bag net' and *yama* 'cross net' but the meanings are reversed in these sentences. In fact, *pirli* probably means 'net (generic)'; see 28, 31, 34, 40, 42.
Stories and texts

27 Ngala Yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, then cross.net-INST 3pl:NOM daylight-much put-UNSP-THEN afternoon-LOC marripathin minipandhingayayi mandrithal kanga karlukarlutatji, ngampurru next.day run-down-FUT-DISTORT get-up-FUT fish-EMPH-EMPH yellowbelly kara, ya kathi nharra-mindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi maybe or animal coolamon-PROP maybe or bird maybe or animal thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi 3pl:NOM-HERE what EMPH animal name-EMPH 1sg:NOM kuditharrarlarlala, kathi thukathayini, thana drika-lapurrayi thanha. forget-PRES-EMPH animal mussel-eat-GER 3pl:NOM call-REMP-? 3pl:ACC Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them.

Here kathi ‘meat, edible animal’ is used in a generic-specific construction, as was mardra ‘stone’ in 19, but in that case the two were pronounced as a single word. The bird the narrator had in mind was a shag (cormorant). The ‘mussel eaters’ are water rats. This is probably a nickname, not the real name.

28 Thanatji — minhaya, paldriyi — pirlitiyi. 3pl:NOM-EMPH what die-POT net-LOC-EMPH They might have died in the net.

The verb wanted was probably ‘drown’, not ‘die’.

29 Patjikurnu thayingatji thana. good eat-FUT-EMPH 3pl:NOM They are good eating.

Thayiningaditji ‘eat-GER-DAT-EMPH’ may have been meant.

30 Kulari thana(?) makamuduli. cook 3pl:NOM(-?) hot-ash-INST They cook them in hot ashes.

29 and 30 seem to refer to the water rats.

31 Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindiringu thana pirlitji then return-UNSP-THEN put.in.the.sun-away-UNSP-THEN 3pl:NOM net-EMPH thanha ngapa kadawayi. 3pl:ACC water edge-LOC Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.

32 Yuka-yindri(?) kalkayi, ‘May, karlukarlutji wayinila ngandra?’ ask-RR(-GER?) afternoon-LOC well fish-EMPH how.many-EMPH 1pl.in:NOM In the afternoon they ask one another, ‘How many fish did we get?’.

33 Ay malkirringu thanayi! oh many-YET 3pl:NOM-HERE ‘Oh, plenty!’
Ay marripathi ngandra pirlitji kurranga ngapayitji.

Well we needn’t put the net in the water again until tomorrow.

In English, of course, the answer would be ‘No’.

Ngapala thana thayi-yindringinaringu ngurra karlukarlutji, nhaningu

Then they sit in the shade all the time, eating fish.

If walarri is a feminine noun (which very few words are, other than those referring to female humans or animals), nhaningu could possibly be nhaniyingu ‘3sg:fem:NOM-HERE-THEN’.

They just sit and eat.

The word written ‘ani’ is probably English ‘only’.

B. Nets made from bulrushes

Karlkuli ngala yamatji mikimana, ngana-lapurra thana yamali

Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.

Mikima ‘to make’ is a loan-word from English.

Minhaya warrka-rnanga pirditjirranga thanha, kathi thukali.

They cut them down and strip them with a mussel [shell].

Wirnika-malka puru — purupurriningudalatji thana parndripparndringa

They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it, in the same way as for making the nets they put across the river.

The second word, puru, may be simply an anticipation or false start of the following word.
C. Catching ducks

41 Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana and bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM want-UNSP kill-FUT net 3pl:NOM paladildrangu drakini-nguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga type-BUT-YET weave-GER-ABL then tree-LOC in tie-FUT warra kurmutji, thadri-palapala yina. side-other-EMPH bank-both.sides EMPH If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it onto a tree on each bank of the river. Birds, i.e. ducks.

42 Nga — yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minha-ngadildra, then how-BUT-YET size net back-? well what-DAT-BUT wathi nhutjadu kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu tree 3sg:NOM:THERE near-BUT then tree big 3du:NOM:THERE kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. coolibah stand-PRES how size end-EMPH They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].

The exact translation of this sentence is not clear; in particular the reference to ngunthu (translated as 'the back [of the net]').

43 Ngapala kurrapadari yita. then tie-in-UNSP over.there Then they tie it on over there.

44 Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji then boomerang-EMPH 3pl:NOM make-UNSP boomerang-EMPH thinbini-nguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. make-GER-ABL then hole put-FUT nose one-LOC Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it. They put a hole in one end so that it would whistle when thrown. The hole is in the end which is not held.

45 Ngapala palhatji thana thilparingu, karna malkirri thawini-nguda then bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM chase-UNSP-THEN man many go-GER-ABL nga thilpanga thanha palhatji. then chase-FUT 3pl:ACC bird-EMPH Then a lot of men go and chase the birds down.

46 Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) well 3pl:NOM fly-down-UNSP hither then man 3sg:NOM(?) wada-yindirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga. wait-RR-PRES bank-both sides boomerang-EMPH throw-FUT Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.
The pronoun *nhunu* here (if it is that) seems to be referring to the group as a single entity.

47  *Ngapala palhatji thana kariwirringu.*
then  bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM  dive-UNSP-THEN
Then the birds dive down.

48  *Minhaya-puru yina?*
what-AVER  EMPH
What for?

49  *Palha thirri-puru.*
bird  chicken.hawk-AVER
Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.

The birds think the whistle of the boomerang is the whistle of a chicken hawk.

50  *Nga pirliyi thana windriringu.*
then  net-LOC 3pl:NOM  enter-UNSP-THEN
They go into the net.

51  *Ngala karna parrkulutji pula warrkapandhi-rlayila pirlitji.*
then  man  two-EMPH 3du:NOM  throw-down-SIM-EMPH  net-EMPH
Then the two men throw the net down.

52  *Ngapala pula thingapadanga yada.*
then  3du:NOM  pull-in-FUT  hither
They pull it in.

53  *Palha yina mandriringu malkirrilatji.*
bird  EMPH  get-UNSP-THEN  many-EMPH-EMPH
They get a lot of birds.

54  *Karna thana thikarila(?), minhangananga kayidila, thana*
man  3pl:NOM  return-EMPH  what-do-FUT  now-EMPH 3pl:NOM

- *thilpini-ngudatji.*
chase-GER-ABL-EMPH
The men who were chasing them come back, and what do they do then?

55  *Ngapala parndringa palhatji, waltha-yindrithikangalatji.*
well  kill-FUT  bird-EMPH  carry-RR-return-FUT-EMPH-EMPH
Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.

-yindri here denotes action for one’s own benefit.

56  *Ya manggamanggakurraringu.*
and  divide-divide-put-UNSP-THEN
They share them out.

57  *Thanayildra pakangala ngalyitji, thanayildra* (word not clear),
3pl:NOM-HERE-BUT  carry-FUT-EMPH  some-EMPH  3pl:NOM-HERE-BUT

*thanayildra  yarndu.*
3pl:NOM-HERE-BUT  thus
Each group takes a few.
The exact translation is not clear; perhaps ‘these ones take a few, and these a few, and these likewise’. The suffix -ldra corresponds to English ‘as for’ — ‘as for these, they take a few’ or ‘on the one hand ... on the other hand’ (except that here there are three hands; cf. note to 151–152).

58 **Thayi-yindringa palhatji yarndu thana parndri-padipadini**

*eat-RR-FUT bird-EMPH thus 3pl:NOM kill-HAB-GER*

karralitji, palhatji ngala drakini-nguda ngala paladi.

*man-ERG-EMPH bird-EMPH then weave-GER-ABL then type*

That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.

**D. Harvesting pelicans**

59 **Yarndu ngathu wagarla,* palha ngala thana dakamirritji,**

*thus 1sg:ERG shift-PRES bird then 3pl:NOM pelican-EMPH*

*marrumarruyitji.*

lake-lake-LOC-EMPH

I’m shifting now [to a new topic]; those pelicans in the lake country.

The exact meaning is not clear.

60 **Palha purla pirnana-rlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji,**

*bird baby big-INCH-SIM-EMPH then yard build-APP-UNSP-EMPH*

*marru kadawayi, ngapala thawa-rnanga puka windritharranga ngapa*

*lake edge-LOC then go-CONT ? enter-fly-FUT water*

*marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga.*

lake-LOC-EMPH bird baby 3pl:ACC-HERE muster-return-FUT

When the young ones are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].

-na, in *wathina*, denotes that the action is for the benefit of another or others. This seems to be a strange use, since the yards are hardly for the benefit of the birds.

-tharra, see note to 2.

61 **Mapari panipanika thanha purlatji.**

*muster-UNSP none-none-CAUS 3pl:ACC baby-EMPH*

They muster all the young ones.

62 **Pirritjampana-rlayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga tired-INCH-SIM 3sg:NOM turn-down-FUT small-EMPH 3sg:NOM then**

*thikanhinanga thundi-ngadi, ngala thana kadi-rlayi palha ngalyitji,*

*return-sit-FUT island-DAT then 3pl:NOM chase-SIM bird other-EMPH*

*pirnapirnatji, ngapala thana windrima-warraringu*

*big-big-EMPH then 3pl:NOM enter-CAUS-arrive-UNSP-THEN*

*wathini-nguda yarruji thanngani.*

*build-GER-ABL yard-EMPH 3pl:GEN*
If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.

63 Ngala pulyatji marndakurrapandhi-rlayi, nga walaya yinha then small-EMPH stop.halfway-down-SIM then not 3sg:ACC
wawatharranga, karrtjipandhiyila thana paninarla. see-fly-FUT turn-down-POT-EMPH 3pl:NOM all-INCH-PRES
When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.

Wawatharra here means ‘notice’ and the implication is that they see it but do not take any notice. Compare 2, in which it was necessary to take notice.

64 Ngapala wiki parrkulu wiki parrkurnu kara nhina-padapada-rnanga then week two week two-one maybe sit-HAB-CONT
thayi-rnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngardri-ngapirili thanha eat-CONT bird-EMPH 3pl:ACC then mother-father-ERG 3pl:ACC
walthana-rlayi karlukarlutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi.
carry-APP-SIM fish-EMPH give-FUT location-about yard-LOC
Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.

65 Ngala thanatji walyala yartukari, ay ngardri-ngapirili yada then 3pl:NOM-EMPH not-EMPH full-CAUS-UNSP oh mother-father-ERG hither
paka-rnanga karlukarlutji ngunyinga thanha.
carry-CONT fish-EMPH give-FUT 3pl:A CC
They don’t have to feed them; the parents bring fish and give it to them.

66 Ngapala thana thayi-yindri-rnangari marripikana-rnanga.
well 3pl:NOM eat-RR-CONT-? fat-much-INCH-CONT
While they are eating [some, the rest] are getting fat.

It seems to be more likely that thana here refers to the young birds, not the people, and the meaning of this sentence is: ‘They feed and get fat’.

purndaparndringa kuldanga yina thayi-yindri-rnangatji.
napo-hit-FUT cook-FUT EMPH eat-RR-CONT-EMPH
The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.

68 Yarndu thana nhina-padipadini. thus 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER
That’s how they used to live.

69 Panika-kaldri thawakaldringa mapathika puthakurnula.
one-CAUS-again go-again-FUT muster-return time-other-EMPH
When they finish them off they go down again and muster some more.
The verb *mapathika* should have some inflectional suffix. Maybe the -*nga* on the second verb was meant to go there; -*kaldri* is not known to combine with -*nga* elsewhere.

70  *Ngurra yina kurra-yindirlinga mayi, purla, palhatji thana.*
always  EMPH put-RR-PRES well  baby  bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM
Those birds are breeding all the time.

71  *Ngapala nhinari yartura-rnanga palha-ngudatji, ya palha*
well  sit-UNSP full-INCH-CONT bird-ABL-EMPH  and bird
*panina-rlayitji.*
nothing-INCH-SIM-EMPH
They eat their fill of them until they are all gone.
They used to eat the eggs as well.

E. Killing emu

72  *Ngapala thana kathi warruwitji-ngaditji thawari, kathi warruwitji*
well 3pl:NOM animal emu-DAT-EMPH go-UNSP animal emu
*yukatji parndringa.*
too-EMPH kill-FUT
They also go out for emus, to kill emus.
The generic term *kathi*, glossed ‘animal’, here refers to the emus.

73  *Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankala kurrawagandji nga*
well  hole  dig-UNSP down then  bough-EMPH put-around-FUT then
*windripandhinga palha mukuli.*
enter-down-FUT bird  bone-INST
They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with
a bird bone.

74  *Ngapala pandhi wirlipinha-rnanga, ngala kathi thana*
then  down  whistle-sit-CONT then  animal 3pl:NOM
*ngarangaramini-rlayila warruwitjilitji.*
hear-hear-run-SIM-EMPH  emu-ERG-EMPH
Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.
He uses the bird bone as a whistle.

75  *Thawawarranga thangguwagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu*
go-arrive-FUT stand-around-around-FUT then  man 3sg:NOM
*purrinhina-rlayi ngari mingkayi.*
hide-sit-SIM down  hole-LOC
They go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.
Emus are notorious for their curiosity.
Ngarrungu thangguthalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali. only-THEN stand-up-arrive-SEQ kill-FUT-EMPH-EMPH boomerang-INST The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.

The combination of thalka ‘up’ with warra ‘arrive’ gives the meaning ‘right up’.

Kanpangu, purnda yina dranyiri. right-then nape EMPH hit-UNSP
He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.

They carry the meat back to camp while the rest of the emus go for their lives.

F. Killing kangaroos

Kathi tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralilda warrkana-rrangga. animal kangaroo-EMPH only tree spear-INST-BUT spear-CONT As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.

Minhaya-nyadi yina? what-like EMPH How do they do it?

Waltha-rlayila ngapa-ngadi ngari thawa-rlayi karna kulpina-yindri-rlayila see-now water-DAT down go-SIM man surround-RR-SIM-EMPH ngapatji yiba-rlayi nga wathi windrali warrkana. water-EMPH drink-SIM then tree spear-INST spear-FUT Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.

In 79 and 81 wathi ‘tree’ or ‘stick’ is used as a generic term preceding the specific term windra ‘spear’. (See note to 27.) Windra is the noun ‘spear’ and warrkana the verb.

Ngapayi nhulu warrkana-pandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari water-LOC 3sg:ERG spear-down-UNSP there right-THEN maybe miss-UNSP kara. maybe
They spear them at the water, and they might get one straight off or they might miss.

Ngapala mini-yukarra-rlayi thana warrkana-pada-rlayi-lrdanggu, kanpangu. well run-at.night-SIM 3pl:NOM spear-in-SIM-BUT-YET right-THEN They chase them at night too and spear them then, straight off.

Ngalyi thana yadali dranyi-rlangga. some 3pl:NOM boomerang-INST hit-CONT Some people kill them with boomerangs.
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85 Yarndu thana kathitji parndri-padipadini.
    thus 3pl:NOM animal-EMPH kill-HAB-GER
    That’s how they used to kill them.

G. Making waterbags

86 Ngapala pakathika-rnanga darla pirngandji yinha, yilayarndutji kara.
    well carry-return-CONT skin skin-SEQ 3sg:ACC how-EMPH maybe
    Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.

87 Yilayarndu kara nyinimilpanga.
    how maybe turn.inside.out-FUT
    I don’t know how they turn [the skins] inside out.

88 Walya ngathu wawa-lapurra rabiti-nyadi yina thana walypalali
    not 1sg:ERG see-REMP rabbit-like EMPH 3pl:NOM white.man-ERG
    nyinimilparla, darla pirngga-rnanga.
    turn.inside.out-PRES skin skin-CONT
    I never saw it, but they might have done it like white men turn rabbit skins inside
    out as they skin them.

89 Thana mukurduka-lapurra thanka, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu
    3pl:NOM bone-pull-REMP 3pl:ACC only throat EMPH 3sg:NOM
    pirnatji wirpta.
    big-EMPH hole
    They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.

86 and 89 are taken from one version and 87 and 88 from the other.

90 Yarndu ngala thana kathi tjukurrutji (word not audible), ngapala
    thus then 3pl:NOM animal kangaroo-EMPH well
    thana ngapa marndrini.
    3pl:NOM water dip.up-GER
    This is how they make a kangaroo [skin] into a waterbag.

Ngapa marndrini here ‘thing for dipping up water’, i.e. ‘waterbag’. It could also
    mean ‘one who dips up (or scoops out) water’.

91 Dultharrili.
    bloodwood-INST
    They used bloodwood.

92 Ngala panipani (not clear) muku palgupalgu dukini-nguda,
    then none-none — ? bone muscle pull-GER-ABL.
    ngapala dultharri darlamurruli windrimari, darlamurru
    well bloodwood bark-INST enter-CAUS-UNSP bark
    paltjakini-ngaditji yina, pirtipirtikari yinha, darlatji
    strong-CAUS-GER-DAT-EMPH EMPH red-CAUS-UNSP 3sg:ACC skin-EMPH
3sg:ACC
After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.

92 is not taken from the same version as 93 and 94 and there seems to be a slight contradiction. The suffix -li on darlamurru seems to be wrong; perhaps this is why the word is repeated without it.

93  Piritpiri kathi tjukurru-nyadi thana walypalali, minhaya nganarla  red animal kangaroo-like 3pl:NOM white.man-ERG what do-PRES

mayi, piritpirikerla darla yamunu-pani.  well red-CAUS-PRES skin hair-less
If they tanned the skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go red.

94  Ngala yamunu-mindjildra nhinggiyitji nyinyimulpini-ngudatji.  then hair-PROP-BUT location-HERE-EMPH turn.inside.out-GER-ABL-EMPH
But our people do it with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.
Note that the verb ‘turn inside out’ is not exactly the same in form here (nyinyimulpa) as in 87 and 88 (nyinimilpa).

95  Ngapala ngapatji waltha-yindringangu maltjitji kurnu karrini-nguda  well water-EMPH carry-RR-FUT-THEN leg-EMPH one tie-GER-ABL

thiltjali.  sinew-INST
They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.

This sentence is not from the same version as the several sentences preceding and following.

96  Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi,  well water dip.up-GER-EMPH-EMPH 3pl:GEN travelling go-GER-DAT

padla yundra-waka ngapa-paniyi.  country far-DEM water-PRIV-LOC
[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.

97  Ngapala tjukurru darla karna parrkululi pula wathili piniyinkali  well kangaroo skin man two-ERG 3du:NOM stick-INST shoulder-INST

walthangatji.  carry-FUT-EMPH
Two men carry the kangaroo skin [waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders.

98  Karnatji yiwa minha ngala karrukarru minha thawa-rnanga  man-EMPH woman what then old.man what go-CONT

yulputi ngapati marndra-rnanga ngarru thanayi  travelling-EMPH water-EMPH dip.up-CONT only 3pl:NOM-HERE

tjukurru darlayila.  kangaroo skin-LOC-EMPH
Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.
The purpose of minha here is not clear; perhaps it is used as a hiatus filler although there was no hesitancy.

H. Native wells

99 *Ngapala, pakuthawakaldiri mar'dra minhaya.*
well dig-go-again-UNSP stone what
While they're going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.

100 *Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wangapandhi-rnanga ngapala* good-one-EMPH fire-EMPH then 3pl:NOM light-down-CONT then
*ngapa kurrari mar'drayi thana kudrakudrari (thana ?)*
water put-UNSP stone-LOC 3pl:NOM break-break-UNSP (3pl:NOM ?)
*makamakanini-ngudatji.*
hot-INCH-GER-ABL-EMPH
They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.

101 *Ngapa pundrali warrkini-nguda, ngapala thana, kurli parrku,*
water cold-INST throw-GER-ABL then 3pl:NOM day two
*mandrathayi pilthirri thana warrkathalkangatji.*
get-eat chips 3pl:NOM throw-up-FUT-EMPH
After they pour cold water on, after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.

The fire is kept burning for a couple of days because it takes this long for the rock to heat up properly. The rock is sandstone. He actually said *ngapa kaldri,* which means 'saltwater' but cold water, *ngapa pundra,* was intended. *Thayi 'eat' in mandrathayi has the same function as -yindri with some verbs (see notes to 36, 37); it means 'do for one's own benefit'. It should have an inflectional suffix.

102 *Kudru thana yarndu pakupurringarini.*
hole 3pl:NOM thus dig-?-down-GER
That's how they make the wells deeper.

*Purri* is a verb 'hide' and also means 'upside down'; its function here is not known.

103 *Ngandjarri warlka-rnanga ngapala nhunu ngapa marnamininari.*
rain fall-CONT then 3sg:NOM water brim.full-INCH-UNSP
When it rains the water fills it to the brim.

104 *Kathi tjukurru-purutji, ya mar'dra pirrapirra kurrathalkaniya* animal kangaroo-AVER-EMPH and stone flat put-up-?-?
*kandratji.*
top-EMPH
They get a flat stone and put it over the top to keep kangaroos out.

105 *Ngala ngapati ngahudu para-rayi ngurra.*
then water-EMPH 3sg:NOM-THERE lie-SIM always
Then the water stays there for a long time.
Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawa-rnanga
person-one-person-one only road one-LOC go-CONT
ngapangadilatji pakuni-nguda thana matja.
water-DAT-EMPH-EMPH dig-GER-ABL 3pl:NOM long.ago
Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.
The construction N-kurnu-N-kurnu means ‘all Ns’.

Kilkalikarla thawanga ngapa-ngaditji, ngarru pulyala pakari
know-know-PRES go-FUT water-DAT-EMPH only small-EMPH carry-UNSP
thawah-yunngari ngapangadilatji, ngarru pu lyala pakari
water-DAT-EMPH-EMPH dig-GER-ABL 3pl:NOM long.ago
Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.
The construction N-kurnu-N-kurnu means ‘all Ns’.

Yibathawanga yita ngapa muralitji nganari.
drink-go-FUT there water thirst-INST-EMPH do-UNSP
They drink it when they get thirsty.

Ya thawaharranga ya thudathawa-thudathawanga marri-parrkulu kara
and go-arrive-FUT and sleep-go-sleep-go-FUT next.day-two maybe
marri-parrkulu kara thudathawari kaku-pani, ngarru tjukurru
next.day-two maybe sleep-go-UNSP (water?)-PRIV only kangaroo
darlali walthini-nguda.
skin-INST carry-GER-ABL
They might have only two or three nights on the road with no water, apart from
what they carry in the waterbag.

The first two words should perhaps be omitted. Kakupani was repeated as
ngapapani ‘water-without’. Kaku means water in a nearby language (Kungkari) but
not in Yandruwandha.

I. Stone knives

Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparrinitji mardra pilthirrili
what-INST then 3pl:NOM big boulder-?-EMPH stone chip-INST
palkini-nguda.
chip-GER-ABL
Now what do they [skin animals] with; with a stone chip that has been broken
off a big boulder.

Ngapala thana kathi nalybali-nyadi dramirdramini-nguda
well 3pl:NOM animal steel.knife-INST-like cut-cut-GER-ABL
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You would think it had been done with a steel knife.

I don’t know how they did it, but the old men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].

J. Getting pitchery

Pitchery is a narcotic prepared from the leaves of the plant Duboisia hopwoodi. It was mixed with the ashes of certain leaves or barks (differing according to area) and chewed. It is often spelt ‘pituri’; however the spelling ‘pitchery’ is preferable as it is less susceptible to gross mispronunciation.

The Yandruwandha people used to travel and visit other countries, with a kangaroo [skin to carry their] water.

The exact translation of this sentence is not clear. Tharra ‘fly’ here seems to denote that the stay is brief, just a visit.

They used to go over there to get bundles of prepared pitchery.

They didn’t know where they used to get the pitchery.

I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago. Pirli ‘net’ here seems to be used as a generic term specified by tjapura ‘pitchery bag’.

I don’t know where they used to get the pitchery.
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pildrali kara thana ngana-padipadini, or kathi tjukurruli.
possum-INST maybe 3pl:NOM do-HAB-GER or animal kangaroo-INST
I don’t know how they wove them or what sort of hair they spun the thread from;
maybe they used to use possum, or maybe kangaroo.

118 Rabiti-pani yina thana nhina-padipadini matjardi.
rabbit-PRIV EMPH 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER long.ago-EMPH
They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.

Yandruwandha lacks both a verb ‘to be’ and a verb ‘to have’, and nhina ‘to sit’ can
function as either. Here and in 121 it denotes a type of possession (which is negated
by pani in this sentence: ‘they used to sit without rabbits’). Its use as a verb ‘to be’
is illustrated in 112.

119 Walya thana wawa-lapurra rabitatiti.
not 3pl:NOM see-REMP rabbit-EMPH
They never saw a rabbit.

120 Kayidila thanadu thawawarra-nhana, yilanggi-nguda kara.
now-EMPH 3pl:NOM-THERE go-arrive-NP where-ABL maybe
They have only come lately — I don’t know where from.

121 Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhina-padipadini, ya
then only animal kangaroo-INST 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER and
thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra.
kangaroo.rat and animal possum
They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.

K. Trade

This section is a separate text, recorded in 1974.

122 Nhina-padipadinitji thana.
sit-HAB-GER-EMPH 3pl:NOM
[This is how] they used to live.

123 Pitiidi-ngaditi, pitiidi kumani.
pitchery-DAT-EMPH pitchery bag
For pitchery, bags of prepared pitchery

This sentence is incomplete; a brief explanation in English of what pitchery bags
were was then given: ‘I’ll tell you about that. That bundle in them half moon bags
they used to crochet’.

124 Pawa-ngadi, pawa thungini ngunyi-rnanga, ya ngarduparndrini
seed-DAT seed grind-GER give-CONT and nardoo-hit-GER
ngunyi-rnanga.
give-CONT
They give seed grinders [grinding stones] and nardoo pounders.
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125 Wirinma-rnanga karna thana pitjidi kumani-ngurrutji.
exchange-CONT person 3pl:NOM pitchery bag-PROP-EMPH
The people with the bags of pitchery traded [them].

126 Ya ngarduparndrini ya pawathungini, ya mardrathaki.
and nardoo-hit-GER and seed-grind-GER and stone-axe
Nardoo pounders and seed grinders, and axes too.

127 Mardrathaki-ngadi thana ngunyi-rnanga parndriparndri-yindrini-ngadilatji
stone-axe-DAT 3pl:NOM give-CONT hit-hit-RR-GER-DAT-EMPH-EMPH
thana yada waka thinbathinba-yindri-rnanga.
3pl:NOM boomerang ? chisel-chisel-RR-CONT
They give axes and they use them to make boomerangs for hunting.

The meaning of this sentence is doubtful; in particular it is not clear if thana refers to the same or different ‘they’ on its two occurrences. Waka also is a problem.

128 Yarndu thana wirinma-yindri-padipadini karrukarrundjatji.
thus 3pl:NOM exchange-RR-HAB-GER old.man-PL-EMPH
That’s how the old people used to trade.

Karrukarru ‘old man’ here refers to ‘man of the olden days’ rather than ‘aged man’.
The same usage has been noted on other occasions, for example 141. A false start, ngunyipadipadini ya, is omitted from this sentence.

129 Kayiditji walyala thana nhinarla.
now-EMPH not-EMPH 3pl:NOM sit-PRES
They aren’t living any more.

130 Paldritharra-nhana yina thana panina, karnatji.
die-fly-NP EMPH 3pl:NOM all-INCH person-EMPH
They’ve all died out, the Aborigines.

131 Walyala(?) karangu(?) wawanga puthakurnu, ngarru
not-EMPH(?) maybe-YET(?) see-FUT occasion-other only
walypawalympala.
white.man-white.man
We won’t see [that] again. They just live like white people now, no Aborigines.

132 Pin.gi-pin.gi thana ngunyi-yindripadipadini yarndu.
things-things 3pl:NOM give-RR-HAB-GER how
That’s how they used to trade things.

133 Pawathungini ngala pitjiri kumani-ngaditji ngunyi-yindri-rnanga
seed-grind-GER then pitchery bag-DAT-EMPH give-RR-CONT
yarndukalangu thana nhina-padipadinji.
thus-about-THEN 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER-EMPH
They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery, that’s how they used to live.

A one-word false start, ngardungadi, is omitted here. Shields were another item obtained by trading grinding stones.
L. Grilling meat

134 Kathi paladi parndiparndri-yindri-rnanga, ngala makatji wangini-nguda
meat own kill-kill-RR-CONT then fire-EMPH light-GER-ABL
kathi yuka kara kulini-ngadi, ya karlu karlu kulini-ngadi.
meat too maybe cook-GER-DAT and fish cook-GER-DAT
They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat maybe, or to cook fish.

135 Ngapala maka pirna thangkakari, nga mardramitji mandringa malkirrili,
well fire big make-UNSP then stone-pebble get-FUT many-ERG
karnakurnu-karnakurnuli.
person-other-person-other-ERG
Well, they make a big fire, and everybody collects stones.

136 Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandhi-warrkapandhingala makayi.
then stone 3pl:NOM throw-down-throw-down-FUT-EMPH fire-LOC
Then they throw all the stones into the fire.

137 Makatji nhunu muduna-malkaya.
fire-EMPH 3sg:NOM ash-INCH-OPT-?
The fire is allowed to burn away to ashes.

138 Nga ngarru makathurrpala thana dringa-rnanga and drangkanga
then only hot-ash-EMPH 3pl:NOM scrape-CONT and sweep-FUT
nganangatji.
do-FUT-EMPH
When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.
The use of ngana ‘do’ here is unusual; see §11.3.1 in the grammar volume.

139 Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu maka-mukuruli-nyadi, ngala
meat 3pl:NOM-HERE grill-grill-UNSP-THEN hot-coal-INST-like then
mardramitjili ngala.
stone-pebble-INST then
They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.

140 Thayi-yindri-rnanga yartuma-rnangalatjini, walya padlapadla walya
eat-RR-CONT full-INCH-CONT-EMPH-EMPH-? not dirt-dirt not
thurrpathurrpa, mardramitji-ngudatji.
ash-ash stone-pebble-ABL-EMPH
They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.

M. Beds

141 Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru (word not clear, possibly thana) pundrayi
well old.woman old.man 3pl:NOM cold-LOC
kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa
maybe hot-LOC maybe then only windbreak put-UNSP-?
Well, the old women and old men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.

The reference is to ‘women and men in the olden days’; see note to 128. Crossways: i.e. at right angles to the windbreak, with heads towards it.

They have only a kangaroo skin for a blanket.

This sentence should have a verb; perhaps *thudayukarranga* is understood (see preceding sentence).

They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.

They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.

It might be two skins, or maybe four, and then they are warm at night.

They put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.

They sleep warm at night.
N. Clothes

149 Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawa-padipadini, then 3pl:NOM-HERE think-PRES only naked-THEN walk-walk-HAB-GER
mirrka thana (word not clear) karrpa-padipadini paladi.
clothes 3pl:NOM sew-HAB-GER own
People now think they used to walk about naked, but they used to sew their own
clothes.

150 Ngala yamumu ngala thana wirnikamuratji thurrpini-nguda,
then hair then 3pl:NOM human.hair.string-EMPH spin-GER-ABL
yarnduldrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlu-ngadi.
thus-BUT-YET thus 3pl:NOM net-EMPH what fish-DAT
They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.
The human hair string was used for a belt.

151 Draka-rnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikamuratji yiwa-ngaditji
weave-CONT thus-BUT-YET human.hair.string-EMPH woman-DAT-EMPH
pirnaldrad, karrini-ngadi panikaldrad nhambalka-yindrindji.
big-BUT tie-GER-DAT none-CAUS-BUT cover-RR-SEQ
On the one hand they make a big one for women to tie on, to cover themselves
completely.

Wirnikamura here seems to be a mistake; the apron worn by the women was made
of possum fur, and was hung on the human hair string-belt, as was the smaller
covering worn by the men. The women’s garment covered the front of the body
below the waist, not the whole body as this sentence implies.

152 Ngala karrukarrulitji ngarru wirnt yamumunguldra, paladi wirnina
then old.man-ERG-EMPH only string hair-YET-BUT own string-?
thurrka-rnanga ngarru pulyaldra.
wear-CONT only small-BUT
On the other hand, the old men only wore a hairstring, but theirs was only small.

(151–152) The suffix -ldra is used in these two sentences as an equivalent to the
English ‘on the one hand ... on the other hand’. In 152 -nguldra seems to have the
same meaning as the more common -ldrangu (see, for example, 24, 41, 83). Both
are compound suffixes made up of -ldra and -ngu. -nguldra may be a mistake.

O. Yams

153 Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra.
old.woman 3pl:NOM dig-HAB-GER yam
The women used to dig yams.

Re ‘old woman’, see note to 128. Kardra is not identified and may be a generic
term.
Putiyita-nyadi thayingatji. potato-like eat-FUT-EMPH
They eat them like potatoes.

Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnutji. hot-ash-INST cook-UNSP tucker good-one-EMPH
They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.

In the English of Aborigines in many parts of Australia ‘tucker’ means ‘vegetable food’ and does not include meat or fish or other food from animal sources.

Thimbiltji paku-rnanga kulanga yarnduldrangu makamuduli. yam.species dig-CONT cook-FUT thus-BUT-YET hot-ash-INST
They dig thimbiltjis and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.

Ya karlakala paku-rnanga malkirri thana kulanga and yower-EMPH dig-CONT many 3pl:NOM cook-FUT makakanyayildrangu. hot-ash-LOC-BUT-YET
They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.

Yarndu thana yartuna-padipadini. thus 3pl:NOM full-INCH-HAB-GER
That’s how they used to fill themselves up.

P. Seeds

Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dinga-rnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa then seed then already-BUT grind-CONT seed coolibah seed wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidri-yiltharri ya — wadlangurru seed eye-black seed pigweed seed anus-frost and Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds and —

Ngalyitji nganyi kuditharralarla pawa thana dinga-padipadini. other-EMPH 1sg:NOM forget-NOW-PRES seed 3pl:NOM grind-HAB-GER I forget the other seeds they used to grind.

Yarndu thana pawala dinganga, ya pawa parndriparndringa. thus 3pl:NOM seed-EMPH grind-FUT or seed hit-hit-FUT They grind the seeds, or crush them.

The purpose of yarndu in this sentence is not known.

Ngala yiwalitji kardraldra paku-rlayi, ngala ngarru karruli then woman-ERG-EMPH yam-BUT dig-SIM then only man-ERG thana pawatji kudra-rlayi. 3pl:NOM seed-EMPH break-SIM
Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.
This sentence lacks a main verb (both verbs being marked as complements) and the exact translation is not clear.

163 Kinikangatji ngala yiwalila yambarriyi kurranga.
heap.up-FUT-EMPH then woman-ERG-EMPH flat.ground-LOC put-FUT
The women heap them [the seeds] up on the flat ground.

164 Yambarriyi kurranga, padla paltjapaltja yina wipingini-ngudaatjinha,
flat.ground-LOC put-FUT ground hard EMPH sweep-GER-ABL-EMPH-?
patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukanguka-yindriyi.
good-CAUS-UNSP-THEN ground ground clay seed mix-RR-POT
They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.

While mitji and pawa seem to be interchangeable in this text, it was said on another occasion that mitji (basically ‘eye’, also, in mardra mitji, ‘pebble’) means ‘seed’ and pawa ‘ground seeds, flour’.

165 Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandriikhathalkangardi kantha
well 3pl:NOM old.woman-ERG-EMPH get-return-up-FUT-EMPH grass
pudlapudla-rnanga thanha, ya warrkakaldri(?) karlitji, wathi
spill-spill-CONT 3pl:ACC and throw.down-again(?) limb-EMPH tree
karlitji.
limb-EMPH
Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and throw down limbs of trees.

The meaning of pudla in this sentence is obscure; it is assumed that it refers to shaking or otherwise dislodging the seeds from the grass. The tree branches are broken off, taken to the collecting place, shaken to remove the seeds and then thrown aside.

166 Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapanga pinakaringu
then only seed-EMPH 3pl:NOM gather-gather-FUT rock-UNSP-THEN
pitiyilayi.
coolamon-LOC-EMPH
They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.

The material from the heaps is ‘rocked’ in a coolamon so that the seeds go to one end and the rubbish (which is lighter) goes to the other end.

167 Wikawikananga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi, or
clean-FUT rock-FUT and grind-FUT-EMPH-EMPH-EMPH or
thungangalatji, nga thayiyindringala yartunanga, ngapali
grind-FUT-EMPH-EMPH then eat-RR-FUT-EMPH full-INCH-FUT water-INST
ngunkukini-nguda.
ball-CAUS-GER-ABL
They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.
The two verbs meaning ‘grind’ are given (linked by the English ‘or’) as alternatives, with the same meaning.

They bake some of them in hot ashes, the big balls, only the little ones are eaten raw.

The word karti is not known; the translation ‘raw’ seems reasonable but the normal word for ‘raw’ is kimba. The word ‘cook’ is heard sometimes, as here, kudla, sometimes, as in 176, kula. These are alternative pronunciations.

Then there is nardoo; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.

Note the change to first person.

Then we pour water on it and eat it with the water.

We eat it by spooning it into our mouths with a mussel [shell].

We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel [shell].

Q. Grubs

When I was a little boy I saw how the old people lived and how they fed themselves.

See note to 63, 128.
They used to eat a brown-nosed grub which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball. After drying them, they pounded them with a stone, added water and then made them into a ball. The grub is green with a brown nose and a sharp tail.

Their mouths were green after eating the brown nosed grub.

And they pulled out witchetty grubs from trees, after chopping them out with a stone axe, and cooked them in hot ashes.

“They pull the grubs out with a hook (mila).”

This is a separate text, recorded in 1972. It is in the first person, and was an answer to an elicitation of ‘I put the handle on the axe with gum’.

I’ll put the handle on the axe so I can chop some wood.

A partial English translation was interpolated here. The use of nganyi instead of ngathu ‘I (as subject of a transitive verb)’ may be incorrect. Normally the subject of the verb in a subordinate clause like this is omitted.
A one-word false start is omitted here. The meaning of *kurrapadari* was explained in English at this point. The function of the first phrase (the first two words) is not clear.

I bind the handle with string and mix it with bloodwood gum to seal it.

The exact translation is not clear.

S. Treatment of an antisocial person

This text was recorded in 1971 and again in 1972; this is the later version. The first sentence could not be translated (by either storyteller or linguist) and has been omitted.

They exile [a man] for stirring up trouble or beating his wife. They exile him — take him into the bush and leave him.

The transitive verb ‘leave’ in this and a number of other Australian languages is based on the verb root ‘throw’. This does not, however, imply any violence.

Well, they cut a stick from a plum bush to shape for him and make some string for it.

The bullroarer, or stick referred to here, is called *thuburu*, and its sound is described as, approximately, *voowoovoowoovoovoovo*.

He whirls it around so that someone will come and leave food for him.

He whirls it around so that someone will come and leave food for him.
Stories and texts

T. Burial

They used to dig a hole and put him in it, and they cover him over with a big heap of dirt, then they lay sticks on top, four or five or six, then they lay a couple on the side so it won’t slip off, then they stand up all the other little sticks all around it, stick it up; and they’ll build a mound up; on top of the gum leaf here, they put sand, gumleaves, then these logs they put on top, and these fellows on the side sticking up. Do it neat, you know.

Because of Ben Kerwin’s untimely death it was never possible to fully analyse the Yandruwandha text of this description, which in any case contains less detail than his English version, given here. The phrase ‘on top of the gum leaf’ is, of course, a slip of the tongue; it should be ‘on top of the mound’.
5.2 Yandruwandha stories [S]4

The texts below include three short ones by Tim Guttie and seven of various lengths by Ben Kerwin. English translations are interpolated at times in texts as recorded; these are omitted but their location is marked /—. An ‘interlinear’ literal translation follows each line of Yandruwandha, but the free translation is given at the end of each story.

Text 1: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T11)

1. *Putha thana minithalkarla, marripathi, dritji parrkulu,*
races 3pl:NOM run-up-PRES tomorrow day two

   *nhandu thanayi putha-pika.* /—
horse 3pl:NOM-HERE speed-CHAR

2. *Mardra-ngadi, mandrithayinga pirna.* /—
stone-DAT get-eat-FUT big

3. *Walya nganyitji Ihawanga putha-ngaditji.* /—
not 1sg:NOM-EMPH go-FUT races-DAT-EMPH

4. *Ay kurrupu kara nhaniyi.*
eh old.woman maybe 3sg:NOM-HERE

5. *Ey! Thawanga yini?*
hey go-FUT 2sg:NOM

1. There’s races on tomorrow, for two days, these racehorses. 2. They’re going to win a lot of money. 3. I’m not going to the races. 4. Maybe this old woman is. 5. Hey, are you going?

Text 2: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T14)

*Karrukarru nhuniyi pada, ngapakaldri-nguda, yiba-nhana nhuliyi,*
old.man 3sg:NOM-HERE in water-bitter-ABL drink-NP 3sg:ERG-HERE

*thudaarla nhunu, kurrayi ngana-rnanga kurrayi nganarla.*
lie-NOW-PRES 3sg:NOM mad do-CONT mad do-PRES

This old fellow is inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.

(TG’s translation: “Old Joe Smith, he’s been on the rum, now he’s choked down now, and he’s asleep.”)

4 Cross-references to sentences in this section are prefaced by ‘S’ in the companion volume, *Innaminka Talk.*
Text 3: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T14)

Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla; thawa-nhana nhunu
Ben.Kerwin 3sg:NOM sick be.sick-PRES go-NP 3sg:NOM
kirri-ngadi, kintha yunggudu ngaka-rnanga. /—
clever-DAT nose blood run-CONT
Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.

Text 4: Ben Kerwin, 1971. (W3–4)

1. Pipa yilanggi kara thana, yilanggi kara thana pipatji.
   paper where maybe 3pl:NOM where maybe 3pl:NOM paper-EMPH

   3sg:fem:GEN girl-DAT-EMPH

3. Ngarru mulha malka ngathu thanhayi pardrarla nhanggani.
   only face mark 1sg:ERG 3pl:ACC-HERE hold-PRES 3sg:fem:GEN

4. Pipatji, pipa drakini-nguda nhandra, yilanggi kara nhunu.
   paper-EMPH paper pierce-GER-ABL 3sg:fem:ERG where maybe 3sg:NOM

   wait 1du:in:NOM see-PRES girl 3sg:fem:NOM return-arrive-GER-DAT

6. Yakarlalatji ngathu.
   ask-PRES-EMPH-EMPH 1sg:ERG

7. Nhandrayi pardrarla nhinggiyi.
   3sg:fem:ERG-HERE hold-PRES location-HERE

8. Minhayatji nhanggani mayatji ya — malka pipatji
   what-EMPH 3sg:fem:GEN name-EMPH ? mark paper-EMPH
   drakini-ngadi. /—
   pierce-GER-DAT

9. Ngathu yina nagarla, man.garri nhani thikawarra-rlayi ngapala
   1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC tell-PRES girl 3sg:fem:NOM return-arrive-SIM well
   yinana minhaya ngunyiri, man.garri nhani. /—
   2sg:ACC-? what give-UNSP girl 3sg:fem:NOM

10. Kuditharrarla yina nganyi, kuditharrarla nganyi. /—
    forget-PRES EMPH 1sg:NOM forget-PRES 1sg:NOM

    forget-PRES before 1sg:ERG

12. Minhala ngathu yina nganangatji, minhala ngathu yina
    what-EMPH 1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC tell-FUT-EMPH what-EMPH 1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC
what-EMPH 2sg:NOM want-PRES hear-GER-DAT 1sg:NOM talk-SIM

1. I don’t know where those letters are. 2. They belong to that girl. 3. I’ve only got these photos of hers. 4. I don’t know where the letter is that she wrote. 5. We’ll watch for her to come home. 6. I’ll ask her. 7. She’s got it here. 8. She’ll write down her address.(?) 9. I’m telling you, when that girl comes home she’ll give it to you. 10. I’ve forgotten it. 11. I forgot it before. 12. What else will I tell you? 13. What do you want to hear me say?

**Text 5: Ben Kerwin, 1971. (W6)**

1. *Ngali nhinarla nhinggiyi yandhayandhanga nhutjaduyi.*
Id u:ex:NOM sit-PRES location-HERE talk-talk-FUT 3sg:NOM THERE-LOC

2. *Wathi nhuniyi karrtjiwagawagarla.*
machine 3sg:NOM-HERE turn-around-around-PRES

3. *Ngala nganyi yandharla walypalayi nhungganiyi, Yandruwandha yina.*
then 1sg:NOM talk-PRES white.man-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC Yandruwandha EMPH

4. *Yandharla nganyi, ngararla ngala yundru.*
talk-PRES 1sg:NOM listen-PRES then 2sg:ERG

5. *Minha-ngadi yina.*
what-DAT EMPH

6. *Yandruwandha nhulu ngarini-ngadi yurarla.*
Yandruwandha 3sg:ERG listen-GER-DAT want-PRES

7. *Nganyi yandharla yingganiyi, nhungganiyi, karrukarru nh — walypala.*
1sg:NOM talk-PRES 2sg:GEN-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC old.man white.man

8. *Well, nganyi yandharla ngan.gu yina, karna yawarri, Yandruwandha.*
1sg:NOM talk-PRES language EMPH person language Yandruwandha

9. *Ngathuna nganarla.*
1sg:ERG-2sg:ACC tell-PRES

10. *Minhaya-ngadi yina?*
what-DAT EMPH

11. *Yandruwandha yundru yurarla ngarini-ngadi, nganinha, karna,*
Yandruwandha 2sg:ERG want-PRES hear-GER-DAT 1pl:ex-ACC person

*Yandruwandha, Thayipilthirringuda.*

*Yandruwandha Thayipilthirringuda.*
12. *Ngathuna nganarla.*
   1sg:ERG-2sg:ACC tell-PRES

13. *Nganyi yandharla walypalayi nhungganiyi nhinggiyi, ngarini-ngadi*  
   1sg:NOM talk-PRES white.man-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC location-HERE listen-GER-DAT  
   *nganha yundru, walpi kara.*  
   1sg:ACC 2sg:ERG when maybe

1. We’re sitting here talking to that thing. 2. This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round. 3. I’m talking to this white fellow, Yandruwandha. 4. I’m talking and you’re listening. 5. What for? 6. He wants to listen to Yandruwandha. 7. I’m talking to you — to him, to this old man — white man. 8. Well I’m talking the language, Aboriginal language, Yandruwandha. 9. I’m telling you. 10. What for? 11. You want to hear Yandruwandha, us lot, Aborigines, Yandruwandha, Thayipilthirringuda. 12. I’m telling you. 13. I’m talking to this white fellow here, so you can listen to me, some time.

**Text 6: Ben Kerwin, 1971, repeated 1972.**
**The later version is given here. (E1)**

1. *Panggapangga-thili pula.*  
   young.man-DU 3du:NOM

2. *Karruwali nhina-lapurratji, pinthapurru.*  
   boy sit-REMP-EMPH foreskin-PROP

3. *Ngapala pula yada thinbari, nga palha-ngadi thawanga.*  
   well 3du:NOM boomerang chise1-UNSP then bird-DAT go-FUT

4. *Ngapala palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji nhunu*  
   well bird 3du:NOM hit(throwing)-SEQ then boomerang-EMPH 3sg: NOM  
   thikawarranga ngapayi warlkapandhinga.  
   return-arrive-FUT water-LOC fall-down-FUT

5. *Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthi-rnangala, nga kurnutji nhunu thangguthalkawarranga wawa-yindripandhiringu.*  
   well 3du:NOM boomerang-EMPH EMPH look.for-CONT-EMPH then one-EMPH  
   nhunu thangguthalkawarranga wawa-yindripandhiringu.  
   3sg:NOM stand-up-arrive-FUT look-RR-down-UNSP-THEN

6. *Ngandra panytjila ngala nganyardi!*  
   oh circumcised-EMPH then 1sg:NOM-EMPH

7. *Nhinathikipandhingaldra ngapayi.*  
   sit-return-down-FUT-BUT water-LOC

8. *Ngapala pardrapardra-rnang-a-thili, nganandji nhulu ngathadi-maladinyi,*  
   well hold-hold-CONT-DU tell-SEQ 3sg:ERG younger.sibling-2KIN-?  
   ‘Thangguthalka, wawa-yindringalatji!’  
   stand-up look-RR-FUT-EMPH-EMPH
9. *Nga thangguthalkanga nhunu, wawa-yindriringu.*
then stand-up-FUT 3sg:NOM look-RR-UNSP-THEN
10. *Ngandra pantjila ngala nganyardi!*
oh circumcised-EMPH then 1sg:NOM-EMPH
11. *Ngaandi.*
yes
return man-CAUS-FUT wait maybe
old.man-EMPH 3sg:ACC-DISTORT carry-enter-UNSP-THEN
15. *Karrukarrulatji yinha, ngapala yinha karrukarnanga.*
old.man-EMPH 3sg:ACC well 3sg:ACC man-CAUS-CONT
16. *Mirni t — ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapiri-maladitji —
wanilatji yina — mudalatji yina dranga-rnanga —
corroboree-EMPH-EMPH EMPH corroboree-EMPH-EMPH EMPH dance-CONT
pantjina-yindririlatji.*
circumcise-CAUS-RR-UNSP-EMPH-EMPH
17. *Ngapala — paka — thawawagawaga-rnangadi karruka-thikathikana —
man-CAUS-everywhere-?* go-around-around-CONT-? man-CAUS-everywhere-?
18. *Karrulatji thana nhinatharrathikarla.*
man-EMPH-EMPH 3pl:NOM sit-fly-return-PRES
19. *Pintha-purru panila, ngarru Malkanpa karru nhina-padipadi —
foreskin-PROP none-EMPH only Inamincka man sit-HAB-(GER)
pulya-padipadinitji.*
?-HAB-GER-EMPH
20. *Pirnala thana karrukarrula nhinarlatji, ngala panggarala
big-EMPH 3pl:NOM old.man-EMPH sit-PRES-EMPH then young.man-?-EMPH
thana nhina-padipadinitji, pintha-purru, muduwa.
3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER-EMPH foreskin-PROP child
1. There were two young men. 2. They were still boys, with foreskins. 3. Well, they made
a boomerang and went out hunting birds.
4. They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water. 5. They
were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.
6. “Oh! I’ve been circumcised!”
7. He sat down again in the water. 8. Well, the two of them were feeling about (for the boomerang) and he told his brother, "Stand up and look at yourself." 9. So he stood up and looked at himself. "Oh! I'm circumcised now! Yes!" 12 & 13. "Come on, we'll go back and make a man out of our father."

14 & 15. Then they took the old man away (into the bush) and made a man of him. 16. Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another. 17. They went everywhere and circumcised all the men in every place. 18. They went and visited the men [in all the other places]. 19. Only at Innamincka did none of the men have foreskins. 20. The old men [at other places] used to be like young fellows (?), with foreskins, like children.

Addendum. The following song, associated with circumcision, was sung when the story was told in 1971. It is given in phonetic transcription with probable phonemic transcription and an attempt at translation. The language is not all modern Yandruwandha and BK did not understand it all.

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[mi:na: jalej inte:weej nta:wili:] minhayali ? thatjili
what-INST knife-INST

fear(?) stick.stone.in-

fear* * lie-SEQ(?)
```

The song was repeated as follows:

```
[mi.ña: jalej nta:wewenjada:e:le:] minhayali thatjili
what-INST knife-INST

[japa:wa: jarei:jimma:jw:] yapawa yarririnma
fear(?) stick.stone.in

[jæta:la:wa jale:n] yathala yalina
*

[kæl:ei jokawa:] kaliya yuka wa

[jæbo:nle:we: järjenda] yapanyiwi
fear- *
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yalina
*“Yalina means finish in the song, but not in the proper language.” Yapanyi is “something to do with frightened”.


1. Karna nhunu thawa-lapurra, mukathudathawanganga.
   person 3sg:NOM go-REMP sleep-lie-go-FUT

2. Ngapala nhunu pukudu pardrari thuda-rlayi nhun — thudanga nhunu
   well 3sg:NOM dream hold-UNSP lie-SIM lie-FUT 3sg:NOM

3. Ngapala nhunu nguthangutha-rnangala, katjakatja-rlayilatji
   well 3sg:NOM stretch. out-CONT-EMPH ache-SIM-EMPH-EMPH

4. Ngapalanhunu purtu mandrimandri-rnanga milyaruyi, nga
   well 3sg:NOM(?) swag get-get-coNT dark-LOC then

5. Minha yini marrikudhiwarrarlayey?
   what 2sg:NOM come.early-arrive-PRES-DISTORT

   eh hit-RR-NP 1sg:NOM waddy-INST knee-AVER

7. Karna palha-nyadi wawa-rnanga nhinawarra-rlayi ngakaniyi, pukuduli
   person bird-like sit-arrive-SIM 1sg:GEN-LOC dream-INST

1. This man, a long time ago, was travelling, and camped along the way. 2. Well, he had a dream, while he was lying there with his knee up, and he got his waddy from under his pillow, and just belted himself on the knee. 3. Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen. 4. Well, he packed his
swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there. 5. [He was asked,] “What are you coming in here so early for?” 6. “Oh, I hit myself with the waddy, because of my knee. 7. I thought I saw a devil sitting with me, in my dream, and I hit myself.”

**Text 8: Ben Kerwin, 1973. (B26)**

Interpolations in the translation are from the English version of the story.

1. *Ngakathunggayi nhinggiwa, yarnduldrangu karna thawa-lapurra kurnu.*
   Nockatunga-LOC location-THERE how-BUT-YET person go-REMP one

   lie-at.night-FUT wait-CONT stockman few-EMPH

3. *Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga.*
   then windbreak big 3sg:ERG put-FUT

4. *Yabakanpa ngala nhunu karnatji.*
   fear-visible then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH

5. *Nga, manthi nhuya warrakurnu maka warrakurnu ya — ya nhunggani then bed 3sg.? side-other fire side-other and and 3sg:GEN yabali(?), ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, purlangkitli yinha*
   fear-INST well stick fork put-UNSP blanket-INST 3sg:ACC

   *purrilka-tharranga, nga wathi thanggunari, pantja thangguni-nyadi*
   cover-CAUS-fly-FUT then stick stand-CAUS-UNSP knee stand-GER-like

   *nhunu karna.*
   3sg:NOM person

   then 3sg:NOM lie-down-FUT location-HERE side-other-EMPH

   well 3sg:ERG song sing-RR-CONT

8. *Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarra-rlayi, kilka-rnanga yina then 3sg:NOM person-other-EMPH go-arrive-SIM know-CONT EMPH karnatji yabapika.*
   person-EMPH fear-CHAR

9. *Ngapala nhulu — dranga-yindri-rnanga nhunu ya — yirrtjinakaldri*
   well 3sg:ERG song-RR-CONT 3sg:NOM and wake-INCH-again

   *yina karnakurnutji, pani ngala nhunu karnatji ngarru EMPH person-other-EMPH none then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH only*

   *wathildra thuda-rlayi.*
   stick-BUT lie-SIM
10. *Ngarru kurnu(?) nganandji kurnu nhunu we — karna muthu kurnu*
   only one-EMPH do-SEQ one 3sg:NOM person very one
   *nhunu kanka-njuna durrunguda kulkuma-walpirringa (or kulkumangalpirringa)*
   3sg.NOM windbreak back-ABL. jump-across-FUT

11. *Ngala nhunu karnatji yayinala yina yabali.*
   then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH scream-? EMPH fear-INST

   well 1sg:ACC-ERG? grab-PRES(? ) now

13. *Yooi matja nganha-yandru mardri-yala tjidi kurnki-yandru!*
   oh already 1sg:ACC-ERG(? ) grab-PRES(?) now devil-ERG

1. It was at Nockatunga, and again there was a man travelling on his own. 2. He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen. 3. He put up a big windbreak. 4. He was a very frightened fellow. 5. Then [he made] his bed on one side of the fire and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.

6. Then he lay down on his side [of the fire]. 7. Well, he sang songs to himself [and talked to himself, to make out that there was someone with him]. 8. Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened. 9. Well he was singing to himself, to keep the other man awake, but there was no other man, only the log lying there. 10. Then the other real person [sneaked up as close as he could] behind the windbreak, and jumped over [and grabbed him].

11. Then the first man screamed out(?) in fear. 12. “He’s got me now, 13. Oh, the devil’s got me now.”

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Text 9: Ben Kerwin, 1974. (R3–4)

1. *Thawa-lapurra milimani nhunu Tibupara-nguda, nga thudathawanga*
   go-REMP mailman 3sg:NOM Tibooburra-ABL then lie-go-FUT
   marndayitji, Thanangarrpira.
   half way-LOC-EMPH Tenapperira

2. *Thudathawari padla maya Thanangarrpira.*
   lie-go-UNSP place name Tenapperira

3. *Thawandji nhunu Thayaparrari-ngadi, ngala nhunu*
   go-SEQ 3sg:NOM Durham.Downs-DAT then 3sg:NOM
   *Ngapamiri-ngudaldrangu walypala kurnutji thawa-rlayi.*
   Nappamerrry-ABL-BUT-YET white man other-EMPH go-SIM

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5 I suspect that *yayinanga* ‘scream-FUT’ was intended here.
6 Sentences 12 and 13 are in Parlpakurnu, the language of the Durham Downs area.
7 Nockatunga is *ngaka thungga* (or *ngakathungga*), lit. ‘stinking water’.
8 This ‘again’ is a reference to text 9, which also involved a man travelling alone.
9 This extract translation of this sentence is doubtful.
4. Nga thuda-yukarranga nhunu, ey thudathikanga nhunu
then lie-at.night-FUT 3sg:NOM eh lie-return-FUT 3sg:NOM
Thayaparraritji.
Durham.Downs-EMPH

5. Mayi, ngapala nhunu thikangaldranguya, ngala nhunu
eh! well 3sg:NOM return-FUT-BUT-YET-? then 3sg:NOM
walypalatji thawa-ralay yita — thinalildra.
white.man-EMPH go-SIM that.way foot-INSTR-BUT

6. Kurrakurrawarralanga warli matjayitji.
put-put-arrive-NOW(?)-FUT hut long.time-LOC-EMPH

7. Nga, maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu, thapa
then fire 3sg:ERG light-CAUS-? and lie-down-UNSP-THEN supper
thayini-nguda thudapandhiringuri.
eat-GER-ABL lie-down-UNSP-THEN-?

8. Ngala nhunu milimani — thawawarra-rlayila yadamanili
then 3sg:NOM mailman go-arrive-SIM-EMPH horse-INST
Thayaparrari-nguda.
Durham.Downs-ABL

9. Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga, nganyi thawarla warli matjayi
eh rain maybe fall-FUT 1sg:NOM go-PRES hut long.time-LOC
thudanga.
lie-FUT

10. Ngapala mahaabili nhunu kuthiwarra-rnanga, nga kurrakurrawarranga,
well dark-INST 3sg:NOM come-arrive-CONT then put-put-arrive-FUT
purturdukardukarnanga pap — yadamanili papurlaka-tharrari yita.
swag-pull.out-pull.out-CONT horse hobble-CAUS-fly-UNSP that.way

well 3sg:NOM enter-in-UNSP swag-COM

12. Kurrapandhiri purtutji yinha nga makali yina
put-down-UNSP swag-EMPH 3sg:ACC then fire-INST EMPH
karrtjikarrtjima-warranga, wathi witjuli.
turn-turn-CAUS-arrive-FUT stick finger-INST

13. Ngarrungula nhulu — 'Ngandra maka ngala nhunuyardi
only-YET-EMPH 3sg:ERG oh fire then 3sg:NOM-HERE-EMPH
thangkanarla ngurrangu. Walya panma-yindrina ngathu yinha
burn-INCH-PRES always-YET not put.out-RR-IP 1sg:ERG 3sg:ACC
thangkaka-nhina-nhukadatji.
burn-CAUS-sit-RECP-EMPH
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14. **Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga**
well 3sg:NOM only leaves-EMPH get-UNsP then throw-down-FUT

*ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu, marnali pulka-rnanga nhulu, ngala*
well blow-FUT then 3sg:ERG mouth-INST blow-CONT 3sg:ERG then

*nhulu — karrukarrukurnulitji ngararila.*
3sg:ERG old.man-other-ERG-EMPH hear-UNSP-EMPH

15. **Thibila ngala nhunu — parrari — maka kaka.**
develop then 3sg:NOM under fire near

16. **Ngapala nhunu walypalakurnutji, yabalila nhungganardi**
well 3sg:NOM white.man-other-EMPH fear-INST-EMPH 3sg:GEN-EMPH

*karnapalhatji nhumyi ngalardi, kali kuthiwarnatji.*
person-bird-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH already come-arrive-IP-EMPH

17. **Ngapala nhunu(?) thangguthalkawarrananga patjiпатjingu nga purtu**
well 3sg:NOM stand-up-arrive-?-FUT good-good-YET then swag

*nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu,*
3sg:ERG roll-FUT then arm-LOC 3sg:ACC put-in-UNsP-THEN

*munka-yindiriri yina purtutji.*
hug-RR-UNsP EM PH swag-EMPH

18. **Ngala nhulu walypalakurnutji ngarari, ngapala nhunu**
then 3sg:ERG white.man-other-EMPH hear-UNSP well 3sg:NOM

*dunkawindri-rnangala yita.*
go.out-enter-CONT-EMPH that.way

19. **Ngala nhulu milimanilitji ngararila yinha,**
then 3sg:ERG mailman-ERG-EMPH hear-UNSP-EMPH 3sg:ACC

20. **Ngaldra! karnapalhatji nhumyi ngalardi.**
oh person-bird-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH

21. **Ngala nhulu, walypala dunka-rlayila yita, walpamarna**
then 3sg:ERG white.man go.out-SIM-EMPH that.way house-mouth

*kurnuyi, warli marna kurnuyi ngala nhunu —
one-LOC hut mouth one-LOC then 3sg:NOM

*ngararlandra kurnkijitji nhumyi ngalardi.*
hear-PRES-BUT devil-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH

22. **Ngarrungu nhunu — purtuldra mandri — kulkupa-thalka purtu mandringa,**
only-YET 3sg:NOM swag-BUT get jump-up swag get-FUT

*dunkawindringa, nhunu windriwarrinitji yada warli.*
go.out-enter-FUT 3sg:NOM enter-arrive-GER-EMPH hither hut
   well 3sg:NOM disappear-CONT horse-DAT-EMPH down

24. *Yadamani thannganiyi thuda-yukarraringula, ngala nhunu walypala*
   horse 3pl:GEN-LOC lie-at.night-UNSP-THEN-EMPH then 3sg:NOM white.man
   kurnutji, purtu walthinitji, minhaya.
   one-EMPH swag carry-GER-EMPH what

25. *Thinaputa-panildra nhunu miniwindiri, yabali, nga thuda-yukarranga,*
   foot-boot-PRIV-BUT 3sg:NOM run-enter-UNSP fear-INST then lie-at.night-FUT
   ngandjarritji warlkaringu, ngabangabakaringu pulhu.
   rain-EMPH fall-UNSP-THEN wet-CAUS-UNSP-THEN 3du:ACC

26. *Ngapala nhunu — purtuwalthini karla — ngapala nhunu*
   well 3sg:NOM swag-carry-GER well 3sg:NOM
   thikaminiwarrana purtu kunyamanga thikaminiwarranga warliyitji
   return-run-arrive-IP(?) swag roll-FUT return-run-arrive-FUT hut-LOC-EMPH
   makala yina thangkaka-thalkanga.
   fire-EMPH EMPH bum-CAUS-Up-FUT

27. *Ngala nhunu yadamani mapa-yindri-rlayi milimanityéyi*
   then 3sg:NOM horse muster-RR-SIM mailman-EMPH-DISTORT
   thikaringu yada, ya warlitji kuthiwarranga ya purtulatji
   return-UNSP-THEN hither and hut-EMPH come-arrive-FUT and swag-EMPH-EMPH
   ngapala karrakarraniva yadamani nhulu karra-thikathika-rnanga
   well tie-tie-?-.? horse 3sg:ERG tie-everywhere-CONT
   thanha, windripadanga.
   3pl:ACC enter-in-FUT

28. 'Ey! *Walpi yini thawawarra-nhaneyey?*
   hey when 2sg:NOM go-arrive-NP-DISTORT

29. 'Marrikudi-nhanala yini yilanggi-nguda?'
   come.early-NP-EMPH 2sg:NOM where-ABL

30. 'Ay nhinggiwa nganyi thuda-nhana yambarriyi.'
   eh location-THERE 1sg:NOM lie-NP far-LOC

31. 'Nga walpala yinitji kuthiwarra-nhana?'
   then house-EMPH(?) 2sg:NOM-EMPH come-arrive-NP

32. 'Ay ngannhina-nhanaldreyi yini.'
   eh do-sit-NP-BUT-? 2sg:NOM

33. *Ngampu!*

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¹⁰ Or *winkananga 'disappear-TVR-FUT'*, with *-na* used in the same way as in (11) in Chapter 13 in *Innamincka Talk*. Also in sentence 36.
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34. ‘\textit{Yina ngala ngathu wawanhana — makatji pulka-rlayi.}’
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} 2sg:ACC then 1sg:ERG see-NP fire-EMPH blow-SIM \end{varwidth}

35. ‘\textit{Ngaandi, ngathutji maha pulka-nhana.}’
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} yes 1sg:ERG-EMPH fire blow-NP \end{varwidth}

36. ‘\textit{Ngandra, yaba ngunyi-nhana nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} oh fear give-NP 1sg:ACC 2sg:ERG 1sg:ERG-EMPH swag-? walthawindri-nhana(?) winka-rnanga yinggani kurnki-puru. \end{varwidth}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} carry-enter-NP(?) disappear-CONT 2sg:GEN devil-AVER \end{varwidth}

37. ‘\textit{Nga yarnduldrangu ngathutji mandrinhana wawana yina}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} then how-BUT-YET 1sg:ERG-EMPH get-NP see-IP 2sg:ACC dunkarlayitji, nga yabalildrangu winkanga yadamani-ngadila go.out-SIM-EMPH then fear-INST-BUT-YET disappear-FUT horse-DAT-EMPH thannganiyi thuda-yukarranga.’
\end{varwidth}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} 3pl:GEN-LOC lie-at.night-FUT \end{varwidth}

38. \textit{Ngapala yingka-rnanga-thili yabangunyi-yindrini-nguda ngala pula,}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} well laugh-CO NT-DU fear-give-RR-GER-ABL then 3du:NOM walypala-thili. \end{varwidth}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} white.man-DU \end{varwidth}

39. \textit{Kurnki ngala pani.}
\begin{varwidth}[t]{0.25\textwidth} devil then nothing \end{varwidth}

1. A long time ago, a mailman was travelling from Tibooburra, and he spent the night halfway, at Tenappera. 2. He camped at this place called Tenappera. 3. Then he went straight on to Durham Downs, while another white man was going down from Nappamerry. 4. Then he stayed the night at Durham Downs and then went back, 5. Well he went back while this white man was going that way, on foot. 6. He [the other man] made camp at an old hut [which was believed to be haunted]. 7. Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed. 8. Meanwhile the mailman arrived on horseback from Durham Downs. 9. "Oh, it looks like rain, I'll go and sleep in the old hut." 10. Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses. 11. Then he took his swag inside. 12. He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig. 13. "Oh! Well this fire's still alive!" 14. So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them. He was blowing them and the other old man heard him. 15. "It's the devil, near the fire!" 16. Well this other white man was frightened [because he thought that] the devil had come. 17 & 18. Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm — hugged it in his arms — and started to sneak out. 19. Then the mailman heard him. 20. "Oh! Here's the devil!" 21. [The hut had a door at each end] Then while the white man sneaked out one door he [the mailman] could hear [what he thought was] the devil there.(?) 22. So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by. 23. Then he ducked back down to the horses. 24. He spent the night with the horses, while
the other white man, the swagman — what? 25. He ran away without his boots, frightened, and camped [in the open], and the rain came down and wet them both.

26. Well, [next morning] the swagman rolled up his swag and went back up to the hut, and lit up the fire, 27. Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and ... (?) and tied up all the horses and went in, 28. “Hey, when did you get here?

29. Where did you come from to get here so early?” 30. “Oh, I camped down there.” (?) 31. “Then you got to this place yesterday? 32. So it was you who did it.” (?) 33. ? 34. “Then it was you I saw blowing the fire.” 35. “Yes, I was blowing the fire,” 36. “Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.” 37. “And I saw you going out (?) and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.”

38. Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.

39. There was no devil at all.

Note: re 33, ngampu means ‘nearly’ in Strzelecki Yandruwandha, but its meaning in this dialect is not known.

Text 10: Ben Kerwin, 1974. (R9)

1. Wilpadali nganyi thawa-lapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali.
   wagon-INST 1sg:NOM go-REMP get-go-UNSP 1sg:ACC white.man-ERG

2. Nga, Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa, ngapa yulpurru yina
   then Coopers.Creek-LOC 1sg:ACC throw-enter-FUT water flood EMPH
   ngaka-rlayi.
   run-SIM

3. Walyala ngani — purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula
   not-EMPH 1pl:ex:NOM cross-across-POT wagon-INST-EMPH only-YET 3du:NOM
   thawandji, thanytjiyipa-ngadi, nganyi nhina-padapada-rlayi nhinggikala,
   go-SEQ town-DAT 1sg:NOM sit-HAB-SIM location-about
   Kinipapayi.
   Coopers Creek-LOC

   then person 3pl:NOM sit-SIM island-LOC

5. Ngapala pula karlukarlu-ngadi yada thawari, nga yandhanga
   well 3du:NOM fish-DAT hither go-UNSP then talk-FUT
   nhinanga karlukarlu parndri-rnanga pula thadri padawarraldra,
   sit-FUT fish kill-CONT 3du:NOM bank other.side-BUT
well 3du:NOM tell-RR-CONT where-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE

7. ‘Ngalaaku.’
I don’t know

8. Yakapadaka yinha may!’
ask-across-AWAY 3sg:ACC eh!

9. ‘A’ey, nhindalitji nganyi, yundru kay!’
uhuh shame-INST-EMPH 1sg: NOM 2sg:ACC maybe

10. ‘A’ay, yundrungu yakapada may!’
uhuh 2sg:ERG-YET ask-across eh!

11. ‘A’ay yundru kay!’
uhuh 2sg:ERG maybe

12. Ngarrungu nhunu — Diradili nganha yakapadanga, nga walypala
only-YET 3sg:NOM Diyari-INST 1sg:ACC ask-across-FUT then white.man
yawarrili, ‘Yilanggi-nguda yiney?’
language-INST where-ABL 2sg:NOM:DISTORT

13. ‘A’ay yundra-nguda nganyi, ngaandi, mayi yundra-ngudanga.’
uhuh far-ABL 1sg:NOM yes eh! far-ABL-EMPH(?)

14. ‘Thaltawata-nguda ngala nhumudu, padla yundra-ngudatji(?)
sea-ABL then 3sg:NOM-THERE country far-ABL-EMPH(?)

15. ‘Thaltawata-nguda nhutjadu, karna thula.’
sea-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE person stranger

16. Ngapala Diradili pula yandha-rnangatji, ngala ngathutji
well Diyari-INST 3du:NOM talk-CONT-EMPH then 1sg:ERG-EMPH
ngara-rlayi pulhu.
hear-SIM 3du:ACC

17. Thulathulaka-rlayi nganha.
stranger-stranger-CAUS-SIM 1sg:ACC

hear-CONT 3du:ACC ? not 1sg:ERG 3du:ACC tell-SEQ

19. Nhina-padapadanga nganyi — nhinathanggu-rnanga(?)
sit-HAB-FUT 1sg:NOM sit-stand-CONT(?)

20. Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawawarrandji, ngalyila.
day one-LOC-EMPH person many go-arrive-SEQ other-EMPH

then go-across-FUT island-LOC 3pl:GEN-LOC-DISTORT(?) lie-UNSP-YET
already 3pl:NOM tell-APP-CONT who:NOM 1sg:NOM

23. ‘Malkanpa-nguda nhutjadu karna. 
Innamincka-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE person

24. ‘Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri ngala
know-PRES 1sg:ERG 3sg:ACC:THERE father-mother then
nguthu-ngama.’
elder.brother-mother’s brother

25. ‘Ngaandi yabayitjardi!
yes fear-LOC-EMPH-EMPH

26. ‘Yarndukala ngali yinha thulathulaka-nhana, ay karna
how-about 1du:in:NOM 3sg:ACC stranger-stranger-CAUS-NP eh person
nganggalitji nhutjadu!
owner-EMPH 3sg:NOM:THERE

27. ‘Kinipapa nhingga-yi-ngudaldrangu.
Coopers.Creek location-HERE-ABL-BUT-YET

Innamincka then 3sg:NOM child.(of.woman)-CAUS-REMP-EMPH 3sg:ACC:THERE

29. ‘Ngaldra yabayitjardi, nhindalila nganyi!’
oh fear-LOC-EMPH-EMPH shame-INST-EMPH 1sg:NOM

30. Ay yingkangala thana.
oh laugh-FUT-EMPH 3pl:NOM

3du:NOM know-RECP not-like 1sg:ERG hear-SIM

32. Ngathu ngara-rlayi pulhu nga walya pulhu nganangatji.
1sg:ERG hear-SIM 3du:ACC then not 3du:ACC tell-FUT-EMPH

33. Yawarri pulganili ya(?), walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru
language 3du:GEN-INST and(?) not language 1sg:GEN-INST only
walypalayingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi ngana-rnangatji white.man-??: language talk-talk-UNSP-EMPH 1sg:NOM tell-CONT-EMPH
pulhu.
3du:ACC

34. Nhindalila pula ngana-lapurratji.
shape-INST-EMPH 3du:NOM tell-REMP-EMPH

35. Ayi yingkanga kara nhukuyu thana, ngaldratjila.
oh laugh-FUT maybe location-?? 3pl:NOM after-EMPH-EMPH

36. Nganangandji padawarraldra nhina-rlayi wilpalalitji.
tell-?? other.side-BUT sit-comp wagon-INST-EMPH
1. Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up. 2. They left me at Coopers Creek because the river was in flood. 3. We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.
4. Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.
5. Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them. 6. Well they asked one another, “Where’s he from?” 7. “I don’t know.” 8. “Well, ask him.” 9. “Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.” 10. “Uh-uh. You ask him.” 11. “Uh-uh, you do it.” 12. Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?” 13. “Oh, I’m from a long way away, yes, a long way.” 14. “He’s from the sea then, from a far country. 15. He’s a stranger, from the sea.” 16. Well they were talking in Dieri, and I understood them. 17. They reckoned I was a stranger. 18. I understood them but I didn’t tell them.
19. I stayed there for a while [Story-teller’s translation: “stopping for a week or two”].
20. One day another mob — another group — of blackfellows arrived. 21. They went across to the island and camped with them [i.e. the original ones]. 22. They told them who I was; 23. “That fellow’s from Innaminacka. 24. I know him, and his parents and relations.” 25. “Oh my God! [Story-teller’s translation.] 26. How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people. 27. He’s from this river. 28. He was born at Innamincka. 29. Oh my God, I’m ashamed!” 30. They all laughed then. 31. Those two had thought I didn’t understand. 32. I understood them and I didn’t tell them. 33. I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows’. 34. They had been very shy. 35. Oh, they must have laughed later on. 36. [Meaning not clear.]

11 This happened in 1918 at Killalpaninna. There were two wagon-loads of wool.